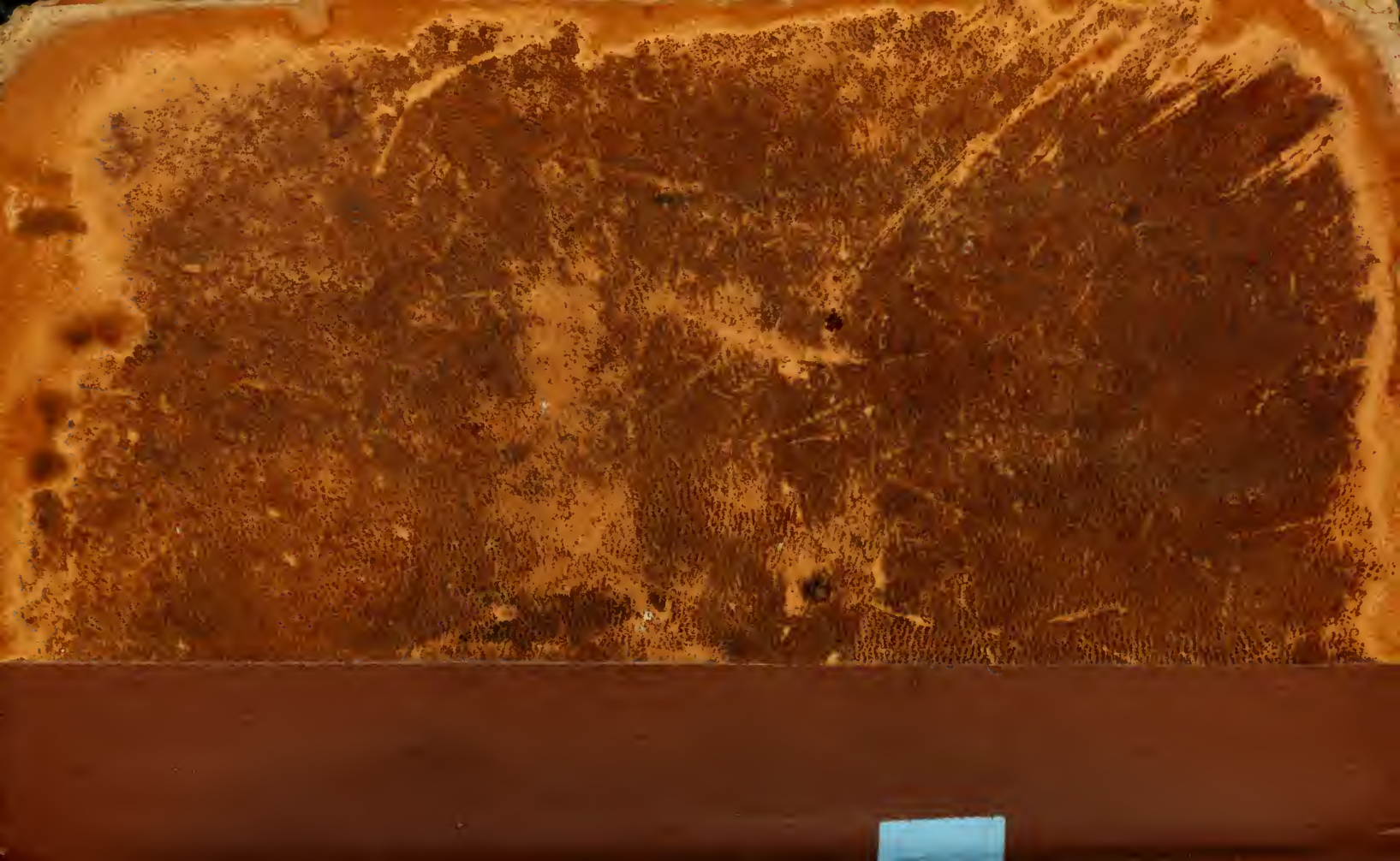

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TRAVELS

IN

Turkey, Asia-Minor, Syria,

AND

ACROSS THE DESERT

INTO

EGYPT,

DURING THE YEARS 1799, 1800, AND 1801,

IN COMPANY WITH

THE TURKISH ARMY,

AND

THE BRITISH MILITARY MISSION:

ALSO THROUGH

GERMANY, HOLLAND, &c. ON THE RETURN TO ENGLAND:

TO WHICH ARE ANNEXED,

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE PLAGUE, AND ON THE DISEASES PREVALENT IN TURKEY,

AND A METEREOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

BY *WILLIAM WITTMAN*, M. D.

OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and Surgeon to the British Military Mission acting with the Army of the Grand Vizier.

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1804.

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF ELGIN,

His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary at the Ottoman Porte, &c. &c. &c.

AEC 5.12.53

MY LORD,

THE attention, so honourable to your Lordship's feelings, with which I, as well as others of our countrymen, was favoured by your Lordship, while in the dominions of the Grand Seignor, has excited in me sentiments of gratitude, for the public expression of which I hope to be forgiven.

It is under this impression that I have presumed to prefix your Lordship's name to a work, which is the result of my observations and inquiries while in those countries. If it should serve to record the hospitable and liberal conduct of your Lordship, in your

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public capacity, and the respect and esteem which that conduct could not fail to excite in its Author; and if, at the same time, it should in any degree, contribute to your Lordship's amusement, it will be a subject of permanent satisfaction to

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's obliged Servant,

THE AUTHOR.

Woolwich, April, 1803.

PREFACE.

IN the present multiplicity of books, to obtrude a new work upon the Public argues an opinion in the Author, that it either contains some new information, or if the matter is old, that it is in a dress which is both original and advantageous. To the latter the writer of these pages makes no pretensions; with respect to the former, the fault is his own if the work should be found to contain no information but what is already familiar to his countrymen.

Attached in a professional capacity to the British Military Mission which accompanied the army of the Grand Vizier in its route through Turkey, Syria, and Egypt, during the late memorable campaign, he was certainly in a situation peculiarly advantageous for observing the manners, customs, and habits of the Turkish nation, not only in peace, but in war. His profession afforded him many opportunities for improving these advantages, by an intimate communication not only with the Grand Vizier himself, but with the principal personages of the Ottoman empire.

In the course of his travels, he saw many things which to him at least, were uncommon; and he was in the habit (partly to relieve his mind from the irksomeness of his situation, and partly in the hope of gratifying his particu-

lar friends) to note down whatever appeared worthy of remark. On communicating these notes to those for whom they were originally intended, it was their wish to see them in print, as containing matter which, according to their partial opinion, was calculated to interest a still wider circle. Such a task, when he commenced his journal, he did not expect he should have to encounter; and this statement, in every respect consonant to truth, he trusts will shield him from the severity of criticism, which is most properly directed against such publications as are, from the first, intended to challenge the approbation of the Public.

He cannot flatter himself with the hope that these pages will be found equally agreeable to all readers. To some they will appear in parts defective, as they undoubtedly are; to others, the Author may seem occasionally prolix, in recording the particulars of conversations held with different individuals, either on the civil or on the military state of the countries in which he resided. Yet those books are perhaps the most instructive, and not the least entertaining, which record things as they really happened. "Truth," says an admired author, "needs no ornament; "and in my opinion what she borrows from the pencil is "deformity."

His professional duties led the Author to pay a particular and a minute attention to the climate and to the maladies of which it is productive. That dreadful disease, which has been emphatically denominated the *Plague*, was necessarily a prominent object in this fatal catalogue; and, unfortunately for the army which he accompanied, few Europeans have had equal opportunities of witnessing its ravages. The information which he was able to obtain from the Practitioners of the country he endeavoured carefully to compare with the facts which fell under his own observation: and he has laboured to divest himself of every prejudice in investigating the causes and nature of a malady which has depopulated whole countries, and destroyed myriads of persons in a short period of time; which bids defiance to every system, and baffles the skill of the ablest professors of the medical art.

In the orthography of names, whether of persons or of places, and of those local terms which relate to the particular usages of the countries he visited, the Author has not adhered to any written authority. In these cases there is a general disagreement among the learned: no rule has been established; nor is it practicable to a foreigner to refer to etymology in languages in which he cannot be profoundly versed. He has therefore pursued that method which, if not the most correct, was that which he could with most safety and convenience adopt, to be governed by the ear, and to note down these names as they were delivered by those to whom their oral use and general application had rendered them familiar.

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TRAVELS

IN

ASIATIC TURKEY, SYRIA, EGYPT, GERMANY, &c.

CHAPTER I.

Military mission appointed to proceed to Turkey. *Object of the mission. Names of the officers who accompanied it. Departure of General* Koehler *over land, and of the Author by sea. Their respective arrivals at* Constantinople. *The ceremonies of consecrating the Grand Vizier's standard; of the Capitan Pacha's departure; and of the Vizier's taking the field.*

TOWARDS the close of the year 1798, a plan was formed by his Majesty's ministers to send to the dominions of the Grand Seignor a *British* military mission, which was to proceed to the seat of war, and to co-operate with the *Turks* against the common enemy, the *French*, who had by that time gained a strong footing in *Egypt*. For this purpose General *Koehler*, who had been at *Constantinople* on a former occasion, was selected, together with several officers belonging to the corps of royal engineers and royal artillery. These, with a certain number of non-commissioned officers and privates belonglng to the corps of artillery, and a few artificers, composed the above mission, consisting altogether of seventy-six persons.

The officers who were appointed on this occasion to act under General *Koehler*, were, Lieutenant Colonel *Holloway*, of the royal engineers; Majors *Hope* and *Fead*, of the royal artillery; Major *Fletcher* and Captain *Lacy*, of the royal engineers; and Captain *Leake*, of the royal artillery; Captain *Franklin*, who was in the service of the Honourable *East India* Company, went in the

capacity of secretary to General *Koehler*; Mr. *Chandler* as commissary; Mr. *Whiteman*, assistant commissary; Messrs. *Read* and *Pink*, draughtsmen; and Dr. *Wittman*, surgeon to the mission.

In order that no time should be lost in carrying into effect the important object which this mission had in view, Brigadier General *Kochler*, Lieutenant Colonel *Holloway*, commanding the engineers; Major *Hope*, commanding the artillery; Majors *Read* and *Fletcher*, Captain *Franklin*, and Mr. *Pink*, set out from *England* in the month of *December*, to proceed over land to *Constantinople*. It may readily be conceived that, at so inclement a season of the year, they had great difficulties to encounter in the prosecution of such a journey. But previously to entering upon this subject, it will be proper to narrate the progress of that part of the detachment which was to proceed by sea.

It was the beginning of *April* before the *New Adventure* transport, having on board the remainder of the officers, the non-commissioned officers, and the privates, together with the artillery and ordnance stores necessary for the expedition, sailed from *England*, under convoy of his Majesty's ship the *Charon*, of forty-four guns, and made a safe passage to *Gibraltar*, in the course of which no remarkable incident took place, except the usual occurrence at this season of the year of bad weather in the bay of *Biscay*, when the transport being too heavily laden, sprang a leak, and a quantity of stores and some pontoons were obliged to be thrown overboard. A military artificer was unfortunately washed off the vessel by a surf, and was immediately drowned.

Early in the morning of the 3d of *May* we weighed anchor, and sailed from *Gibraltar*. At ten o'clock bore away with a fair breeze from the westward, which continuing to blow from the same quarter, we reached *Palermo* on the 11th of *May*, after a very agreeable passage of eight days. Our stay at *Palermo* afforded us leisure to admire the beautiful view of the city, its suburbs, and the adjacent country, which is extremely pleasant and well cultivated, and the level surface of which forms a striking contrast with the high and rugged mountains behind. Our curiosity was indeed wrought to a very high pitch, and, stimulated by this, and the aversion to the sea, so natural to those accustomed to live on shore, we felt a very ardent desire to land, but were disappointed. We sailed in the evening, and were thus prevented from viewing the many curious and interesting objects which *Palermo* contains.

On the following day we were becalmed on the coast of *Sicily*, from which we were at so small a distance, that we had a distinct view of Mount *Etna* and *Strombolo*, than which nothing could be more awfully grand. The *Lipari* islands added to the effect of this fine scene.

We passed on the 13th through the straits of *Messina*, and were swept along by the rapid current without experiencing any unpleasant sensation. On the contrary, as the day was very fine and clear, we had a full view of the city of *Messina*, and the cheering prospect of a beautiful and richly diversified coast, sometimes clouded by the recollection of the dreadful earthquake which a few years since spread desolation through this delightful country.

On the 14th, we were becalmed on the coast of *Calabria*. On the 15th, we made some progress, notwithstanding the wind was contrary. Owing to this circumstance, we did not discry the island of *Zante* until the 18th, when it was distant about seven or eight leagues. It was in sight on the following day, the little wind that there was still continuing unfavourable.

Early in the morning of the 22d, we made *Cerigo*, which bore from us E. N. E. distant about seven miles. On the 23d, we descried *Milo*, whence, after several ineffectual attempts to procure a pilot, we were driven by a strong north-east gale upon the *Morea*. From that time until the 25th, we were engaged in working to windward, to regain our station, which we at length effected, but were driven back.

On the morning of the 27th, we were so fortunate as to pass between the islands of *Thermea* and *Serfo*, two of the *Cyclades*: the wind blowing extremely hard from the N. E. our mainsail was split. In the afternoon we were close in with *Mycone*, another of the *Cyclades*.

On the 28th, we passed the island of *Nicaria*. It blew a fresh gale, and we shipped a large quantity of water. Our stock of fresh provisions was by this time exhausted.

On the 29th, we passed near the island of *Scio*; and on the 31st, descried *Mytelene*.

On the evening of the 2d of *June* we were close in with the island of *Tenedos*; and, being becalmed on the following day, were driven by the force of the current, which set in from the mouth of the *Dardanelles*, too far to the westward to be enabled to make the straits.

On the 4th, in the afternoon, we entered the *Dardanelles*; but, the wind dying away, were under the necessity of coming to an

anchor soon after, at the distance of five miles within the entrance. We were there detained by contrary winds until the 11th, when a favourable gale springing up, we made sail at about eleven o'clock in the morning, and passed the town of *Gallipoli* at five in the afternoon.

Early in the morning of the 14th, we were in sight of *Constantinople*. We were shortly afterwards overtaken by a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain. At three in the afternoon we came to anchor in the harbour, the *Charon* and transport having fired a royal salute on passing the *Seraglio*, which the reader need not be informed is the palace of the Grand Seignor. This term has been vulgarly applied to all places where the Oriental people confine their women, but, in fact, these are called *Harams*, and the word seraglio is a strictly local appellation. The city, harbour, and environs, presented a magnificent spectacle, new in every respect to our eyes, both as to the architecture of the principal edifices and the construction of the city itself, but which was on the whole extremely fine and picturesque.

The whole of the mission was now assembled at *Constantinople*. The officers who had proceeded thither overland, had anxiously waited our arrival; and on our side we felt an equal impatience to join them. Our mutual greetings were followed by mutual enquiries; and we collected from them the following particulars relative to their journey, and to the events which had occurred during their residence in the capital of the *Turkish* dominions.

Their journey, in the outset, had been attended by uncommon severities; such, however, as might have been expected from a season more rigorous than any which had been experienced for many years. In passing over to the continent, they had, at the entrance of the *Elbe*, been shipwrecked among the shoals of ice; and, to relieve themselves from this perilous situation, had been under the necessity of passing over the ice, to the extent of two miles, to gain the shore. By this effort, however, they were providentially saved. They now prosecuted their journey to *Constantinople*, where they arrived in the month of *March* 1799, having set out, as has been mentioned before, towards the close of the preceding year.

On the 17th of the following month, *April*, it was officially notified to them, that the Grand Vizier had appointed the following day for their first presentation. He had made choice of this day, as being that which was fixed on for the ceremony of the

consecration of his Standard, previously to his taking the field, and to his promotion to the rank of a pacha of three tails—a ceremony which could not fail to be highly gratifying to strangers. To this mark of attention our officers were not insensible.

At eleven o'clock in the morning they were conducted to the sublime Porte, under an escort of a body of janissaries, and attended by an interpreter. They were led to an apartment, whence they had a view of the hall of the divan, and of an extensive court-yard, in which a very numerous body of *Turks* was assembled at prayers. A little before noon the standard, supported by several of the great officers of state, was brought with great ceremony from the hall, and carried to the bottom of a flight of steps, the different religious sects, the Mufti, Imans, Dervises, &c. being in front of the procession. A solemn prayer, in which the spectators joined, having been repeated, and the Mufti perceiving that the sun was at its meridian height, the standard was raised and planted. This part of the ceremony having been accomplished, twelve sheep were immolated, and the foot of the standard washed with their blood. In this state it was to remain forty days, at the expiration of which time his Royal Highness was to take the field. The great officers, namely, the Mufti, the head of the Ulema, the Kiabey, the Reis Effendi, the Tefterdar, the Janissary Aga, &c. who had attended on this occasion, now took leave, the Mufti being accompanied to his carriage, a small close vehicle covered with scarlet cloth, by the Vizier himself. On the close of the ceremony the *British* officers were introduced to the Reis Effendi, or secretary of state for foreign affairs, by whom they were conducted and presented to his royal highness the Grand Vizier. They found him seated in the corner of a room, richly furnished in the *Turkish* style, and surrounded by a numerous body of attendants and mutes, all of them superbly and elegantly dressed. Our officers being seated, they were served, according to the custom of the country, with pipes, sweetmeats, coffee, sherbet, rose-water and other perfumes. No mark of distinction due to their rank was neglected on this occasion; and after they had been apprised that an early day would be appointed for a second interview, they withdrew.

This interview was not delayed. It took place five days after the preceding one, on the 22d of *April*, at the kiosque at *Kaithana*, where his highness the Vizier had assembled a party of *Turkish* artillery, and a corps of infantry, for a review, and for artillery practice. The latter succeeded much better than our officers had

been led to expect. The *Turkish* artillery-men beat down the target several times, and their mortar practice was by no means contemptible. Less praise was due to the manœuvres of the infantry, and to the sham-fight which ensued.

The 26th of *April* was the day appointed for the ceremony of the Capitan Pacha taking leave of the Sultan, previously to the sailing of his fleet, which was to act in concert with the *Ottoman* land forces. The following was the etiquette observed on this occasion, at which the *British* officers were present. The Sultan, surrounded by his guards, officers of state, and attendants, all richly dressed, was seated in a magnificent kiosque, at a small distance from the seraglio point. The Capitan Pacha having been introduced, and having had a short conference with the Grand Seignor, the purport of which was, as we conjectured, to receive his high commands and pleasure, was invested with a rich caftan, or robe of honour. Six of the captains of his fleet were next conducted to within a few paces of the Sultan, and having made their obeisance, were invested with the caftan. The Capitan Pacha now retired, being supported on each side by an attendant, as is customary with all *Turks* of rank on these public occasions, and led by the proper officers. He was in this manner conducted to a very elegant twenty-four oared barge of a great length, richly gilt and ornamented. Another barge of the same description carried his flag; and this was followed by four barges, with twenty rowers in each. Such were the ceremonials observed on the return of the Capitan Pacha to his ship, the *Sultan Selim*, the guns at the seraglio point, and the men of war, saluting him on his way.

On the 20th of *May*, General *Koehler* and the officers proceeded to *Scutari* in *Asia Minor*, opposite to *Constantinople*, to be present at the ceremony of the Vizier taking the field. His Highness having taken leave of the Grand Seignor, passed over to *Scutari*, the guns at the seraglio point saluting him on his way. At *Scutari*, the streets through which he passed were lined with troops, both cavalry and infantry. He was attended by the *Kaimacan*, Capitan Pacha, and all the great officers of state, preceded by a band of *Turkish* music, and by a group of gladiators, who skirmished as the procession passed along. The troops, by whom his Highness was accompanied, consisting both of cavalry and infantry, were clad and armed in various ways. Some of them were enveloped in curious network coats of mail of steel; others wore yellow dresses, decorated with ribbons of different colours hanging

from the shoulders, and brass helmets on their heads. Others again were clad in party-coloured dresses. While a part of them were armed with spears, or lances, from twelve to fourteen feet in length, others carried short, twisted, rifle-barrel guns, the rest muskets, carbines, &c. The whole of them wore swords and pistols in sashes fastened round their waist. The Vizier, the Capitan Pacha, the *Kaimacan*, and other officers, were mounted on beautiful horses richly caparisoned. The one which his Highness rode made the most magnificent appearance, the embroidered trappings being studded with gems, pearls, &c. The hilt of the handjar, or dirk, which his Highness carried at his side was covered with a profusion of diamonds.

It is impossible to contemplate these pompous ceremonies, and not to contrast them with the secrecy and silence with which the first movements of *European* armies are undertaken. It must be a trifling nation which can delay an expedition of importance, even for a single day, lest some little rite or ceremony should be omitted. And it is truly impolitic thus to advertise an enemy, for even months beforehand, of the advance of an army. When these circumstances, and the facts which will be hereafter related, are considered, the reader will not be surprised at the little success which commonly attends the *Turkish* military operations.

A number of dervises were distributed among the *Turkish* troops, who are constantly attended when they go to war by persons of this character, to exhort them to valour, and to kindle up their enthusiasm by their shouts and singing.

The Vizier's camp was formed about a mile without the town of *Scutari*. On this occasion a vast multitude of persons of both sexes, whom curiosity had drawn thither, attended, but not the smallest accident or disturbance ensued.

On the 1st of *June* his Highness proceeded on his march for *Syria*. Major *Fletcher*, of the royal engineers, was ordered to accompany him on this service; but was unfortunately taken ill a few days after he set out, and under the necessity of returning to *Constantinople*.

About the same time, Major *Fead*, of the royal artillery, was ordered to *St. John d'Acre*, to which place he proceeded in a *Turkish* ship of war. This excellent officer shortly afterwards fell a victim to a malignant fever.

CHAPTER II.

Visit to Pera. *Captain* Franklin *returns to* England. *Description of* Constantinople. *Mosques and minarets.* *External appearance of the city. The seraglio. Suburbs of* Galeta, Pera, *and* Tophana. Scutari. *The* Bosphorus. *Population. Amusements.* Turkish *ships. Interior of the* Turkish *houses. Ceremonies. Dogs. Police.*

ON the evening of the 14th of *June*, the day on which we landed from the transport, I walked to *Pera*. I should have observed, that the General and officers who had proceeded to *Constantinople* over land, had taken up their residence at *Buyukdere*, a village situated on the sea-side, within fourteen miles of the capital. This village was also destined to be my head quarters until the military operations should commence.

On the 15th, we had a visit from Captain *Franklin*, who dined with us; he had resigned, and was on the eve of his departure for *England*. I made another excursion to *Pera*.

On the 17th, Lieutenant-colonel *Holloway*, Major *Hope*, and Mr. *Pink*, one of the draughtsmen, set off to inspect the forts in the *Dardanelles*, and the adjacent coasts.

I now had sufficient leisure to examine *Constantinople*, its suburbs, and its dependencies, of which the following is a brief account.

Constantinople, comprehending its suburbs, some of which are so large that several authors have been led to consider them as distinct cities, is of very considerable extent. It is in the form of an unequal triangle, having one of its sides towards the sea of *Marmora*, another in front of the harbour, and the third towards the land. Being built on seven hills, on the sides of which the houses are placed, it has at a little distance the appearance of a vast amphitheatre, stretching itself over a very extensive territory. The mosques, or places of public worship, of which the principal one was the celebrated *Christian* church of *St. Sophia*, which name it still retains, are numerous, and several of them very large. They are not provided with bells; but each of them has one or several minarets, on which the muezins, or criers, are stationed to call the people to prayers. These minarets bear a strong resemblance in their form to a tall candle, having an extinguisher at its top.

Nothing can be grander or more beautifully picturesque than the external appearance of *Constantinople* and of its vicinity. Within it has less to recommend it, the houses being but indifferently built, and the streets very narrow.

The seraglio, or palace of the Grand Sultan, occupies the space on which the ancient city of *Byzantium* formerly stood, at the extremity of the angle formed by the sea of *Marmora* and the *Bosphorus*. It is by far the most beautiful part of *Constantinople*, the projecting land on which it stands being covered by groves of cypress trees, which give a sublime effect to the magnificent buildings of which the palace is composed.

On the opposite side of the harbour, the towns, or, more properly speaking, suburbs of *Galata*, *Pera*, and *Tophana*, are situated; and, on the *Asiatic* side, opposite the point of the seraglio, stands the town or suburb of *Scutari*. From the great sloping of the hills on which they are placed, these suburbs have a very fine and romantic appearance, the houses seeming as if built tier upon tier. Being, however, principally constructed of wood, which is soon fretted and decayed by the intense heat of the sun in such a climate, the grandeur of the scene is diminished on a near approach. Between them cypress trees rear their lofty heads, and add greatly to the sublimity of the general effect. The cemeteries are also thickly planted with these trees; and the scene is thus rendered beautifully picturesque. In short, the external view of *Constantinople*, and of its environs, is at once sublime and pleasing; and with this view the traveller ought to content himself, since, on a nearer inspection, he will find little to gratify his curiosity, or to excite his admiration.

The *Bosphorus*, a beautiful canal, or narrow sea, from a mile to a mile and a half in breadth, and about twenty miles in length, forms the communication between the *Euxine*, or *Black Sea*, and the sea of *Marmora*, the ancient *Propontis*. In the formation of its banks, which are lofty, and lined with an exquisite variety of beautiful trees and shrubs, nature has been lavish in the extreme. Several villages are interspersed; and at the sea-side the Grand Seignor, the Vizier, Captain Pacha, &c. have elegant kiosques, or pleasure-houses, for their summer residence. Throughout the whole extent of the canal the highest state of cultivation prevails, its shores being covered with vineyards, gardens, and orchards, containing a great diversity of the finest fruits. Were the *Turks* possessed of a taste at all proportionate to the advantages which

this situation affords, and at the same time placed under a government similar to our own, the banks of the *Bosphorus* would become one of the most beautiful spots in the world. They at present lose all the beauties of the perspective from the eminences, their villages being built close to the canal side, with stages or landing places projecting over the water. There the inhabitants assemble, and remain for several hours together, smoking their pipes, and enjoying the cool refreshing breeze.

Upon the *Bosphorus* a great number of boats are constantly in motion: they are neat and prettily decorated. The boatmen being very expert, they are rowed with great swiftness and address.

To return to *Constantinople*. Its population, which has been almost always over-rated, certainly does not exceed four hundred thousand souls, and a great part of this population is absorbed by the suburbs; no *Frank*, or *Christian*, being allowed to reside in the city, properly so called. The *Franks* inhabit *Galata* and *Pera*, in the latter of which suburbs are the houses of all the foreign ministers, who frequently give balls, concerts, and other entertainments to the *Frank* inhabitants. These entertainments are fully attended, more particularly by the *Greeks*, who are very fond of dancing. During the carnival there are masquerades, in which many of the characters are well supported.

The harbour of *Constantinople* is safe and commodious for shipping. The *Turks* pay great attention to the external decoration of their ships of war. Yellow is the predominating colour with which the sides of their ships are painted. Their merchant vessels, which almost exclusively navigate the *Black Sea*, are named caicks. Great numbers of these vessels are lost through the ignorance and stupidity of the *Turkish* pilots, who scarcely ever venture out of sight of the land, and who, when they do, are almost sure to encounter some accident. The crews, both of the men of war and merchantmen, are for the greater part composed of *Greek* sailors.

The economy and arrangement of the interior of the *Turkish* houses are deserving of notice. The apartments are, in general, gaudily ornamented, the ceilings being of different colours. In each of them a part is set aside for a raised platform, which is elevated about a foot from the floor, and is in width from five to six feet. On this platform mattresses covered with cloth, or linen, are laid, and cushions placed from one extremity to the other, so as to give the whole the appearance of one continued platform. On the floor a handsome mat is spread. The windows are latticed, but

not glazed. Neither tables nor chairs constitute any part of the furniture, and indeed they would be superfluous, the *Turks* constantly sitting with their legs under them like taylors. When a *Frank* is introduced to a *Turk* of distinction, the latter does not rise to receive him; but his visiter advances towards him, and bows, with his right hand placed on his breast, this being the customary mode of salutation for *Christians* in their intercourse with the *Mahomedans*. The *Turk* now waves his hand to his guest to sit down on the sopha, and the conversation is carried on through the medium of a dragoman, or interpreter. The uncovering of the head would appear as absurd to a *Turk*, as it would seem ridiculous elsewhere, if any one, in saluting another, was to take off his wig. The *Turks*, who are great smokers, are seldom without a pipe in the mouth.

In the streets of *Constantinople* there is an incredible number of dogs, which appear to be all of the same race, nearly resembling our shepherds' dogs. They are a great nuisance. The howlings of these hungry and half-starved animals during the night are truly hideous. As they have no masters to acknowledge them, and to administer to their wants, they have to seek their precarious subsistence abroad, which they rake up from among the filth thrown out from the houses. So defective, indeed, is the police in point of cleanliness, that these dogs, and the vultures, are the only scavengers in *Constantinople*. In the cemeteries, great numbers of doves, which the *Turks* do not attempt to molest, inhabit the cypress groves; and, indeed, swarm wherever these trees are planted.

CHAPTER III.

Removal to Buyukdere. *Description of that village. Favourite amusements of the Grand Seignor. Barracks appointed for the mission at* Levant Chiflick. *Description of that place. Dysentery prevalent among the soldiers of the mission. Introduction to the principal officers of the Sublime Porte. Excessive heat. Description of the* Turkish *horses, and the mode of treating them. Miscellaneous remarks on the natural history, &c. of the country. Frogs and grasshoppers. Evening walks at* Buyukdere, *and amusements of the* Greeks. *Dress and manners of the* Turkish *women; of the* Greeks. *Abundance and cheapness of provisions at* Buyukdere. *Oxen and Buffaloes. Harvest in* Turkey. *Oppressions exercised by the* Mahommedans *on the* Christians. *Grand Seignor visits* Chiflick, *and distributes small money to the* English *soldiers.* Turks *taught to practise with red hot shot. Description of* Kaithana, *the place appointed for artillery experiments. On board the* Charon *find two* Englishmen *redeemed from slavery. Liberal conduct of a* French *officer.* Greek *rejoicings on* St. John's *day. Entertainment at the* Russian *ambassador's. Visit to* Constantinople. *Account of the Bazars. Further remarks on the city. The seraglio. The mint. Mosque of* Santa-Sophia. Greek *amusements. Visit on board the* Sultan Selim. *Sick and wounded soldiers arrive from* Acre. *Conferences with the* Turkish *secretary of war on this subject. Order to attend the Grand Seignor.*

ON the 18th of June I removed my baggage, medicines, &c. to *Buyukdere*, where I took up my residence in a house provided for us close to the sea shore.

The village of *Buyukdere* is very pleasingly situated on the *European* side of the *Bosphorus*, not far from the entrance of the *Black Sea*, and is distant from *Constantinople* about twelve miles. As its name implies, it stands on a large level surface, buyuk in the *Turkish* signifying *great*, and deré *a valley*. It commands a most delightful and romantic view. In its front is a beautiful strand, and behind it several heights or promontories, the scenery of which is picturesque in the extreme. On account of the agreeableness of its situation. *Buyukdere* has been chosen as the residence of several members of the diplomatic corps, whose palaces are situated on the eastern side of the plain. To the west of the village there is an extensive meadow, in the centre of which is a groupe of very large

plane trees. To this spot the Grand Seignor frequently retires in the summer season, and is entertained by companies of rope-dancers, mountebanks, &c. These pastimes, in the course of which the most indecent buffoonery is occasionally introduced, are highly agreeable to him. The castle of *Buyukdere* stands on a lofty mountain, its position being not unlike that of *Dover* castle. It was built in the fifteenth century by the order of Sultan *Mahomed*, by whom the city of *Constantinople* was taken by storm, the emperor *Constantine* falling in the attack by the hands of two *Turks*.

In company with General *Koehler* and the other officers, on the 19th, I dined with the *Russian* ambassador at his palace at *Buyukdere*, where we were sumptuously entertained. In the morning the general and myself went to *Levant Chiflick* to inspect the barracks, which were destined to receive our detachment. This place is distant about seven miles from *Buyukdere*, and nearly midway between it and *Pera*. A Capitan Pacha having formerly resided there, has bestowed on it its name, levant signifying *a sailor*, and chiflick *a farm*. Several of the country residences belonging to the *Turkish* grandees are also denominated chiflick, or *the farm*. Our ride was very agreeable. The country in the vicinity of *Levant Chiflick* is open and hilly, consisting principally of waste lands covered by fern and heath. There are, however, several spots laid out in gardens and vineyards. The soil, which is in some parts argillaceous, in others sandy with a mixture of slate, is in general poor; but in the valleys, which are best cultivated, tolerable crops of hay are produced. The quantity grown being however insufficient for the support of the cattle in winter, they then fall off, and become poor and lean. During the summer season they are kept in good condition by the feed on the waste lands.

On the 20th, twenty men belonging to the mission, and several women, were sent to the above barracks.

On the 21st, I went on board the *New Adventure* transport, lying in the harbour of *Constantinople*. In the afternoon I returned to *Buyukdere* by water. In the course of this day we had much thunder, lightning, and rain.

On the 22d, I rode to *Levant Chiflick*. The *Turkish* horses are in general small, from eleven to twelve and thirteen hands high, but they are sure footed. The *Turkish* saddle is somewhat inconvenient to *Europeans;* and as spurs are not employed, the rider is obliged to have recourse to his stirrups when he wishes the animal on which he is mounted to quicken his pace. It was with much

anxiety that I found the numbers on the sick list to have increased, the prevailing complaint being dysentery.

On the 23d, the remainder of the detachment, with several of the officers, were sent to the barracks at *Levant Chiflick*, which I visited for the purpose of arranging my quarters, &c. for my occasional attendance. In these barracks we found a *Turkish* corps training to a more regular system of military tactics than they had hitherto been accustomed to. The other officers and myself were still to remain with the General at *Buyukdere*.

This day the military officers and the other gentlemen belonging to the mission, who had not already gone through that ceremony, that is, those among us who had reached *Constantinople* by sea, were introduced to the Kiamakan, Captain Pacha, &c. We were received with the customary *Turkish* compliments, and were treated with coffee, sherbet, pipes and tobacco, and perfumes.

I dined this afternoon with Mr. *Abbot*, an *English* merchant, and treasurer to the *Levant* company, who had been settled in *Turkey* forty-five years. He gave me some very useful information relative to the plague, and informed me that there were at that time two cases of this disease at *Pera*.

On the 24th and 25th, I paid my customary visits to the barracks at *Levant Chiflick*. During the night of the 24th, Mrs. *Wilkinson*, wife to a corporal of the royal artillery, fell a victim to a dysenteric complaint. On that day we had very heavy showers of rain, with much thunder and lightning. The heat was excessive, the thermometer at six in the evening being at eighty-four in the shade, and the barometer at thirty. In the mean time the number of sick, labouring chiefly under dysenteric complaints, was much increased.

On the 26th, on my return from the barracks, I dined with the General.

On the 27th, I rode to the barracks on a small grey horse of the country breed, which I had procured for the purpose. The mode of shoeing horses in *Turkey* differs essentially from ours. The whole of the foot is covered by a thin plate of iron, the centre excepted, in which there is a small perforation about the size of an *English* halfpenny. I did not observe that lameness was prevalent among these horses, who require much management. After one of them has been ridden, it is the custom to walk him in the open air for an hour or two, previously to his being put into the stable. The *Turkish* horses are fed, while in the stable, upon barley and chaff

(or barley alone), and that sparingly, once or at most twice daily; once a day they have water; they litter them in their own dung, which is first dried in the sun. The *Turks* are excellent grooms; the skins of the horses are kept very clean and shining, as they frequently wash them all over with soap and water. In stables, and when not ridden, the horses are always fettered or tethered with cords, in order to prevent their lying down, and to keep them quiet, as the principal or best horses are stallions. The saddle is scarcely ever totally removed from the horse's back, except to clean him, even when in stable, and they are otherwise kept very warm, with thick clothes, and hoods, &c.

I shall now make a short digression from my journal to describe several particulars relative to the country in which I resided. The frogs in *Turkey* are very large; and it is impossible to describe the noise they make, which must be heard to form a competent idea of it. The grasshoppers are also of a large size, and extremely noisy. In my rides to *Chiflick* my ears were perpetually dinned by the croaking of the former, and the discordant notes of the latter of these creatures.

Our evening walks on the strand in front of *Buyukdere* were very pleasant and cheerful. This spot has a strong resemblance to the beach at *Weymouth*. The *Greeks*, and indeed most of the inhabitants, assemble in the evening to walk, or to amuse themselves in boats, which are rowed up and down in front of the village. Music and singing constitute a part of these aquatic amusements, and, without being of the most exquisite kind, serve to diversify and enliven the scene.

Buyukdere may with some propriety be compared to the tower of *Babel:* individuals belonging to almost every nation residing there, a strange mixture of languages must consequently ensue. The dresses of the inhabitants are as varied as are the languages. The *Turkish* women are fair; they cover the face, the eyes and a part of the nose excepted, with a piece of white muslin: another piece of muslin envelops the head. This part of their dress is styled *mahramàh.* In stature they are rather low, and corpulent, the latter condition being much admired among themselves: they are usually clad in a long green garment, which hangs very low behind, with a square cape, resembling on the whole a riding dress, and it is called *feredgè.* They wear yellow boots with slippers over them, but the latter they take off on entering a house. They stain their finger-nails of a red colour, or, more properly speaking,

of a very deep orange, with the dried leaves, diluted with water, of the henna, or *Egyptian* privet *(lewsonia inermis,* Lin.), a large shrub, which is much cultivated both in *Turkey* and in *Egypt* for this purpose.

The *Turkish* females always walk abroad by themselves; in fine weather they resort to some favourite spot without the towns, occupy the banks, or seat themselves on the tomb-stones in their cemeteries, where they sit quietly for hours together. They appear to lead a most indolent life; their recreations and exercises being extremely limited.

The *Greek* women have the face, which is beautiful and of an oval form, uncovered. Their eyes are black, as are also their eyebrows, to which, as well as to their eyelids, they pay a particular attention, rubbing them over, to bestow on them a deeper hue, with a leaden ore reduced to an impalpable powder, blended with an unctuous matter to give it consistence. Their complexion is generally pale. They wear their hair, which is of a great length, and of a deep shining black, in tresses, and sometimes turned back in a fanciful way on the head. In other instances it hangs loosely down the back, extending to the hips. They are commonly dressed in a pelice of silk, satin, or some other material: they are costly in their attire, in the choice of which they are not attached to any particular colour. On the head they wear a small cap. The dress of the men nearly resembles that of the *Turks;* but they are not allowed to wear the kowouk, or turban of white muslin, for which they are obliged to substitute the calpac, or blue turban, and none of the *Greeks* can wear yellow boots or slippers, except those who are in the service of the foreign ministers, &c.

The *Greek* women marry at about the age of fifteen: they are short lived. At twenty-five they wrinkle and decay, bearing the appearance altogether of old women. They have fine children, who, however, partake of the palid complexion of the mothers. It is unquestionably to the too frequent use of the warm bath, to which the *Greek* women are so much habituated, that their very relaxed and debilitated state is to be ascribed; and this abuse, added to their natural indolence and their inaction, as certainly tends to shorten their lives.

During courtship, the *Greek* lover serenades his mistress either in front of her house, or from the water. On these occasions he recites in a pathetic song, the warmth and sincerity of his passion, &c. These nocturnal serenades, which are devoted to love, are so

frequent at *Buyukdere*, as to break in on the repose of its inhabitants; and a person of lively fancy might be led to suppose that the deity of Love had made it his favourite residence, from the beauty and amenity of this enchanting spot.

I have already observed that *Buyukdere* is the summer residence of several of the ambassadors: it is also that of many persons of property and distinction, who reside at *Pera* during the winter season. Nearly opposite to this village, on the bank of the *Bosphorus*, is a fountain overhung with beautiful clumps of trees, much frequented on moonlight evenings by the *Greeks*, *Armenians*, and others. This, however, happens at a particular season only of the year, when the clear transparency of the moon's light, illuminating the foliage which surrounds them, as well as the distant objects, invites the company to spend late hours in the enjoyment of so charming a scene.

At *Buyukdere*, mutton, beef and bread are plentiful, and sold at a very reasonable price; as are also poultry of every description. Eggs are in great plenty; but the cheese and butter are very indifferent. The wines, both red and white, made at *Buyukdere*, are very cheap, the *oke* (which weighs two pounds ten ounces, or somewhat more than an *English* bottle) being sold at from eight to ten paras, that is, from four pence to five pence *English* money. The vegetables, which are pretty nearly of the same kinds as in *England*, namely, broad beans, *French* beans, peas, cabbages, cucumbers, gourds, water melons, &c. are in great abundance. The fruits, which are no less so, consist of peaches, apricots, pears, apples (which, however, are all very insipid), figs, cherries, pomegranates, red currants, wood strawberries, and grapes. Besides these, there is a profusion of walnuts, filberts, and hazle nuts. As there is no procuring malt liquor here, the principal beverage is wine and water. The milk is good and tolerably cheap. The oxen are small, and are for the greater part of a light grey colour; they are employed, in common with the buffalo, an animal very unseemly to the view, in ploughing, for draught, &c. Here, as well as at *Constantinople*, *Pera*, and indeed in all this part of *Turkey*, the dogs are very numerous. They do not appear to belong to any particular masters, are very ferocious, and occasionally very troublesome.

A very agreeable dish called *yourt*, of which the natives are very fond, is made here, and brought in with the dessert. It is prepared by allowing a certain portion of milk to become sour, and throwing

into new milk as much of this acidulated fluid as will curdle it in a slight degree. It is then eaten with sugar, is very palatable, and, mixed with strawberries becomes a good substitute for cream. The milk sold here is generally a mixture, being drawn from goats, sheep, cows, and buffaloes.

To resume my narrative. On the 28th and 29th of *June*, I visited the barracks at *Levant Chiflick*. The heat was less oppressive, the thermometer being at seventy-five. The harvest was now begun, and I saw, during my rides, the *Turks* busied in mowing their corn. They had a tolerable crop of bearded wheat (in all *Turkey* the wheat is bearded), which was of a good quality. Instead of threshing it, it is their practice to harness horses and oxen to a small car, the bottom of which is studded with portions of flint to cut and bruise the straw, the grain being disengaged by the trampling of the feet of the animals, who move in a circular direction, as if in a mill.

The 30th, on my return from the barracks, I dined and spent a very agreeable afternoon with Mr. *Thornton*, an *English* merchant at *Buyukdere*. His details relative to the oppression of the ryahs, under which common denomination are comprehended *Greeks*, *Armenians*, and indeed every description of *Franks* or *Christians* subject to the *Turks*, were melancholy in the extreme. They are liable to an annual capitation, or poll tax, varying according to their degrees and circumstances, from a guinea and a half to seven shillings and sixpence *English* money, on the payment of which a certificate is granted them; and this tribute, exacted from them by right of conquest, and considered as *the redemption of their heads*, forfeited in perpetuity by their subjugated ancestors, leads to many villainous practices on the part of the *Turks*. It frequently occurs, for instance, that a *Turk*, on meeting a ryah, without scruple or ceremony, and without any regard to the engagements the latter may have, takes him aside to ascertain whether he is provided with a certificate, and, if this happens to be the case, to enquire into its authenticity, which he is certain to dispute, or to throw some difficulty or other in the way. Thus, whether the unfortunate ryah has or has not his certificate about him, he is obliged to make a pecuniary sacrifice, to rid himself of his oppressor's importunities. In other instances a ryah, who is in possession of a house, has his right to it disputed by a *Turk*, by whom false witnesses are suborned; and as the oath of the ryah is not valid in a court of justice, when opposed to that of a *Turk*, he is obliged, if the cause is brought

to trial, to bribe his judge. He is thus, if he should come off victoriously, condemned to heavy expenses. To these, and many other similar vexations and oppressions, the wretched *Franks*, or *Christians*, are incessantly exposed.

When their population is considered, it may at first view appear extraordinary that they do not endeavour to throw off so odious and oppressive a yoke, more especially as the *Greeks*, by far the most numerous among them, in reality possess, as individuals, considerable energy and courage. The severity, however, of the examples which have been made in their unsuccessful struggles to regain their independence, appears in a great measure to have damped their ardour, and broken their spirit. It must be recollected, that during the late war between the *Russians* and *Turks*, the *Greeks* made several efforts which, through want of a proper concert with the former of these powers, were ineffectual. On a future occasion they may perhaps succeed better. When they rate their numbers as equal to those of the *Turks*, they certainly exaggerate. They are, however, very numerous, in the *European* provinces particularly, and possess many of the eminent qualities which have immortalized their ancestors. Among the ryahs in general great industry prevails.

On the morning of the 1st of *July*, I had a high gratification. Shortly after my arrival at *Levant Chiflick*, the Grand Seignor and all his principal officers came thither to spend the day. They were mounted, and their fine horses being very elegantly caparisoned, nothing could exceed the grandeur of the spectacle. Their arrival was announced by the firing of guns; and the whole of the troops were under arms; their music, consisting of drums, a kind of hautboys, timbrels, and horns, was by no means disagreeable. Our men, who were called on, fired several rounds, and were complimented by presents of small gold coins of the size of a para, and in value a piastre and a half. Each of them received about two guineas. Between four and five in the afternoon, the grand Seignor and his retinue left *Chiflick*, which is said to be the only place in the environs of *Constantinople* to which he goes on horseback.

On the 2d, I paid my customary visit to the above place, where I had the satisfaction to find the sick in a fair way of recovery.

On the 3d, by the order of General *Kochler* and at the particular request of the Capitan Pacha, a furnace was erected at *Kaithana*, for the heating of shot. A successful practice was carried on with the red hot shot, to the great satisfaction of the Capitan Pacha, who

expressed a wish to see the whole of the mission on the following day.

Kaithana is a valley very pleasantly situated at the extremity of the harbour, and distant from *Buyukdere* about ten miles. It has been made choice of by the *Turks* for their artillery experiments, to which its even surface is well adapted. The vestiges of a building said to have been formerly a palace of the Grand Seignor are to be seen here; and near to them is a beautiful kiosque* for the Sultan's use. A fine meandring stream runs through the valley. In the evening I returned to *Buyukdere*.

On the 4th, we repaired, agreeably to our appointment, to the residence of the Capitan Pacha, with whom we made some stay, and were entertained with coffee, and other refreshments. Previously to our taking leave, he made each of us a small present, a gown piece, for instance, or some such trifle. The General was presented with a handsome snuff-box, set round with brilliants, as was also Mrs. *Koehler*.

After this visit of ceremony, we went on board the *Charon*, Captain *M'Keller*, where we were not a little gratified by the sight of two of our countrymen, who had been kept in slavery during two months in the vicinity of *Constantinople*, with a perfect ignorance of the cause of their detention. They had been liberated by the humane intercession of Captain *M'Keller* with the Capitan Pacha. A *French* officer had kindly written to Captain *M'Keller* in their behalf, and had transmitted to him a letter from these unfortunate men.

On the 5th. General *Koehler* left *Constantinople* for the purpose of joining Lieutenant-colonel *Holloway* and Major *Hope*, in the *Dardanelles*. This being *St. John's* day, the *Greeks* kept it with much parade. Opposite *Buyukdere* the river was crouded with

* A kiosque is a pavilion, or pleasure-house, of one story, for summer residence. Its form is sometimes square, and sometimes round; and it is usually built of wood, painted and decorated both within side and without, in the *Turkish* style. It has several openings, with shutters or latticed work, answering the purpose of windows.

The kiosque is generally raised some feet from the ground, and is furnished withinside, after the *Turkish* fashion, with sofas, or raised platforms, covered with cloth, and provided with cushions. The floor is covered with handsome mats fabricated in *Egypt*, a considerable manufactory of which is carried on at *Menouf* in *Lower Egypt*.

In the construction of these kiosques, the *Turks* usually make choice of an elevated ground. It is also their practice to place them near a river, or stream of water, situations of which they are passionately fond. They there indulge themselves in smoking for several hours together.

Small kiosques are frequently erected on the poops of *Turkish* merchant vessels, particularly of those which navigate the *Black Sea*. Beneath the shade of these, the crews smoke their pipes.

boats filled with musicians, who played and sung during the whole of the day. In the evening, bonfires were kindled, and pistols discharged in the air; it was on the whole a scene of great riot and confusion.

On this occasion the *Greek* women were all of them very handsomely attired, the meanest among them, even the fishermens' wives, being clad in elegant dresses of silk or velvet, with pelices lined with ermine of considerable value. This finery, of which they are extremely fond, is generally reserved for the holidays.

Having been indisposed for several days, I did not repeat my visits to *Levant Chiflick* until the 8th. On the 10th, however, I was so well recovered as to accept the invitation which we received from Monsieur *Tomara*, the *Russian* ambassador, to be present at the celebration of the birth day of the Emperor of *Russia*.

In the evening we repaired to his palace, where we found a very large party assembled, all the foreign ministers, in their gala dresses, and decorated with their respective orders, being present, with their ladies and suites. The company, which consisted of individuals of almost every nation, in the different costumes by which each is appropriately distinguished, did not break up until between one and two in the morning. The dances were continued until a late hour, the *Greek* women being passionately fond of that exercise. In the course of the evening refreshments, consisting of sweetmeats, ice creams, cakes, &c. were served; and at midnight there was a cold collation, with wines and other liquors. The entertainment passed off very agreeably.

On the 11th, I rode to *Levant Chiflick;* and on the 12th, to *Constantinople.* I embraced this opportunity of paying a visit to the bazars, that is, the places set aside for the sale of different articles of merchandize, each trade, or in other cases the dealers belonging to the different nations subject to the *Turkish* domination, being arranged under a covered archway, somewhat similar to our *Exeter* exchange. Beneath these archways, or cloisters, which are of stone or wood, each tradesman, or dealer, has his shop in front, and behind it a warehouse for his goods. This arrangement is extremely convenient both for the seller and the purchaser; at the same time that the bazars, admitting a free circulation of the air, are very cool in summer, and consequently well adapted to the climate. The commodities sold in them are by no means contemptible. There is here a more regular market police (if the phrase may be admitted) than might be expected in this country. There are offi-

cers who take care to examine the weights and measures of those who sell goods; and these officers daily go their rounds through the different bazars: woe be unto him who sells with light weights! he is made an immediate example: he either suffers on the spot the bastinado (which the reader need scarcely be informed is a heavy cudgel applied violently to the soles of the feet), or is condemned to the payment of a fine. The weights are of course destroyed.

If any fraud is to be apprehended, it is more especially among those whom the *Turks* rank as unbelievers, and particularly among the *Jews*, who maintain here the character with which they are too generally charged; they are prone to extortion, and in truth to deal with them requires much circumspection. From what I was able to observe in the bazars, I am inclined to think that the *Turks* are fair dealers. In speaking of the manner in which fraudulent tradespeople are treated, it may not be improper to mention, that a peculiar punishment is inflicted in this country upon bakers who transgress the law, either by selling bread of light weight or of bad quality; they have their ears nailed to their own door post for public view. In arbitrary governments the police ought to be good, for the punishments are always sanguinary and cruel.

In the course of my perambulation, I went into a shop, where I took a draught of sherbet cooled with ice. This liquor is made in various ways, with or without the acid: it is very cooling and refreshing, and is sold at the very moderate price of a para* the cup.

I was now confirmed in the observation I had made on my first arrival, that the streets of *Constantinople* are, without exception, narrow, ill paved, and dirty. Almost all the houses are built with windows projecting to the streets, which nearly touch those of their opposite neighbours; this custom greatly obstructs the free circulation of air through the streets. The roofs of the houses are miserably ill covered; they are formed of a reddish tile, loosely put on without any fastening; occasionally loose stones are laid on here and there, but a cat running over the top of a house will frequently untile it; consequently they are wretchedly constructed for rainy or tempestuous weather. The external appearance of the houses is at the same time heavy and dismal, all the ornaments being reserved for the interior. I entered the outer court of the seraglio, beyond which strangers are not allowed to pass, and had a

* A para is nearly equal to a halfpenny; forty paras make one piastre, and one piastre is worth one shilling and sixpence of our money.

sight of the mint, where the workmen were busily employed. It is situated within the enclosure. The silver coin has been debased to a very extraordinary degree, the silver it contains having been progressively reduced to about thirty parts in an hundred. This adulteration is said to have been introduced in aid of the public revenue; and as the coin still retains its ancient *nominal* value, the consequence has been, that the counterfeit money of the forgers is become of greater value than that issued from the public treasury, notwithstanding the dealers in this illicit traffic turn their speculation to a very good account.

From the mint I walked to the vicinity of the mosque of *Santa Sophia*, which is certainly a very massive building, but which, considered in an architectural point of view, is, in my opinion, very inferior to our *St. Paul's*. With the exception of the dome, and of the four minarets which are detached, there is nothing very singular or striking in the pile.

I proceeded thence to the atmeydan, the place or field of horses, or, as it was anciently called, the hippodrome, a very extensive open space or circus, set aside for athletic exercises and public spectacles. Here the *Turks* exhibit a kind of military sport, called the *djarid*. The combatants are mounted, and armed with a stick or wand of a considerable length, which is darted with great force by the assailant, and as skilfully avoided by his antagonist. This exercise is very much in vogue among the *Turks* of condition. In the middle of this space stands an antique column or obelisk, of a single block of granite, the sides of which are filled with various *Egyptian* figures and hieroglyphics. One of our party undertook to measure it, which he accomplished by a calculation drawn from a comparison between the shadow of a stick and that of the column, the height of which was found to be about sixty feet. The base is about seven feet in height, and is curiously sculptured in bas-relief with a great variety of human heads. At the extremity of the square there are the remains of a pillar, formed by the twisting of three brazen serpents. Formerly their heads made the capital of the pillar. *Mahomet* the second, when he took *Constantinople*, beat off the jaw of one of these heads.

Passing through a street, we came to another large and elevated antique column, called the *Burnt Pillar*, which, amidst the conflagrations that have so frequently occurred, and have unfortunately so much ravaged the city of *Constantinople*, has stood its ground. It has, however, a very dingy hue, and a considerable number of

fissures, occasioned by the different fires which have taken place in its vicinity, insomuch that it is now encircled by iron hoops to keep it together.

After our excursion, we dined on board the *New Adventure* transport; and in the afternoon went on board the *Charon* to take leave, she being on the eve of sailing from *Constantinople* for *Gibraltar*. I did not reach *Buyukdere* until midnight. The weather had been extremely sultry during the day, the thermometer being at eighty-eight in the shade.

On the 13th, I rode to *Levant Chiflick*. On my return, I heard the *Charon* salute the Grand Seignor in passing the seraglio point.

On the evening of the 14th I went to a kiosque in *Buyukdere*, where the *Greeks* were assembled to sing, dance, and partake of other amusements. I joined the promenade afterwards in the meadow, in which there was a very numerous assemblage of *Greeks*, *Turks*, and others. It being *Sunday*, the inhabitants of all the neighbouring villages were collected; and the groups which were formed, by the variety of their costumes, and the characteristic traits peculiar to each nation, had a very pleasing, and to me a very novel effect. While the *Greeks* displayed all the gaity and *nonchalance* which belong to their character, the *Turks*, with much gravity, had recourse to their constant companion the pipe, and in the intervals of smoking took coffee.

On the 15th I rode to *Levant Chiflick*, where I visited the *Aga* and several other *Turks* who were indisposed. On the preceding day we had made an appointment with Mr. *Spurring*, the *English* ship-builder at *Constantinople*, to visit the *Sultan Selim*, the ship which bore the flag of the Capitan Pacha. We were the more anxious to do this, as the *Turkish* fleet was to sail in the course of a few days for the *Dardanelles*. We went on board accordingly, and found her to be a remarkably fine vessel: we were told, however, that her timbers were not proportioned to her size, and that she would work very ill in tempestuous weather, and in a rough sea. The *Sultan Selim* mounts one hundred and twenty forty-two pounders, besides other guns of a smaller caliber. The Capitan Pacha's cabin was fitted up in a very elegant style. At the sides were suspended a considerable number of rich and beautiful sabres, pistols, and muskets, which, being set with a profusion of diamonds, and curiously inlaid with gold, made a very glittering and showy appearance. The furniture and other other decorations of the cabin were in a corresponding style of magnificence. Seve-

ral *English* prints, representing our celebrated naval victories, were hung up.

We were entertained by the captain of the ship, a great favourite of the Capitan Pacha, with sweetmeats, liqueurs, coffee, &c. He accompanied us in our visit to the different parts of the vessel, which was very clean, and kept in good order. She had on board fourteen hundred men, among whom that strict discipline by which the *English* men of war are distinguished did not appear to be kept up. The place set apart for the sick was very ill calculated for that purpose: and but little attention seemed to be paid to this part of the *Turkish* economy, than which nothing can be more momentous on shipboard. To the disregard with which the sick were treated, may be added, as a proof of the barbarism of this people, the little encouragement bestowed on those who had the charge of them. The surgeon of the *Sultan Selim* assured me, that his annual salary amounted to twelve guineas only of our money, insomuch that his chief dependence, and that a very precarious one, was on presents. With so inadequate a remuneration for his services, whatever might have been his talents, little was to be expected from his zeal. After this visit to the *Sultan Selim*, I dined on board the *New Adventure* transport, and returned to *Buyukdere* in the evening.

On the 16th and 17th nothing particular occurred. I rode, as usual, to *Levant Chiflick*. On my reaching that place, on the morning of the 18th, I was introduced to the Kai ma kan, and *Hadgi Ibrahim Effendi*, who had come thither for the purpose of a general inspection and exercise of the *Turkish* troops. Our men fired several rounds, and received a present of an hundred sheep and three hundred piastres. The parade being broken up, I returned to *Buyukdere*.

The 19th and 20th were without any interesting occurrence. On the 21st, in the afternoon, a party being made, we crossed the river from *Buyukdere* to *Asia*, and walked to the summit of the *Giant's Hill*, a very high mountain, from which we had a delightful view of the different windings of the *Bosphorus*, and also of the *Black Sea*.

On my arrival at *Chiflick* on the 22d, I was informed that a considerable number of sick and wounded *Turkish* soldiers, from *Acre*, in *Syria*, were hourly expected there. I agreed to see them on the following day.

On the 23d, after having visited the above mentioned sick and wounded *Turkish* soldiers, I returned, in the evening, to *Buyukdere*.

On the 24th I went to *Constantinople*, where I had an interview with his Excellency *Hadgi Ibrahim Effendi*, the *Turkish* secretary at war, on the subject of the *Turkish* sick and wounded in *Levant Chiflick*, and returned to *Buyukdere* in the evening.

On the 25th I reached *Chiflick* early in the morning, and had a long conversation with *Hadgi Ibrahim Effendi*, and the Aga, or Commandant, on the business above referred to. It was agreed that I should make all the necessary regulations for the sick and wounded *Turks*, that I should direct the fitting up of the hospital bedsteads, &c. and that I should be aided in my daily attendance by a *Turkish* surgeon. On the following day I met by appointment, at *Levant Chiflick*, the Grand Seignor's surgeon, the surgeon in chief to the army, and two other army surgeons, the latter of whom were appointed to assist me. I was informed by them that the Grand Seignor had given to each of the soldiers returned from *Syria* twenty-four piastres, and a schillink of silver to wear in his turban.

I pass over my immediate operations at *Levant Chiflick*, as not being of general interest, with the brief observation, that many of the *Turkish* soldiers being badly wounded, I was very fully and seriously employed, and proceed to the 30th, when I was called up at midnight, and a note delivered to me from Major *Fletcher*, to inform me that the Grand Seignor, who was to be at *Kaithanah* the following morning, to see the experiments which were to be made with red hot shot, the artillery practice, &c. was desirous that all the persons belonging to the *British* military mission should be present on the occasion.

CHAPTER IV.

Visit to Levant Chiflick, *in compliance with the orders of the Grand Seignor. Practice with red hot shot. Presents distributed to the officers and men. Orders to attend the Grand Seignor again. Interview with him. Consulted by the Aga. Grand procession on the opening of the festival of the* Beyram Courbam. Turkish *entertainment. Remarks on the productions of the season in* Turkey, *on the diseases of the country, and the state of medical science there. Procession and festival of the dervises. Remarks on the climate and weather. Village and aqueducts of* Belgrade. *Character of the* Turkish *villages. Visit to the* Asiatic *shore. Order for removal of the troops. Fire near* Constantinople. *Description of* Santa Sophia. Greek *marriage. Remarks on the* Turkish *fortresses. Embarkation of the troops.*

IN compliance with the intimation we had received, we breakfasted at half past three in the morning, and proceeded without delay to *Levant Chiflick*, where we joined our detachment. About eight o'clock we arrived at *Kaithanah*, and the Grand Seignor, his principal officers and suite, made their appearance shortly after.

During the artillery practice, the experiments with red-hot shot, &c. the Grand Seignor was seated in the beautiful kiosque, or pleasure-house, which I have already noticed. He paid a particular attention to every thing which passed; and when the whole was concluded, made each of us a trifling present. These presents were delivered to us by one of his suite, who tendered them to us respectively as we passed, one by one, according to our rank, in front of the Grand Seignor. Each of us having received the present destined for him, bowed, and was desired to retire. This ceremony having been concluded, the non-commissioned officers were brought up to receive presents for themselves and the privates.

On the 31st, on my arrival at *Chiflick*, early in the morning, I met the Grand Seignor's surgeon, with whom I visited the wounded *Turks*. Several of them were already in a state of recovery. In our own infirmary I found four cases of intermittent fever. The men who laboured under this complaint, had been sent to *Kaithanah* some weeks before to assist in the erection of the furnace for the heating of shot; and having been detained there for several days, were exposed to marsh miasma, which is well known to be a most powerful agent in the production of intermittents.

On the 1st of *August*, General *Koehler*, Lieutenant-colonel *Holloway*, and Major *Hope*, returned to *Buyukdere* from the *Dardanelles*.

On my reaching *Chiflick* to visit the sick and wounded, I received a message requesting me to wait, as the Grand Seignor was on his way thither, and might wish to make some enquiries of me relative to the state of the wounded *Turks*, and the arrangements made for them. He arrived about noon, attended by his principal ministers, his officers of state, and a very numerous retinue, all richly dressed, and superbly mounted. His arrival was announced by discharges of artillery, and other public demonstrations of joy. It being a grand field day, the *Turkish* soldiers went through their manœuvres and exercises, after which each of them was marched to the front of the Aga's house, where the Grand Seignor was seated, and received a present of five piastres. I was now pointed out to the Sultan, and having paid my respects to him, received from him a trifling present, accompanied by a message to request of me to have the goodness to take all possible care of the wounded, for which service I should not fail to be properly remunerated. The Aga being indisposed, consulted me as to the nature of his ailments. I found him feverish, prescribed for him, and promised to see him, provided it should be necessary, at his residence at *Bishictash*, on the banks of the *Bosphorus*, near *Pera*.

On the 2d, I went to *Chiflick*, where I visited the sick and wounded *Turks*, and afterwards rode to *Bishictash* to see the Aga, who was still indisposed.

On the 3d and 4th, I repeated my visits to the above places, and found the Aga, as well as the greater part of the wounded *Turks*, in a fair way of recovery.

On the 5th, on my arrival at *Chiflick*, I saw his excellency, with whom I had a conversation relative to the wounded *Turks*. They were all of them doing very well, and in particular two, from the thigh of one of whom I had a few days before extracted a ball, and from the hip of the other a splinter of gun metal. It may strike my readers with surprise that the wounded men having been brought from so considerable a distance as *Acre*, these operations should still have been left to be performed.

On the 13th, on my reaching *Chiflick*, I found there the surgeon to the Grand Seignor, by whom I was informed, that early in the morning of the following day the Grand Seignor would go in procession from the seraglio to the mosque of Sultan *Achmet*, to cele-

brate the opening of the *Beyram Courbam*, or month of sacrifice, the second paschal feast. He invited me to *Constantinople* to be present at this ceremony.

The festival of the *Beyram*, which succeeds the *Turkish* ramazan, or lent, is the season of pleasures and festivities of every description. He must be poor indeed, who has not new clothes provided for the occasion; and among the better sort of people rich dresses are given and received as presents. The streets and public places are filled with groups, whose amusements and pastimes are varied according to the nation to which they belong. It may strictly be denominated a paschal feast, since, at its opening, sheep are sacrificed by the Grand Seignor, and by all the distinguished and opulent *Turks*. The animals thus immolated, have their horns gilt, and their wool nicely combed. It is so contrived as that these offerings should be made at the precise hour when similar sacrifices take place at *Mecca*.

At three o'clock in the morning of the 14th, I set out from *Chiflick*, where I had spent the preceding night, and was, on my arrival at *Pera*, joined by Captains *Lacy* and *Leake*. We reached *Constantinople* at five o'clock, and proceeded to the house of a surgeon, from whose shop we were to be gratified by a sight of the procession, as it passed. In this house we breakfasted, and were entertained in the following manner. Pipes and coffee were first served, and were followed by a very agreeable and palatable preparation of milk, called caimac, which was accompanied by hot sugared cakes, and melons. Our repast was concluded by a second service of coffee; and during our stay, sherbet and pipes were brought to us at intervals.

About eight o'clock the procession commenced; but the Grand Seignor did not make his appearance until half-past nine. The dresses of all those who composed the procession were splendid and costly. The fine horses on which they were mounted, and more especially those of the eunuchs and principal officers of state, were most gorgeously caparisoned, the housings of many of them being of gold embroidery, studded with precious stones, by which a very brilliant effect was produced. In the turban of the Grand Seignor was a beautiful aigrette of very great value, the diamonds of which it was composed being of uncommon magnitude. Several of his horses, on which his shield and various trophies were carried, were led in the procession; and being very richly caparisoned, and ornamented with a profusion of diamonds, rubies, and other precious

stones, gave a brilliancy and magnificence to the scene, which far exceeded any idea I could previously have formed of it.

During the procession, a *Turkish* officer was constantly employed in throwing on the heads of the populace handfuls of new paras. The contest which ensued, to pick them up, afforded to the *Turkish* spectators no little amusement.

The Grand Seignor, who was very superbly mounted, was followed by his sword-bearer, carrying his sabre, the hilt of which was profusely studded with diamonds. Next came several officers of his seraglio richly dressed, bearing on cushions his turbans, ornamented with diamonds and other gems. The streets were lined on each side with janissaries, whose dress-caps appeared to me both ridiculous and unbecoming. As the Sultan passed along, he from time to time bowed with great affability to the people, all of whom prostrated themselves on his approach.

The kislah aga, or chief of the eunuchs, officiated at the mosque, and wore on his return a valuable pelice and a rich caftan, with which the Grand Seignor had presented him. Several other caftans, of qualities suited to the rank of those for whom they were destined, were distributed by the Sultan on this occasion.

The procession was conducted with great decorum, and throughout the whole of it the best order observed. It would be impossible for me to attempt to describe all the striking appearances it exhibited, or to enter into a detail of the great variety and extreme singularity of the magnificent costumes which were displayed. To be brief—it afforded to us strangers a spectacle truly novel and interesting, and fully repaid us for the trouble we had taken to be comprehended among the number of the spectators. By eleven o'clock the streets were cleared.

Selim III, the present Sultan, is extremely popular with his subjects, and by no means destitute of the talents and abilities which a sovereign ought to possess. He is descended from the house of *Osman*, by whom the fifth dynasty of the caliphs was established in the thirteenth century. Having received a more liberal education than has usually been bestowed in *Turkey* on those to whose lot the succession has fallen, Sultan *Selim* possesses a well cultivated mind, and has made himself acquainted with the policy of the more refined states of *Europe*. It is, therefore, not surprising, that he has introduced so many salutary innovations into his empire; and, from a conviction of their manifest superiority, has become so strenuous a partizan of the tactics and military discipline of *England*

and *France*. In my subsequent details relative to the Grand Visier and the Capitan Pacha, I shall have occasion to notice, in a particular manner, the improvements he has introduced in his army and marine. He is of a courteous and affable character; and his physiognomy is fine and full of expression. His figure is well proportioned, and his aspect commanding.

My companions and myself were invited, after the procession to dine with the Grand Seignor's surgeon, at whose house we were very well entertained in the *Turkish* style; and notwithstanding we were, in eating, compelled to adopt the mode practised by the *Turks*, that is, that we were unprovided with either knife, fork, or plate, we contrived to make a good dinner. The following is a concise description of these repasts. A cloth having been laid on the floor, a small table with the legs turned uppermost is placed on it, and on this again is laid a large circular waiter of tinned copper, round which the company seat themselves. Before each of the guests, bread in the form of a flat pancake, and two spoons are placed. The dishes are served up singly, one after the other; and if filled with soup or liquid food, the spoons are resorted to. If, on the other hand, they contain solids, the guests help themselves with the thumb and finger. However repugnant this custom must have been to the feelings and ideas of *Englishmen*, a keen appetite, and the savouriness of the dishes, in some measure reconciled us to it; and custom, which sways us so powerfully, enabled us, in the sequel, entirely to get the better of our squeamishness. The meats are in general cut small for the convenience of those who are to partake of them; but on the present occasion whole ducks were served. These the donor of the feast pulled in pieces with his fingers, and distributed the portions to his guests. Pipes and coffee were brought in after dinner, and we at length took our leave.

On the 15th, in the morning, I accompanied General *Koehler* to *Pera*, and from thence to *Constantinople*, where we had an interview of nearly two hours with his Excellency *Hadgi Ibrahim Effendi*, with whom the general had some particular business to transact. In the course of this visit, a silver salver, containing conserve of roses, and other sweetmeats, was handed round, in addition to the usual refreshments of pipes and coffee. When we were about to take leave, each of us was presented with two finely wrought muslin handkerchiefs. I ought not to omit here the concluding part of the ceremony. After we had taken a draught of sherbet, which was presented to us, our hands were sprinkled with

rose water, and a silver vessel brought in, containing odoriferous gums in an inflamed state. The ascending vapours of these gums are by the *Turks* received on their beards; but as we were destitute of that ornament, we contented ourselves with smelling to them, and receiving them in our hands, which we rubbed together to retain the odour. We then bowed and retired.

Much rain fell this day, accompanied with loud claps of thunder, and very vivid flashes of lightning. The storm continued throughout the evening.

On my arrival at *Chiflick*, on the morning of the 16th, I found that several of the wounded *Turks* who had been under my care, being now perfectly cured, were to set off the next morning for *Alexandria*, with a detachment of two hundred and fifty *Turkish* soldiers.

On the 17th, the *Turkish* surgeons who had lent me their assistance there, having embarked the preceding evening with the detachment, I had no other than my own exertions to depend upon. In returning to *Buyukdere*, I observed that the country exhibited a new and very pleasing aspect since the fall of the late heavy showers, which had come very seasonably to enable the country people to plough and to till their lands. Grapes were now in season, as were also melons: the latter were of two kinds, the musk melon, and the water melon, and were both cheap and in plenty.

The grapes, which were extremely large, and fine, were sold at three and four paras the oke.

Among the prevailing diseases in *Turkey*, the rickets are very common in children, and blindness in adults.

The lame and deformed objects who constantly obtrude themselves on the view, are in such numbers as to excite astonishment.

Pulmonary complaints, as far as I had occasion to observe, are by no means prevalent in this country; the catarrhal and asthmatic affections prevail most among elderly people.

The *Turks* are certainly not subject to the multitude of diseases which infest some other nations. Sores and wounds are managed and healed with more facility; much may be ascribed to their temperance. Fontanelles, or issues, are in common use; and somewhat lessen the evils resulting from the indolent, and inactive life which the *Turks* in general lead. Cutaneous affections, herpetic and tettery eruptions are common, particularly upon the head: dyspepsia, and other stomach complaints, prevail very generally. Their greasy food, inactive life, their excesses in the use of smok-

ing tobacco, and opium, may give rise to these disorders. Hernias are common. Besides plague, they are occasionally subject to malignant and bilious remittent and intermittent fevers in autumn.

In *Constantinople*, *Pera*, and the suburbs, there are, it is said, nearly five thousand persons who profess the different branches of the medical art. They are natives of almost every nation, but consist more particularly of *Turks*, *Greeks*, *Armenians*, and *Italians*, and are for the greater part utterly ignorant of the principles either of medicine or of surgery. There are, however, some exceptions to this observation, and among them a Mr. *Ruiné*, an *Italian*, whom I accidently met with a few days before the period of which I am now treating. He occasionally attends the Grand Seignor, when indisposed, as well as the harem, and many of the principal officers of state. For these services he has no salary, but is paid for his visits. His practice is extremely lucrative. The person who at present holds the appointment of physician to the Sultan, is a *Turk*, who, notwithstanding he is entirely unacquainted with medicine, receives an annual stipend of nearly five thousand pounds sterling. Almost every individual in *Turkey* has a nostrum for some disease or other.

On the 18th, in the afternoon, in company with some of our officers, we crossed over to the *Asiatic* side of the river to see the procession of the dervises, it being the birth-day of the founder of that sect. We were unfortunately too late to be present at this ceremony, which, as we afterwards heard, was very numerously attended. We had, however, a very agreeable walk in the delightful valley in which the assembly was held. The janissary by whom we were accompanied for our protection, in his eagerness to get our boat ready, was pushed into the water, and otherwise maltreated, by a boatman belonging to the Sultana *Valida*, or Queen Mother, who had come privately to witness the above ceremony. This insult being in a manner considered as offered to ourselves, a representation of the particulars of the affray was made by General *Koehler*, to whom an apology was afterwards sent.

On the 21st, the heat of the weather was very oppressive, the thermometer being, at eight o'clock in the morning, at 115 in the sun.

On my arrival at *Chiflick* on the 22d, I found one of the men belonging to the *British* mission dangerously ill with a fever.

On the 26th, it being the fête of the assumption of the blessed Virgin, which the *Greeks* celebrate with much pomp, in the evening great numbers of them were assembled in the meadow, and in their holiday dresses.

On the 27th, another of our men was seized dangerously ill with a fever.

The reader will perhaps find the frequent mention of the changes of the weather somewhat tedious, but nothing serves so well to give an idea of the climate and situation. In the course of this afternoon there was much thunder and lightning, and throughout the whole of the day very heavy and sudden showers of rain fell.

On the 28th much rain had fallen during the night; and on the 29th the rains continued to fall with unabated violence.

I dined at *Buyukdere*, in company with all the officers belonging to the mission, and with Count *Ludolf*, the *Neapolitan* envoy, who gave us a very polite reception, and entertained us with great hospitality. The evening was very cool and pleasant, and it was to be presumed that as the rains had now fallen in great abundance, they would be succeeded by fine weather. During the months of September and October the weather is in general very pleasant and agreeable in *Turkey;* and this season the natives call the little or second summer.

On my arrival at *Chiflick*, on the morning of the 30th, I found that a military artificer, *Greenhalch*, had expired in the course of the preceding afternoon.

On the 1st of *September* the officers of the mission dined with General *Kochler*, and met there Count *Ludolf*, the *Neapolitan* envoy; and in the evening went to the palace of the *Russian* minister, Monsieur *Tomara*, where there was a ball. It being *Sunday*, some repugnance was felt at being present at these entertainments; it was, however, prudent to conform to the established usages.

On the 4th I visited *Chiflick*, and found that *Kannaird*, a military artificer, had departed this life in the course of the preceding afternoon.

On my reaching *Chiflick* on the 5th. I was called to the child of a private belonging to the royal artillery, whose skull had been fractured by a fall from a window. It survived this accident a few hours only.

A party having been formed on the 7th, we made an excursion to the village of *Belgrade*, distant from *Constantinople* twelve or fourteen miles, and to the aqueducts in its vicinity. Among these

we saw that which was erected in the reign of *Justinian*, and under his immediate direction. We visited the interior of this aqueduct, a large magnificent structure, in a very fine style of architecture, and passed through the different galleries or passages. Our promenade ended there; and we returned to the woods near the village of *Belgrade*, where, our provisions having been spread on the green sod, which served us for a table, we dined beneath the cool and refreshing shade of a cluster of lofty trees.

The country in the vicinity of *Belgrade* abounds in groves and fine woodland scenery. To us, who had remained so long in the environs of *Constantinople*, it presented a scene of equal novelty and interest. It was our first visit to this enchanting spot; and brought to our recollection all the encomiums which Lady *Mary Wortley Montague* has bestowed on it in her Letters. If it is not precisely the paradise she has described, it is unquestionably one of the most beautiful spots in that part of the world. We passed through two small villages, which were of the same description with those I had hitherto seen in *Turkey*; that is, the houses and the inhabitants were alike in a wretched state. To render the face of the country more agreeable and picturesque, a few scattered hamlets were wanting: the aqueducts, however, by intersecting the villages, gave to the scenery a considerable degree of interest.

On the 8th, the officers of the mission dined with the *Russian* ambassador, where we were as usual sumptuously entertained.

On the 12th I made an engagement with the officers belonging to a *Russian* man of war lying in the harbour, to accompany them to the *Asiatic* shore on the following morning.

On the 13th, at ten in the morning, we crossed over to *Asia*. The day was delightful; and we made a very agreeable excursion into the country. On our return, carpets were spread in the shade, and a cold collation served. The *Russian* sailors entertained us with several songs, which the surgeon accompanied on a kind of harp.

Nothing deserving of notice occurred until the 20th, when the *Magnet*, an *English* merchantman, which had been long expected, anchored off the *Seraglio Point*. This day General *Koehler* shifted his residence from *Buyukdere* to *Galata*. On my reaching *Chiflick*, on the 22d, I found *Smith*, an artificer, labouring under an attack of malignant fever.

The succeeding days were marked by no particular occurrence until the 28th, when on my visit to *Chiflick* barracks, I found that

Smith, the artificer, the symptoms of whose fever had daily assumed a stronger degree of malignity, had died in the course of the preceding evening. His body was already in a high state of putrefaction; and the same fever having broken out among the inhabitants of *Chiftick*, I wrote to General *Koehler*, to advise that our people should be immediately removed. From the General I learned in return, that the detachment was to be embarked on board the transport then lying off *Tophana*, and to proceed in her to the *Dardanelles*, as soon as the steps preparatory to the expedition should have been taken.

On my return from *Chiftick*, on the 29th, I rode towards an ancient tower, which *Europeans* have denominated the tower of *Ovid*, and which is conjectured to have been originally a signal tower, from which the inhabitants were warned of the approach of the vessels of the *Cossacks*, whose piracies on the coasts of the *Euxine* sea, near which this tower stands, were formerly so much dreaded.

On the 1st of *October*, in the evening, a large fire broke out in a village near *Constantinople*, situated above the arsenal. It was a truly grand and awful spectacle; but the whole of the damage was confined to the destruction of some houses.

In the morning after this event, I went to *Constantinople*, where I visited the mosque of *Santa Sophia*, and the mad-house, situated at the extremity of the *Hippodrome*, or *Atmeydan*.

Santa Sophia, as has been already mentioned, was formerly a *Christian* church, and built by the Emperor *Justin*. It was converted by the *Turks* into a mosque, still however retaining its original name. This building, which always attracts the attention of travellers, is a hundred and fourteen paces in length, and eighty in breadth: the dome, which covers the centre of the building, is in the form of a half globe, rather depressed, and is altogether singular in its style of architecture.

Within side the mosque there is a porch that ranges round its sides, which supports another gallery thirty paces broad, both vaulted over, and supported by a great number of beautiful pillars, many of which are of verd antique. These columns uphold the building. You arrive at the upper gallery by means of an easy, winding, but paved ascent (or stair case), up which horses can easily ascend. At one end of this gallery there is an enclosed place, with a gilt grating or lattice work, for the Sultan's use, when he visits this mosque.

On the outside there are four tall minarets, or steeples, and fountains where the *Turks* perform their ablutions always previous to prayer. Many small lamps, ostrich eggs, &c. are suspended as ornaments in the centre of the mosque, the part which the pious principally occupy when at prayer. The floor is covered with mats. To enter this, as well as all other mosques, it is necessary to be provided with clean slippers to pull on over the boots or shoes of *Christians*, as the *Turks* will not allow them to enter without observing this ceremony.

To procure admittance, however, within the mosques, a *Frank* must be furnished with a firman, or written authority from the *Turkish* government; but the *Mussulman* after all makes him pay handsomely for the gratification of his curiosity.

After having amused myself by walking through the different bazars, I returned to *Buyukdere* in the evening.

On the 3d, in the morning, I called on Mr. *Spencer Smith*, the *British* minister, who had just received the melancholy tidings of the death of *Major Fead*, of the royal artillery. On the 13th of the last month, being on board *Le Tigre*, commanded by Sir *Sydney Smith*, he fell a victim to an attack of malignant fever, in the prime of life. He was an active and zealous officer.

On the 4th, in taking my customary ride to *Chiftlick*, I observed that the vintage was begun. The inhabitants were all busied in their vineyards, in gathering the grapes, which, having been picked from the stalks, were thrown into barrels, and these laid across the backs of horses to be conveyed home.

Our final orders having been received on the 5 h, to proceed to *Galata* on the following *Monday*, the 9th, we were busily employed during the whole of the day in the necessary preparations for our removal.

On the 6th, in the evening, I was present at another festivity, that of the marriage of the daughter of a Mr. *Hidey*, a *Greek* merchant. The young girls of that nation, who were assembled to celebrate the nuptials, were decked in their gaudiest apparel, and the evening was spent in dancing and other amusements.

On the morning of the 7th, the officers belonging to the *British* mission left *Buyukdere*.

On the 8th, in the morning, I proceeded up the *Bosphorus* in a boat as far as its junction with the *Euxine* sea, and landed at the most distant village on the *European* side, where the inhabitants were busily engaged in salting a kind of mackerel of a very large

size. Near to this village, upon the shore, there is a very capacious lanthorn erected, by the light of which by night vessels are directed into the *Bosphorus* from the *Black* sea; so named, I imagine, from the black clouds and stormy weather which frequently come over this sea. There is a rock standing in the water, and contiguous to this village, upon which formerly (it is said) a pillar of marble stood, vulgarly called the pillar of *Pompey*.

For some time past the weather had been cold and rainy, the thermometer having been so low as 55.

On the 10th, a model of the upper castle at *Sultania*, or *Chennecally*, on the *Asiatic* side of the *Dardanelles*, made under the direction of Lieutenant-colonel *Holloway*, with the improvements suggested by him, was presented to his Excellency *Hadgi Ibrahim Effendi*, secretary at war, for the Grand Seignor. I should have observed, that those *Mahometans* who perform the pilgrimage to *Mecca*, are ever after called hadgi's, or pilgrims, and much respect is paid them by the *Turks*.

It may not be improper in this place to say a few words relative to the *Turkish* fortifications in general. For the greater part, they consist of old turreted castles, situated on eminences, and surrounded by high walls. Little or no attention is paid to the keeping of them in repair; and, as it is very much to be doubted whether they would be of any efficacy in case of a foreign attack and invasion, they ought, rigorously speaking, to be considered merely as so many citadels, to awe the inhabitants, and to serve, in cases of intestine commotion, as a shelter for the weaker party.

The Pachas of the different provinces, at whose charge these works ought to be supported and kept in repair, being quite uncertain how long they may be maintained in the enjoyment of their respective governments, make it their sole study to enrich themselves as promptly as they can. Indeed, the avarice and indolence by which the *Turks* in general are so strongly characterized, and which effectually exclude all improvement, prevent them from bestowing either pains or expense on their fortifications. To these considerations may be added the fatalism they profess. They declare themselves sensible of the approaching decay of their empire; but have at the same time received an assurance from the Koran, that it is to rise again in greater splendor than ever. The supine and torpid state in which they are thus immersed, can only be equalled by the patience and resignation which, under all misfortunes, they derive from

the same source. In each adverse trial they express themselves by saying—" it is the will of Heaven."

On the subject of fortifications, they have an ancient proverb which says, that " it belongs to infidels to build, and to *Mussul-* " *men* to take them." This, like all other proverbial sayings, had once a ground for its support, but by no means applies to the present condition of the *Turkish* empire, and to its relative situation with the neighbouring *Christian* powers.

On the 12th, in the morning, our artificers embarked on board the transport; and on that day a *Russian* fleet bound to *Naples*, with troops on board, destined to form the body guard of his *Neapolitan* majesty, anchored in the harbour. On board this fleet were two *Englishmen*, one a surgeon, the other a lieutenant, who had been some years in the service of *Russia*.

On the 13th, on my return from *Chiflick* and *Galata*, and after having paid a visit to the imperial palace, I went on board the transport to see the convalescents. Orders were given for the detachment of artillery to quit *Chiflick* on the following day, and to march to *Buyukdere*. In the evening the officers of the mission were present at a ball and supper given at the *Russian* palace, in compliment to the general of that nation, who commanded the troops destined for *Naples*.

On the 15th the detachment arrived at *Buyukdere* from *Chiflick*, and on the 16th I rode to *Belgrade*, and returned to *Buyukdere :* for several days past much rain had fallen. I brought home with me some of the air of *Belgrade* to examine. The situation of that place is delightfully rural, but subject to intermittent complaints, occasioned by the marsh miasma, exhaled from a valley in its vicinity. The house of the *British* minister stands on a higher ground than the other buildings, and is consequently the most agreeable, as well as the most salubrious residence in the village.

On the 17th, orders were received at *Buyukdere* to embark the whole of the detachment on the following *Sunday* for the *Dardanelles*.

On the 19th, in the evening, we had a storm of thunder and lightning, attended by occasional showers.

On the 21st, in the morning, I left *Buyukdere* with the detachment, which was, without loss of time, embarked on board the transport.

The wind being foul, so as to detain the transport in the harbour, I had sufficient leisure, during the two succeeding days, to visit all my friends and connections, and to take leave.

CHAPTER V.

Departure from Constantinople. *Voyage to* Chennecally. Sestos *and* Abydos. *Tower of* Leander. *Arrival at* Chennecally. *Join the Capitan Pacha's fleet. Visit of the officers on board the* Sultan Selim. *Character of the Capitan Pacha. Present state of the* Turkish *marine. Dishonesty of a* Turkish *marine. Visit to the ancient* Sigæan. *Recovery of some curious remains of antiquity. Description of the plain of* Troy, *and the tombs of* Achilles, Patroclus, *and* Ajax. *Mount* Ida. *Description of* Chennecally. *Castles of the* Dardanelles. Abydos. *Decapitation of a* Turkish *admiral.* Dardania. *Orders received to return to* Constantinople. *Arrival there.*

ON the 23d, the wind having become fair, we sailed from the harbour of *Constantinople*. In passing the seraglio point, we fired a royal salute, and came to anchor in the evening off *Selyvrie*, a little beyond *Buyukcheckmegi*, the pilot being apprehensive that we should otherwise reach the narrows before day-light, and that the safety of the vessel would thus be endangered. Early the next morning we weighed anchor, and steered towards our destination. During the three following days we were becalmed between the islands of *Marmora* and *Gallipoli*. In this interval a gunner belonging to the detachment fell a victim to a dysenteric complaint.

On the 28th we anchored in the *Dardanelles*, opposite *Mito*, in the bay of *Nagara*. We were close in with the *Asiatic* shore, within half a mile of the ancient city of *Abydos*, and about two miles distant from the castles of *Chennecally*, to which we were bound. The station we had taken up was truly classical, being very near the spot where *Leander*, if the poets may be credited, swam across the *Hellespont* to *Sestos*, to procure an interview with his beloved *Hero*. On the ancient medals of his native city *Abydos*, he is seen in the act of swimming, and endeavouring to reach the tower, on which, in commemoration of this event, *Hero* afterwards placed a torch. The vestiges of what is said to have been the tower, which in later times was employed as a light-house, are to be seen standing on a rock at the sea side.

About two hours after we had dropped our anchor, the ship drove, and we were in danger of being carried over to the opposite

shore. To prevent this we were under the necessity of cutting our cable, and of making sail. We anchored soon after withinside the Capitan Pacha's fleet, and about two miles below the town of *Chemnecally*.

On our coming to anchor, we saluted the Capitan Pacha with seventeen guns, Our salute having been returned, he came alongside the transport in a very beautiful barge, manned by a considerable number of rowers, and invited General *Koehler* on board his ship. The invitation was accepted; and in the interview which took place it was settled, that on the following day all the officers belonging to the mission should be presented to the Capitan Pacha.

In the morning of the 29th, the General and officers went on board the flag-ship, the *Sultan Selim*, of one hundred and thirty guns. They were there presented to the Capitan Pacha, by whom they were received with the utmost attention and politeness; they were then entertained with pipes, coffee, and a variety of refreshments, and were treated, in addition to the usual ceremony, with tea *à l'Anglaise*, out of an elegant and superb tea equipage. The Capitan Pacha did them the honour to accompany them to every part of his ship, which they inspected minutely, and ordered his crew to go through the exercise of the middle deck guns. This was done by the word of command, and the manœuvres executed with the greatest precision and regularity. On his being complimented on the excellent order and good discipline observed on board his ship, he handsomely declared, that all the merit was due to Captain *Samuel Hood*, of the *Saturn*, who commanded the station off *Alexandria*, previously to the arrival of Sir *Sydney Smith*. On many subsequent occasions he has expressed his obligations to that very meritorious and intelligent officer, for the essential improvements which, through him, he has been enabled to introduce into his fleet.

Kuchuk Hussein, the present Capitan Pacha, or High Admiral, was originally a *Georgian* slave, and being a great favourite of the Sultan, with whom he spent his childish years, was elevated to his present office and dignity without having served in any subordinate station in the *Turkish* marine, in the amelioration of which, however, he has displayed great zeal and ability.

It may be recollected, that at the end of the contest between the *Russians* and *Turks*, the marine of the latter was in a very wretched condition. *Kuchuk Hussein* has since exerted himself, and not

wholly without effect, to place it on a more respectable footing. Being divested of the prejudices by which the *Turks* in general are so powerfully actuated, he has, in concert with the *Grand Seignor*, introduced every innovation which could lead to improvement, and profited by every information he could collect relative to the more advanced state of naval science in the great maritime states of *Europe*.

It is somewhat singular that, notwithstanding the Grand Seignor possesses more ports and havens than any other *European* power, and is master of the *Black Sea*, the coasts of which supply him with materials for the construction of his ships of war, and although his capital is established on one of the finest harbours in the universe, still his navy has for a series of years made but a very insignificant figure in the history of maritime nations. There was a time, indeed, when it vied with the navies of *Spain*, of *Venice*, and of several other powers, then deemed of considerable importance by sea; but it has not kept pace with the progressive improvements other countries have made. Under the present Capitan Pacha it is now assuming a much more promising aspect. In addition to the more advantageous system of naval tactics he is gradually introducing, several experienced ship-builders from *England*, *France*, and *Sweden*, have been invited to the *Turkish* dock-yards, where they have recently built several fine ships of the line, together with frigates and smaller vessels. Thus, was there not a probability that other causes may operate to the decline of the empire, there would be a prospect that the *Ottoman* navy might be raised to that respectability to which it seems naturally entitled; for it should be recollected that the Grand Seignor is the sovereign of those nations, by whom the first rudiments of maritime knowledge were taught, namely, the *Phenicians*, the *Rhodians*, the *Greeks* inhabiting the coasts of the *Archipelago*, the *Cretans*, &c. nations from their local situation destined, it should seem, to the science and practice of navigation.

Levanti is the term which the *Turks* apply to the seamen of their own nation, as well as to all the foreigners employed in their marine. It would appear that it is a corruption of the *Italian* language, being applied by the *Italians* themselves to the inhabitants of the coasts of *Greece*, and of the *Archipelago*, whence the greater part of these seamen are procured. They are in general a very unprincipled and turbulent set of men, as was more particularly

manifested in *Constantin ple*, and in the suburbs of *Pera* and *Galata*, a few days before the sailing of the Capitan Pacha's fleet.

To return to my narrative. On the 31st the officers and detachments landed for the purpose of putting into execution the different plans which had been laid before the Grand Seignor, and approved by him; and he had given the necessary authority to have them carried into the fullest effect.

On the 2d of *November*, the *Phæton* frigate, Captain *Morris*, arrived in the *Dardanelles*, having on board his Excellency the Earl of *Elgin*, his Britannic Majesty's ambassador to the Sublime Porte, with his lady and suite. The General and all the officers of the mission immediately went on board to pay their respects to his Lordship, and compliment him on his arrival. The *Phæton* saluted the Capitan Pacha with nineteen guns, which were returned by an equal number. His Excellency, together with Lady *Elgin*, Captain *Morris*, and the principal persons of the suite, paid a visit to the Capitan Pacha on board the *Sultan Selim*. They were saluted on their way by both the ships; and accepted of the Capitan Pacha's invitation to partake of a *Turkish* supper.

On the morning of the 3d, the *Phæton* frigate, with the abovementioned persons on board, sailed for *Constantinople*.

On the 5th, a serjeant belonging to the military artificers, in preparing money for the payment of the detachment, in the presence of a well dressed galangis, or *Turkish* marine, quitted the room for a moment, and left the money lying on the table. On his return, the galangis had disappeared with an hundred and twenty piastres.* This circumstance having been made known, and the person of the delinquent described to the Capitan Pacha, the galangis, from a conviction that the inquiry which the Pacha had instituted would inevitably lead to his discovery, came on the second evening after to the General's house, and confessed the robbery. The General, with great humanity, yielded to his solicitation, to endeavour, by a timely interference, to save his life, and applied to the Pacha in his favour. Several days elapsed before this affair was brought to the conclusion which the General wished. During that interval, from his anxiety to prevent the unfortunate culprit from being strangled, he had expressed some doubts relative to the identity of his person. In reply to this, the Pacha very handsomely, and without hesitation, declared his full conviction that the galan-

* A piastre is equal to about one shilling and sixpence *English*.

gis in question had taken the money, as he was certain that an *Englishman* would not tell an untruth.

On the 7th, at eight in the morning, I accompanied the General and officers to *Koum Kali*, which we reached between ten and eleven o'clock. We there paid our respects to the Bey, *Adam Oglu*, governor of the four fortresses, and of the district of the *Dardanelles*. He gave us a very civil reception, and supplied us with horses to proceed to the village of *Giawr-keuy*, or *Janizari Cape*, built on the site of the ancient *Sigæan*, and standing on an eminence which commands the plain of *Troy*. The purport of our journey thither was to procure a very curious bas-relief, and the celebrated *Sigæan* inscription, for Lord *Elgin*, who had seen them, and was desirous to transmit them to *England*. To accomplish this, a firman was procured from the Capitan Pacha, who also furnished a chaous to be the bearer of it. We were not long in coming at these valuable antiquities, which we found at the entrance of a small *Greek* chapel. The *Greeks*, by whom the village was exclusively inhabited, were extremely averse to their being taken away. Their reluctance, we were told, arose from a superstitious opinion they entertained, that by touching these stones agues were cured. We were, however, more fortunate on this occasion than the Count de *Choiseul Gouffier* was some years before, in his attempt to remove the marble containing the *Sigæan* inscription. He failed, notwithstanding the firmans of *Hassan Pacha*, who had aided him with all his influence over the *Greeks:* but our chaous, with the Capitan Pacha's firman, effected his purpose. The block of marble on which the *Sigæan* inscription, so frequently mentioned by antiquarians, is cut, constituted originally the pillar of an hermetic column. The words of the inscription itself are alternately written backwards and forwards, a peculiarity which denotes it to be of the highest antiquity. On the bas-relief we found five figures very finely sculptured, but the heads of which, with one exception only, were unfortunately broken off. As this curious remnant of antiquity has, as well as the *Sigæan* inscription, been since conveyed to *England*, any further details relative to it would be superfluous.

We next visited the tumuli, or barrows, which tradition has described as the tombs of *Achilles* and *Patroclus*. At some distance from them we saw another barrow, which is styled the tomb of *Ajax*.

The plain of *Troy*, over which we rode, is of very considerable extent, being about twelve miles in length, and from five to six in breadth. It is fertile, and in a good state of cultivation. A great part of the land is laid out in pasturage, on which numerous herds of cattle browze. The rivers *Scamander* and *Simois* run meandering through the plain; and near to their confluence stands the village of *Bourna Bashi*, on the site, as is supposed, of the ancient *Ilium*. At an inconsiderable distance from this village are to be seen the vestiges of an ancient temple dedicated to *Apollo*. Several other small villages are interspersed. The *Scamander* being at present but scantily supplied with water, a part of its bed affords herbage for cattle.

From *Giaur-keuy* we had a fine and distinct view of *Mount Ida*, and also of the tomb from whence *Polites*, the son of *Priam*, reconnoitred the forces of the *Greeks*. We were under the necessity of deferring till a more convenient opportunity our projected excursion to *Alexandria Troas*, or, as it is now styled by the *Turks*, *Esca Stamboul*. We slept in a house which the Bey had prepared for us.*

On the 8th we paid an early visit to *Adam Oglou*, who accompanied us on our return to *Chennecally*, in compliance with an imperious message he had received from the Capitan Pacha to repair thither. On this occasion he was extremely dejected, and appeared to labour under strong apprehensions that his visit to the Capitan Pacha would be attended by very serious consequences. Indeed he did not scruple to confess as much to General *Koehler*, whom he solicited to interfere in his behalf. In this the General was successful, but not before the Bey had been exceedingly alarmed at the appearances which manifested themselves against him. He had previously declared to several of our gentlemen, that he had constantly at his command ten thousand fighting men, and that in the space of three days he could assemble an army of forty thousand. With so considerable a force in his hands, such is the system pursued in *Turkey*, and such the consequences to be apprehended from a menacing message received from a minister or other person high in authority, that *Adam Oglou* found himself placed in a very precarious and hazardous situation.

* For a more minute description of this highly celebrated spot, I refer the reader to the Remarks and Observations on the Plain of *Troy*, published in 1800, by Captain *Franklin*, in the service of the *East India* Company; wherein the author expresses himself thoroughly satisfied with the correctness of the poet *Homer* in his beautiful description of *Troy*.

In the afternoon I made an excursion of several miles into the interior of the country. *Chennecally* is situated on the *Asiatic* side of the *Dardanelles*, in a flat territory, which extends for several miles, and is terminated by a lofty chain of mountains reaching from *Mount Ida*. On the east and south-west sides the town is surrounded by marshy grounds, which, being contiguous to it, must unquestionably subject the inhabitants to intermittents. On the eastern side there is a very fine grove of sycamore trees. About eighteen months before the date of this part of the narrative, the plague extended itself to *Chennecally*, and carried off daily from thirty to forty of the inhabitants. It is said that the *Dardanelles* are never infested by that disease, unless when it rages with great and uncommon violence at *Constantinople*. A still more singular fact has also been stated, namely, that in the town of *Mito*, on the *European* side, and opposite to *Abydos*, the inhabitants are not susceptible of the plague; and that the infected persons, who have occasionally been brought thither by stealth, have all recovered.

The water in *Chennecally* being brackish, and of a taste disagreeable to the palate, the inhabitants are under the necessity of obtaining their supplies from the neighbouring fountains. The surrounding plain is in a tolerable state of culture, and abounds in vineyards, in addition to which there is some produce of cotton, hemp, and different kinds of grain. Camels and buffaloes are employed for agricultural and other purposes. The town is filthy in the extreme, the streets very narrow, and the houses, which indeed resemble almost all those that are to be met with in the *Turkish* towns and villages, wretchedly bad.

Game is in great plenty at *Chennecally*, as are also turkeys, geese, ducks, and fowls. The mutton is of a good quality; and there is a constant supply of excellent vegetables, as well as of fruits of every kind, when in season. We had not as yet been able to ascertain whether there was any public market for fish. The wine made at *Chennecally* is pleasant and cheap.

At this place there is a manufactory of earthen ware, and another for the preparation of the skins which are converted into the red, yellow, and black *Turkey* leather, held in such universal estimation. Near this place the Capitan Pacha brings his fleet to anchor once a year, to collect, for the *Turkish* government, the annual tribute from the adjacent districts. He was expected to sail for *Constantinople* in the course of a few days.

The *Dardanelles* are principally defended by four castles, on which are mounted a considerable number of guns many of them of an uncommonly large calibre, having, in some instances, a diameter of not less than thirty inches. In one of these guns a *Turk* was seen by our party, seated, and in the act of eating his meal. One of the castles is situated at *Chennecally*, and another on the opposite side of the straits at *Kelletbahar*. The other two are at the entrance of the *Dardanelles*, one at *Settelbahar*, on the *European* side, and the other at *Koum Kali*, on the *Asiatic* side.

At the time when Lieutenant-colonel *Holloway* and Major *Hope* were engaged in the survey of the castles and coast, a practice was made by the *Turks* from the great guns at *Chennecally* for the purpose of convincing the *English* officers that their large marble and granite balls, discharged *à ricochet*,* would reach quite across the *Dardanelles*. They indeed furnished a melancholy proof of this; a family of three individuals, sitting in a field on the opposite side, having been killed by one of the shots.

On the 9th, in the morning, the officers and men belonging to the *British* military mission assembled on the esplanade; to receive the Capitan Pacha, who came thither in state to inspect the nature and situation of the proposed additional works, which had been traced out for that purpose. He was saluted by the men of war and castles, his Kia Bey, with a numerous retinue, attending on the beach.

The inspection having been gone through, and the necessary explanations made to him, the Pacha paid many compliments to the General and officers, and expressed his full and entire approbation of all that was proposed to be done. The works were accordingly commenced without loss of time.

On the 11th, much rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning having fallen the preceding evening, and the storm having continued during the whole of the night, we experienced a very great and sudden change of weather. The wind had shifted to the north-east; and as we were without fires, we found the cold, which had come upon us thus unexpectedly, very unpleasant. In riding out this day, I examined the spot on which the ancient *Abydos* is said

* In firing *a ricochet*, the piece is no more than half charged, insomuch that it carries the ball to a certain distance only. In its fall, the latter skips, rolls, and makes rebounds *(ricochets)*, as is the case with pebbles thrown in a horizontal direction on the surface of the water, in skimming which they produce what by boys are called *ducks and drakes*. This practice is employed to sweep and clear a covered way, a rampart, &c. and its invention is ascribed to the celebrated *Vauban*.

to have been situated, and found upon it scattered fragments of old bricks, stones, &c. which furnish an evident proof that it was the site of some ancient town. Near to this spot a late Capitan Pacha erected a kiosque ornamented by a fine fountain, and also a mosque. The kiosque being situated at the head of a bay, which, during the winter months, serves for the anchorage of the *Turkish* ships of war, is a favourite residence of the present Capitan Pacha.

On the morning of the 12th I rode to a *Turkish* village, distant from *Chennecally* about three miles. It was of the same description with the villages I have already noticed. The late heavy falls of rain had set the country people to work: while some of them were busied in pruning their vines, others were employed in the fields in ploughing and in sowing their barley.

On the 15th the Capitan Pacha, who had moved his fleet to the bay of *Nagara*, near *Abydos*, promoted one of his captains to the rank of rear-admiral. We were given to understand that this promotion took place in consequence of a *Turkish* admiral having been decapitated for neglect of duty, in suffering *Bonaparte* to make his escape by sea from *Egypt*. The newly created admiral was saluted on the occasion by the ships of the *Turkish* squadron.

On the 18th I received a visit from Dr. *Rhazi*, physician to the Capitan Pacha, with whom I had made an acquaintance the preceding evening at the house of the *Russian* consul. On the following day, after having accompanied him to the General's house, we visited together two of the *Turkish* captains who were indisposed. A confirmation of the news of *Bonaparte's* escape from *Egypt* reached *Chennecally* this day.

On the 24th I walked to the site of the ancient *Abydos*, which I had more leisure to inspect than on my first visit. In addition to the abundance of fragments of bricks, and heaps of stones and rubbish, which were scattered over the entire surface of the ground, I noticed a small portion of a wall of a tower of considerable thickness, the only vestige of a ruin still standing.

For several preceding days the weather had been cold, rainy, and tempestuous, the thermometer ranging from 42 to 45 degrees. It cleared up on the 25th, when I had a pleasant morning's ride to the spot where the ancient *Dardania* stood. On the ground I found fragments of bricks profusely scattered. These, together with the stones and rubbish with which they were blended, were irrefragable proofs of the remote existence of buildings on the spot, near to which I observed the vestiges of an ancient fort.

On the 26th I made an excursion to the mountains, whence I had the satisfaction of surveying one of the most beautiful prospects imagination can paint. In my rear was *Mount Ida;* and in front the *Dardanelles*, together with *Imbros*, *Samothrace*, and the *Saronic Gulf*. *Tenedos*, *Lemnos*, and the *Ægean Sea*, were to the left; and to the right *Gallipoli*, *Marmora*, and other distant objects. The sun shining very bright, the tops of *Mount Ida*, and of the *Samothracian* hills, glittered with accumulated masses of snow.

The Capitan Pacha having this day given an order that several unserviceable guns should be broken in pieces, the *Topgis Bashi*, or commandant of *Turkish* artillery, took the following method to carry it into execution. A large pile of wood having been laid on the guns, was set fire to in the evening, and kept burning until early the next morning, when an account was brought that a *Turkish* gunner had been killed, and the Capitan Pacha's chief gunner wounded, by the bursting of one of the guns in the fire. In accounting for this accident, various opinions were entertained. It was ascribed by some to the circumstance of a quantity of cold water having been thrown on the heated metal by the *Turks* employed in the operation; but it appeared to us more probable, that, having neglected to withdraw the charge, an explosion took place on the gun being heated. Several of the fragments were thrown to a considerable distance. The poor *Topgis Bashi* was so much alarmed by the disastrous event which had occurred, that he immediately betook himself to flight, as did also his brother, from an apprehension of the consequences of the Capitan Pacha's displeasure.

On the 30th the *Phæton* frigate arrived from *Constantinople* with letters which occasioned the removal of the mission to that place, as a step preparatory to its being employed on some important service. Orders were in consequence issued by the General that the officers and detachment should hold themselves in readiness to embark the following morning on board the transport. The wind being northerly, however, there was a prospect of our being detained at *Chenecally* for some days.

On the 1st of *December* I embarked on board the transport with my baggage; and on the following day the officers and detachment embarked. The General was to proceed to *Constantinople* in a *Turkish* boat. In the morning I went over to *Mito*, on the *Eu-*

ropean side, and purchased a cask of wine at six paras the oke, somewhat less than three pence *English* per bottle. In the afternoon we sailed for *Constantinople*, with a fair and steady breeze, and passed *Gallipoli* late in the evening. On the 3d we entered the Sea of *Marmora* with a fresh gale; and on the 4th at noon, the transport anchored in *Constantinople* harbour. On our landing we found that the General was not yet arrived, which happened two or three days afterwards. The officers paid a visit to Lord *Elgin*, by whom we were invited to dine on the following day.

CHAPTER VI.

Reception at Constantinople. *Castle of the seven towers. Palace of* Belisarius. *Apprehension of the plague. Execution of several* Turks *for robberies. The hans, or residence of the* Turkish *merchants. Sudden changes of weather at* Constantinople. *Fall of snow. Panorama of* Constantinople. *Fatal effects from burning charcoal. Seven ladies of the Grand Vizier suffocated. Use of the bath in* Turkey. *Travelling in* Turkey. *Singular religious ceremony. Different sects of dervises. Intercepted dispatches from the* French *army. The* Ramazan. *Splendid illuminations.* Greek *marriage. Ceremonies on board a* Russian *ship of war. Feast of* Biram. *The chief of the white eunuchs. Shock of an earthquake. Violent changes in the temperature. Singular punishment inflicted on a* Turk *for assaulting an* Englishman. *Formidable hordes of banditti in the vicinity of the metropolis. Singular mode of communicating the plague to a* French *officer. Launch of a* Turkish *seventy-four.* Leander's *tower. Town of* Scutari. *Celebration of* Easter *among the* Greeks. *Daring robbery in the open street. Severe execution of janissaries and seamen. Capitan Pacha sails from* Constantinople. *Beautiful appearance of the* Asiatic *shore. Feast of the* Biram Courban. *Prayers on board the* Turkish *Admiral's ship. Description of the mosques at* Constantinople. *Execution of the Pacha of* Nicomedia. *Fête given by Lord* Elgin *on his Majesty's birth-day. Preparations for the departure of the mission to join the Grand Vizier's army. Anecdote of the Grand Vizier.*

ON the 7th of *December* I went over to *Scutari*, where I was present at the burial of two persons who were said to have fallen victims to the plague. To denote the cause of their death, the bodies were covered by a red cloth.

On the 12th a grand diplomatic dinner, at which sixty-two persons were present, was given by Lord *Elgin*. All the officers belonging to the mission partook of this splendid fête. In the morning I inoculated Master *Sydney Smith*, who had been under preparation for some days.

On the morning of the 14th I made a tour through the city of *Constantinople*, in company with Mr. *Thornton*, the *English* merchant, who, upon a variety of occasions, had manifested much friendly attention to his countrymen. The weather was remarkably fine, but at the same time cold, it having frozen during the night. We took boat at *Galata*, and landed within a small distance of the ancient castle denominated by *Europeans* the *Seven Towers*, and by the *Turks Yeddikuli*. Four only of the towers, erected in the ancient wall, are left standing, the others having been thrown down by the great earthquake of 1768.* From this place we prosecuted our walk without the walls of the city, and visited a *Greek* church, and also a *Turkish* cemetery, whence we had a fine view of the castle of the seven towers, and of the sea. In the course of our perambulation we saw the ruins of the palace of *Belisarius*, below which we at length took boat, and arrived at *Galata* in the afternoon.†

On the 15th I dined with the *Danish* charge d'affaires, Baron *Hubsch*, and in the evening paid a visit to the internuncio, who had a public night. Much rain having fallen for several days successively, and the temperature of the air being precisely such as to favour the production of the plague, I felt much uneasiness lest that terrible scourge should become prevalent in *Constantinople* before our departure. My apprehensions were increased on the 17th, by an incident which happened to myself. I had sent my boots to be repaired to a shoemaker, at whose house I afterwards found the plague had broken out. In consequence of this event my boots were detained; and I learned on inquiry that the infected person had been conveyed to the pest-house.

Several *Turks* who had recently committed robberies were apprehended on the 18th, and executed in a summary way. They

* Within these towers state and other prisoners are confined. The resident *French* minister, charge d'affaires, at *Constantinople*, with several other persons of the same nation, were sent hither when the war broke out between *France* and *Turkey*, and these people were liberated from their confinement when the late peace was signed.

† I am inclined to believe that the circumference of the city of *Constantinople* does not exceed fourteen or sixteen miles, independently of the suburbs, which appear nearly as large as the city itself.

were hung to door-posts, on which the bodies were to remain suspended during three days as a public example.

On the 19th I rode through *Constantinople* to the *Adrianople* gate. I dined afterwards at the *German* palace, and went thence to the *English* palace, where Lord *Elgin* had a public night.

On the 21st, in an excursion through *Constantinople*, I inspected the hans, or, as their name implies, public buildings, set aside for the *Turkish* merchants, who have small apartments for their residence, and for the lodging and sale of their goods. At the bottom is a large open square, and above a colonnade or gallery, which invests the whole of the building. This gallery conducts to the apartments of the merchants, which are neat and commodious. In *Constantinople* the hans differ essentially from those which are met with in travelling through the different parts of *Turkey*, the latter being in every respect inferior. Those of the capital are in general spacious structures, which the munificence of the sultans and *Turkish* grandees have supplied, for the advantage of commerce, and for public benefit. Being constructed of stone, they are proof against fire; and in several of them there are three stages of apartments, in which the merchants who resort to the capital from every part of the *Turkish* empire, are, as well as the commodities they have brought thither by the caravans, conveniently accommodated.

On the 25th, being *Christmas* day, all the officers belonging to the mission dined with the General. The following day was warm, and remarkably fine, similar to the weather in *England* in the months of *May* and *June*; but on the 27th, the chilling rains again set in. These sudden transitions are very frequent in *Turkey*, and certainly have a strong tendency to the production of disease. The rains continued to fall at intervals for several succeeding days, and the air became cold and raw, the thermometer having fallen from 54 to 40 degrees, at which it stood on the 31st. It was most probably owing to this very unsettled state of the atmosphere that, on the day of the new year, I was seized with rigors, accompanied by symptoms of fever, which confined me for some time to my bed. In the interim, as the cold became more intense, the weather became more settled: during three days there was a constant fall of snow, and the thermometer stood at 16.

On the 4th of *January*, 1800, the *Young James*, an *English* merchantman, arrived in the harbour of *Constantinople*: she had on board Mr. *Barker*, junior, the draughtsman, the object of whose

voyage was to make drawings of the most interesting and striking views of *Constantinople* for his panorama. I must add, in justice to Mr. *Barker*, that he has been extremely successful in his two views of that place, than which nothing can be more correct.

Nothing material occurred until the 8th, when, finding myself tolerably recovered from my late indisposition, I dined with Lord *Elgin*, and returned to *Galata* in the evening, in the midst of a heavy fall of rain. Owing to the unusual severity of the weather, and the want of fire-places; the practice of burning charcoal in the apartments to heat them had become very frequent both among the inhabitants and strangers, and was indeed in a manner indispensable. For this purpose the charcoal was put into earthern pans, called monguls, from whence it exhaled its mephitic vapours, and must have been productive of much mischief in close and confined apartments, if we could judge from the effects it produced on us, who took every precaution to renew the air. The most sensible of these effects were headach, vertigo, nausea, and a violent throbbing pain in the temples. We found that fatal consequences had already resulted from this practice in the course of the present season, several persons, in whose rooms charcoal had been burned during the night, having been found dead the next morning. Among these we were told of seven ladies belonging to the Grand Vizier, who had been found dead in their apartments a few mornings before, and whose death was to be ascribed to no other cause. Added to its usual noxious qualities, the charcoal made in *Turkey* is extremely bad, and by no means sufficiently charred.

The natural small-pox had lately been very prevalent in *Constantinople*, and was extremely fatal in its effects. The great mortality it occasioned was in some measure to be ascribed to the mode of treatment, and the methods employed. The heat of the apartments in which the sick were confined, and in which charcoal and other inflammatory substances were burned, was equal to that of a hot-house; and being extremely oppressive to persons in health, could not fail to have a sinister tendency in cases of eruptive fever, which required indeed a treatment altogether different from that which was pursued.*

* The Earl of *Elgin* having happily introduced into practice the inoculation of *Cow-pox* at *Constantinople*, the mortality from variolous disease will in future, I trust, be considerably lessened.

His Lordship began with the inoculation of his own child: the disease, on its production, was so extremely mild, that several *Christian* families speedily followed his Lordship's laudable example. This success induced the *Turks* to lessen their prejudices; and several instances occurred, before I quitted *Turkey*, in which they had submitted to the vaccine inoculation upon their children with the usual happy consequences.

It was reported, on the 10th, that several persons had died of the plague in the quarter in which we resided. The weather was still cold, rainy, and unpleasant.

On the 13th, in the evening, a party was made to the bath. From the following account of the processes and operations to which we were subjected, it will be seen that the employments of the baths in *Turkey* differs very essentially from our ideas of bathing. It is a luxury which contributes at once to the health and enjoyment of the natives of the east, who may, perhaps, the women especially, be accused in some instances of employing it to excess, so as to induce a general debility of the system.

We undressed in an outer apartment, or vestibule, of a square form, and very spacious and lofty, in the centre of which was a fountain, round which wooden platforms were raised, and on these mattresses and pillows laid for the convenience of the persons coming out of the bath. In this outer apartment the thermometer stood at 50; and my pulse beat sixty strokes in a minute. I had at the time a slight headach. Instantly on my entering the inner apartment, my body was covered by a suffusion of moisture. In the centre was a large marble slab, raised about a foot from the ground, on which a coloured napkin was spread, and another rolled up in the form of a pillow. My companions and myself being now equipped, each of us with a napkin round his middle, were laid down, and our joints kneaded and pressed by the attendants, one of whom directed his attention to each of the party. During this operation we perspired very copiously, at the same time that the heat was by no means disagreeable. We remained in this apartment twenty minutes, the thermometer standing at 117, and my pulse having risen to 120. My headach was entirely subdued. We had now a second process to undergo, and were for that purpose conducted into another apartment, likewise heated by concealed stoves, the stone pavement of which was so hot as to be very unpleasant to the feet, which were, however, in some measure defended by a kind of wooden pattens with which we were provided. We were there rubbed over with a glove, or strigil, made of cloth manufactured from camels' hair, the friction from which was far from disagreeable. In the course of this operation, large portions of the cuticle fell off. We were now carefully washed with warm water, and the ablutions and frictions continued alternately for the space of several minutes. The third and last process consisted in our being well lathered with soap from head to foot by the means of a linen

mop. The suds having been washed off, we were nicely enfolded with clean linen, and conducted to the outer apartment, where we had undressed ourselves. Previously to our quitting the heated room, I examined the thermometer, which stood at 104. The heat of the water employed in the ablutions was 114 degrees, and my pulse rose to 128, being at the same time full and firm. We now lay down on the raised platforms I have before described, and on which clean linen was spread for us. We were next presented with coffee and pipes of tobacco; and, finally, our bodies were kneaded and pressed, with a view to the absorption of the perspirable matter, which continued to flow from us very copiously for a considerable time after we had quitted the bath. It was no longer sensible at the expiration of two hours, when we began to dress: I experienced, however, at that time so great a degree of thirst, that I was obliged to have recourse to a draught of water. My pulse, which was still firm and full, subsided to 80; and my headach returned, with a throbbing pain of the temples. In returning home, we took the precaution to be well covered. We paid two piastres and a half each at the bath.

In *Constantinople* the number of public baths is very considerable. Several of them, for the accommodation of the indigent, have been successively founded by the munificence of the Sultans. The private baths are equally numerous, there being scarcely a house of any respectability unprovided with one of them, in which every convenience is to be found. This will not appear extraordinary when it is considered that the practice of bathing, independently of its being a luxury so well adapted to the climate of *Turkey*, is, among the *Mahometan* institutions, the one to which, from motives of cleanliness, the most strict observance is paid.

On the 15th I went on board the *Young James*, the *English* merchantman lately arrived, to visit a seaman who was dangerously ill. On the 17th I went from *Galata* to *Constantinople*, where I saw the Grand Seignor and retinue go in procession to the mosque. Preparations were making by the General and several of the officers to proceed to *Syria* by land; and in the interim the transport was ordered to be got ready for the conveyance of the remainder of the officers and the detachment, by sea. It was evident that the overland party would have to encounter a very harassing journey, and many difficulties. Instead of the inns which elsewhere furnish solace and refreshment to the wearied traveller, hans or kanns are to be found in every town, and in the greater part of the villages,

for the accommodation of both man and horse; as, however, no dependence can be placed on finding refreshments in them, the traveller is under the necessity of providing himself with whatever may be requisite to his support. These kanns are spacious buildings, having on each side a raised floor, on which the travellers spread their mats, or carpets, to repose themselves, while the centre is occupied by the horses. They are constantly open to receive those who are in need of an asylum for rest. In travelling, the *Turks* are in general furnished according to their rank and consequence, and to the service they have to perform. They are usually accompanied by a *Mikmendar*, a *Chiaous*, a *Cavashe*, or a *Tartar*, whose duty it is to procure provisions, and provide every thing requisite to the accomplishment of the journey. Such, however, is the rapacity of these attendants, that, often not content with having every necessary supplied by the needy and suffering inhabitants, they demand, what in *Turkish* is called *kere el dars*, which implies something for the use of the teeth.

The 18th being her Majesty's birth-day, I was present at a ball and supper given on the occasion by Lord *Elgin*. The company was very numerous, and the tables splendid and well served.

On the morning of rhe 19th, General *Koehler*, Major *Fletcher*, Captain *Leake*, Mr. *Pink* the draughtsman, and Mr. *Carlisle*, from the *British* ambassador's palace, all of them equipped as *Tartars*, left *Constantinople* to proceed to *Syria* by land.

On the 20th I was present at a religious ceremony of the dervises, or *Turkish* priests. The house in which they assembled was of an octagon form, with two galleries, the upper of which, supported by pillars, was occupied by musicians, who played very soft and solemn music. In the lower gallery were stationed the *Turks* and others who attended to witness this very singular service. Round the apartment were hung in frames several *Arabic* sentences, one of which, in particular, was suspended exactly over the head of the superior of the dervises. He was seated; and each of the dervises, on entering, bowed to him, and then took his place in the lower gallery. Between twenty and thirty of these monks being assembled, the superior repeated a prayer, during the continuance of which they kneeled, and bowed their heads to the floor, which they occasionally appeared to kiss. After they had chaunted for some time, with the accompaniment of the music in the gallery, the superior rose, and with a slow and solemn pace walked three times round the apartment, bowing when he passed the

Arabic inscription, beneath which he had been seated. The other dervises now rose, and having repeated this ceremony after him, the superior again seated himself.

The strangest part of the service was yet to come. The fanatical dervises next threw off their mantles, and suddenly letting drop a kind of cloth, or woollen petticoat, began successively to spin round, each of them taking a station, on which he continued to whirl, as if on an axis, during the space of twenty minutes, without coming in contact with those who were nearest to him. In this exercise, in the course of which they turned round with great celerity, to augment the giddiness which was to produce a holy intoxication, they had at first their arms crossed, with their hands placed on their shoulders. As the velocity of their motion increased, they held them up; and finally extended them in a horizontal position, but still without encountering those who were within their reach. This ceremony, which was thrice performed, was constantly accompanied by the soft music from the gallery; and throughout the whole of it great order and solemnity prevailed. The costume worn by these dervises is of a light quaker colour.

There is another sect of dervises very different in their habits from those whose religious ceremonies I have just described, and who are styled *Mewliachs*. These are the *Tacta Tepens*, or board-beaters, the regulations of whose order are still more dismal and austere. I had not an opportunity to be present at their *devout* exercises, which, as I was told, require an exertion of the lungs equal to that of the limbs in the circular motions of the preceding sect. As, in performing these motions, the *Mewliachs* acquire a greater energy in proportion as the giddy intoxication increases, and whirl round with more precipitancy, so the board-beaters, following each other with great solemnity round their chapel, repeat aloud the word *Allah!* to the beat of a drum, until its strokes are at length quickened to such a degree, as to produce, in many instances, by the streporous exertions with which they are followed, a spitting of blood. The dervises in general are regarded as prophets by the deluded multitude.

The intercepted dispatches from the *French* army of *Egypt*, which have been the subject of so many conversations, and have been since given in an *English* dress, were, on the 22d, brought to *Constantinople*, having been forwarded to Lord *Elgin* by Lord Viscount *Nelson*.

On the 25th, Captain *Lacy* left *Constantinople* with important dispatches for the Grand-Vizier. Corporal *Wilkinson*, belonging to the mission, lay at this time dangerously ill of a putrid fever.

On the 28th, the *Ramazan*, a *Turkish* fast similar to our *Lent*, commenced. It was to continue during a month, in the course of which a most rigid abstinence was to be observed from sun-rise to sun-set. In the evening I went to *Tophana*, to witness the illuminations, festivities, and popular amusements, which were to succeed to the penance of the day. The sun was no sooner set than all the mosques of *Constantinople*, and of the suburbs, were lighted up, both internally and externally, with coloured lamps. The minarets, or towers, were also decorated in the same manner; and the effect of these, and of the other illuminations, was very lively and picturesque. Taken altogether, it was one of the most splendid sights that could be witnessed. I had taken my station very conveniently to enjoy all the brilliancy of the spectacle. In the mean time nothing was neglected which could tend to amuse and gratify the people: the shops of the pastry-cooks and confectioners, together with the coffee-houses, and other places of public entertainment, were nicely decorated and lighted up, while exhibitions of low humour and buffoonery presented themselves at almost every step to attract the notice of the populace. The streets were every where crouded with groups, whose festivities were to be prolonged until the morning's dawn, when the fasting was to recommence. I did not of course wait until the termination of the scene, but returned home after a most agreeable evening's entertainment.

On the 31st I made an excursion to the towers situated on the banks of the *Bosphorus*. On the 4th of *February* I had an interview with his Excellency Hadgi *Ibrahim Effendi*, from whom I had received an invitation to that effect. On the 7th I went to the tower of *Galata*, where Mr. *Barker* was busied in sketching one of the views of *Constantinople* for the panorama. I was much pleased at the correctness and precision which he displayed in its execution.

On the evening of the 9th, a *Greek* marriage was solemnized at the palace of the *Russian* ambassador. It had attracted a very numerous and brilliant company, which I found assembled. The ceremony was performed by the *Greek* patriarch. The bride and bridegroom were very elegantly dressed, as indeed was the case with the company in general, a great profusion of diamonds being displayed by the females. The bride was decorated by long flowing

streamers of gold tinsel, which, extending from the top of the head, trained on the ground. She distributed to her young female friends portions of these streamers, a custom which seems to correspond with ours, of giving white ribbons as wedding favours. The ceremony being concluded, the evening was spent in dancing waltzes and *Greek* and *English* country dances, after which a splendid supper was given.

On the following evening a ball, at which I was present, was given by the bride's father, M. *Pisani*, the principal interpreter to the *British* embassy; and on the 12th I was invited to a ball and supper given at the *German* palace, to celebrate the birth-day of the Emperor of *Germany*.

The weather had been for some time cold and raw, with occasional falls of snow; but on the 14th it became more temperate, in consequence of the heavy showers which had fallen during the preceding night. On the 15th, intelligence reached *Constantinople* that a convention had been agreed to, by which the *French* troops were to evacuate *Egypt*. By the same courier we learned that General *Kochler* had reached *Koniah*, in *Asia Minor*, after having experienced many difficulties on his route thither.

The 16th being the birth-day of Mrs. *Spencer Smith*, the lady of the *British* secretary of legation, there was a masked ball in the evening at the *German* palace. Several of the characters were supported with much humour. On the following evening a ball and supper were given by Lord *Elgin* in compliment to the newly married *Greek* couple. It was truly the season of festivities at *Constantinople*, both among the *Christians* and *Mahometans*. With respect to the latter, indeed, not a night passes during the continuance of the *Ramazan*, without its being marked by some particular festival.

On the 18th I went on board a *Russian* ship of war lying in the harbour, in the vicinity of *Tophana*, having received an invitation to a public breakfast given by the captain, on the occasion of the promotion of one of his officers. The reception I met with was extremely polite and attentive; and in the course of the entertainment some singular ceremonies occurred, which it will not be amiss to detail. Previously to the breakfast, tongues and liqueurs were presented to us—a custom which we were given to understand is constantly observed by the *Russians*. During the breakfast, which was of the most sumptuous kind, several toasts, given by the captain, were drank, and cheered three times. The captain now en-

tertained us with a *Russian* dance, while a part of the crew, cleanly dressed for the occasion, sung to an accompaniment of *Russian* music. After a short interval, the captain fell on the deck, apparently from accident, when the singers took him in their arms, and tossed him in the air, repeating certain phrases. Each of the guests afterwards underwent the same ceremony. The next singular occurrence was, that, on the health of the *Russian* minister at *Constantinople* being given by the captain, he demanded aloud what others would do for him. Instantly a *Russian* officer, and nearly twenty of the crew, jumped from the cabin window into the sea, with their clothes on. The stern ladders were the only resource they had to get on board again; and on their entering the cabin with their wet clothes, they danced round the captain, occasionally prostrating themselves at his feet. On our going on shore, the greater part of the barge's crew threw themselves into the water, and swam by her side until we reached the beach. A few piastres distributed among them were, as I apprehend, considered by them a sufficient recompense for the ducking to which they had subjected themselves.

This being the season of the carnival, there were frequent masked balls at the palaces of the different ministers. I was present on the evening of the 19th, at one given by the *Prussian* envoy, which was very fully attended. On this and other similar occasions many of the characters were well supported; and much mirth and festivity prevailed among the guests. The relaxations of the carnival were rendered the more striking by the tameness and insipidity which, at other times, characterized the entertainments and amusements of the place in which we resided.

On the 20th a fire broke out at *Constantinople;* but it was very speedily subdued. About this time reports of the prevalence of the plague were again abroad. They were confirmed by the repeated opportunities I had of seeing the corpses of persons whose death was ascribed to that cause, carried for interment, with the customary sign or token of a red cloth thrown over the bier, and enveloping the dead body. At the burial of one of these pestiferous subjects, a few days before, I was not a little surprised at seeing one of the men employed in removing the corpse from the bier to the ground, previously to its being deposited in the grave, take, with all the indifference imaginable, between his teeth, one of the ends of the red cloth in which it was enclosed. He did this to raise up the corpse the more readily, it being none of the lightest. It was, ac-

cording to the *Turkish* custom, interred without a coffin, and naked, as is almost invariably the usage. Neither the corpse in question, nor those I had seen buried on former occasions, discovered any particular marks differing from those which manifest themselves in cases of the fatal termination of malignant fever. There was of course no appearance of pestilential tumours. Three houses at *Pera*, in which the plague had broken out a few weeks before, still remained shut up.

Precisely at two in the afternoon of the 23d, the *Biram* was announced by the firing of guns. This festival, which succeeded the fast of the *Ramazan*, was to last for three days, during which the *Turks* were to feast, and to indulge themselves in every possible license, as a compensation for the severe penance to which they had been obliged to submit during the preceding month. On the following morning, at four o'clock, I went with a party to *Constantinople* to see the procession of the *Biram*. We found the streets through which it was to pass already lighted up, and all the necessary preparations made. Shortly after day-break the ceremony commenced; and between six and seven o'clock the Grand Seignor, richly dressed, and attended by a numerous and splendid retinue, passed by the spot where we had taken our stand. Many new and elegant satin dresses were displayed on this occasion; but as the ceremonial differed but little from the procession of the *Biram courbam* I have already described, I shall dismiss the subject by observing, that the Capitan Pacha attended with his *chiaouses*;* and that the procession went, as in the former case, to the mosque of Sultan *Achmet*.

In all similar processions the Grand Seignor is preceded by the Capi Aga, or Capi Agassi, a *Turkish* officer of high rank and dignity, and the chief of the white eunuchs. He is governor or grand master of the gates of the seraglio, attends constantly on the Sultan's person, and introduces ambassadors to their audiences. It is through the medium only of this officer that any person is permitted to enter the apartments of the Grand Seignor; and he constantly

* The *chiaouses* are a description of subordinate officers, or messengers, acting under the Chiaous Bashi, and whose employment resembles in some instances that of our yeomen of the guards, with this striking exception, however, that they hold themselves in constant readiness to be dispatched to every part of the empire on public business, and are intrusted with the firmans, dispatches, &c. They likewise precede the Sultan, and great officers of state, either on foot or on horseback, with silver sticks, from the top of which small balls of the same metal are appended, as a badge of their office.

accompanies the latter when he visits the apartments of the Sultanas, taking his station withoutside the door. The Capi Aga, is without a beard and without mustaches, the reason of which will be readily understood, when it is remembered that he is the chief of the eunuchs. The capigis, acting under him as porters, or doorkeepers, are employed in the execution of a Pacha, or other person of rank, who is to be poisoned, strangled, beheaded, or otherwise taken off, according to the nature of his offence, or the degree of consequence he may have possessed.

During the latter part of the month of *February*, and the commencement of *March*, the changes of weather were sudden and extraordinary. At intervals the snow fell in abundance, with a cold and raw air; while at other times there was a considerable degree of heat in the atmosphere, accompanied by heavy showers of rain. These unusual and frequent alterations of the weather were productive of catarrhs, coughs, and sore throats, which became very general in the *Turkish* capital and suburbs. The 7th of *March* being a very fine and warm day, I took a morning's walk in the environs of *Bishictash*, and saw, for the first time during the season, several very young lambs. Their flesh is not allowed to be eaten in *Turkey* until the month of *April*. Among the *Mahometans* there is an entire prohibition of pork, which is, notwithstanding, allowed to be brought to market, at the commencement of the spring season, for the use of the foreign ministers, and other christian residents. This indulgence afforded us an opportunity of purchasing a joint of pork, which, very unfortunately, we sent to a *Turkish* baker to be cooked. The discovery which ensued had nearly subjected us to some very unpleasant circumstances; and the poor baker was made to pay a fine of twenty piastres.

On the 10th, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at *Galata*.

On the 12th the weather again became unpleasantly cold, with falls of snow: during the night the thermometer was below the freezing point. This intemperature of the air, which could scarcely have been expected in such a climate, now that the spring was fast advancing, continued, with almost unabated severity, till towards the close of the month; not, however, without some of those transitions which I have had such repeated occasions to notice, and which were necessarily productive of many ailments. It appeared that in *Asia* the weather was much milder, and indeed altogether different from that which we experienced at *Constantinople;*

for on the 23d, I purchased several bunches of violets and narcissus flowers, brought from that quarter. They were at that time sent in great abundance from the interior of the *Asiatic* territory to the capital; but were no where to be seen on the banks of the *Bosphorus*.

A few days prior to the last date of my narrative, an incident occurred which terminated in a singular way. One of the men belonging to the *British* mission was, without any provocation on his side, assaulted by a *Turk*, who attempted to stab him with his yatikan. On a report of this outrage being made to the Capitan Pacha, to whose retinue the *Turk* belonged, he came to a resolution to have him decapitated, as an expiation of his offence. By the mediation and entreaties of Lord *Elgin*, a mitigation of the punishment ensued: the *Turk*, after having received fifty strokes of the bastinado on the soles of his feet, was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment in the college of *Pera*, *to learn the* Arabic *language*.

Intelligence was received on the 26th, that a formidable band of robbers, in number four or five thousand, had proceeded to the town of *Burgas*, which, although at a very inconsiderable distance from the capital, they had ravaged with impunity. Similar bands had, during our residence in *Turkey*, infested the neighbourhood of *Adrianople*, and furnished a striking proof of the enfeebled state of the *Turkish* government, which permitted the high roads within a few leagues of the seat of the empire, to be beset to such a degree by these hordes of banditti, that travellers were at every step in imminent danger both of their lives and property. It was however reported, that the *Levant Chiflick* regiment was under orders to set out without delay for their dispersion.

On the 28th, further accounts relative to the devastations of these banditti were brought to *Constantinople*. It was reported that they had burned several villages, and murdered such of the inhabitants as had not had time to betake themselves to flight, together with the young children. The inhabitants of the places situated within their reach, were every where betaking themselves to flight; and a letter from *Ridosto* stated, that that place was crouded with people, who had come thither for shelter, or to procure boats to facilitate their escape from these ferocious bands. The inhabitants of *Ridosto* were employed in digging a ditch round the town, and in contriving other means of defence, being in the daily expectation of a visit from them, and of being exposed to the alter-

native of paying the heavy contributions they exacted wherever they came, or, in case of their incapacity, of having the town burned, and themselves put to the sword. In consequence of the rapid progress of these plunderers, the *Turkish* government had at length come to a resolution to dispatch, in their pursuit, from eight to ten thousand infantry and cavalry. The precautionary measure had also been taken, both in *Constantinople* and in *Pera*, of apprehending all those who were suspected of having maintained a criminal intercourse with them; and such as were found guilty were instantly hung to a door-post, or tree, the bodies remaining suspended for public view during three days. One of these bodies was seen hanging by several officers belonging to the mission, at an extremity of the suburb of *Pera*, in the vicinity of the plague hospital.

On the evening of the 30th, *Major Bromley* arrived at *Constantinople*, with dispatches to Lord *Elgin* from Sir *Sydney Smith*. He was also the bearer of letters from General *Koehler*, and from the officers by whom he was accompanied, dated at *Cyprus*, where he had left them about a month before. The General had forwarded a letter to the Vizier, and was in daily expectation of an answer. The information received from Mr. *Carlisle* purported, that he had embarked on board *Le Tigre* to proceed to the station off *Alexandria*, at which place, I was informed by Major *Bromley*, the plague raged with great violence. He related the particulars of the death of a brother of the *French* general officer, *Julien*, who received the infection by taking a pinch of snuff from a box, out of which a person who had the plague on him at the time had also taken snuff.

On the 2d of *April* I accompanied Lord *Elgin* and his suite to the arsenal, to be present at the launch of a ship of seventy-four guns. We set out on horseback, at seven in the morning, and were shewn into a kiosque, which had been prepared for his Lordship's reception. The launch was announced by the firing of guns, by music, and other public demonstrations of joy; and several sheep were sacrificed on the occasion. A little after eight o'clock the launch took place, and being conducted in a very masterly manner, afforded us much pleasure. The Grand Seignor, surrounded by all the great officers of state, and *Turkish* grandees, was seated in the balcony of the Capitan Pacha's ship. The great variety of colours which were displayed gave an additional brilliancy to the scene. The *Turkish* mode of launching differs essentially from ours: in entering the water, the ship carries with it a considerable quantity of timber, which had served it for a cradle while building.

The launch being over, we proceeded to a stone bason, recently constructed by Captain *Rowdey*, a *Swedish* engineer, the only one in the ports of the *Turkish* empire, into which a ship of seventy-four guns was to be received, it being the first time of its being used. The Grand Seignor went thither in his barge, which had twenty four rowers, and was about eighty feet in length, with a canopy richly and elegantly fitted up. On his passing, a salute was fired from the off side of the men of war. Being landed, he took his station at the window of a kiosque, fitted up expressly for the occasion, in the vicinity of the bason. The ship was with great address conveyed into the bason; and, on the whole being concluded, both the ship-builders, and those by whom the bason had been constructed, were complimented with pelices of different values, and other presents. Several caftans were also distributed.

In the vast concourse of persons assembled to witness the launch, and the operation which followed, there were many *Turkish* women, who were, however, separated from the men. Notwithstanding every part of the harbour was covered with boats filled with spectators, we did not hear of any accident having occurred; neither did we witness the smallest confusion. Much of the praise was due to the Capitan Pacha, who was extremely active throughout the whole of the business, and who every where enforced obedience, and maintained good order. The ship which was launched had been ready several weeks before; but it had been deemed expedient to delay the launch until a favourable report should be made by the *astrologers* and *dealers in magic*, who at length predicted, that the 2d of *April* would be a favourable day for that purpose.* She was constructed by Monsieur *Le Brun*, a *French* builder.

On the 5th, in a morning's walk in the environs of *Bishictash*, I went into a house where the kymack was prepared daily, to see the process employed in making it, which is as follows: Large shallow vessels of copper having been filled with new milk from the cow, are placed over a gentle wood fire, and the milk kept simmering for the space of twenty-four hours, when the fire is removed, and the milk allowed to cool. On the following day the surface, which has assumed a consistent form, is taken off, cut into small portions, and rolled up for use, This is the kymack, which is so generally employed, and so highly esteemed in *Turkey*. It

* It is scarcely credible that such folly should exist in any part of *Europe* at the close of the eighteenth century. Can such a people be formidable?

is an excellent substitute for butter; and is eaten by some with honey or sugar, by others with salt. The process I have just described has some affinity to that employed in making the clotted cream, which is to be met with in the western counties of *England*.

On the morning of the 6th, General *Koehler* and Major *Fletcher* returned to *Constantinople* from *Cyprus*. The weather, which had been cold and ungenial for a considerable time past, and which was still so on the 9th, suddenly became fine and warm, insomuch that on the following day the transition was so great as to resemble a rapid passage from winter to summer. Such a change was indeed much wanted, great numbers of persons, both in the capital and suburbs, labouring under complaints which evidently resulted from the late uncommon rigour and inclemency of the season.

On the 13th I went in a boat with the Rev. Mr. *Hunt*, chaplain to the *British* embassy, to *Leander's* tower, situated on the *Bosphorus*, between *Scutari* and *Constantinople*. We sought the well, or spring of fresh water, which history reports to have existed there, but could not discover the smallest traces of it. We were led, therefore, to consider this tradition as apocryphal, and to infer, that if fresh water was at any time found there, it was owing to the rains. The persons who resided in the tower were obliged to procure from a distant spot their supply of water, which I tasted. They conducted us to the part which is occasionally lighted up, to direct, by night, the vessels sailing into the harbour. It was from this tower that Mr. *Barker* made one of his views for the panorama; and it afforded us a delightful prospect of the city, suburbs, and surrounding country. The seraglio more particularly was seen with a charming effect from this commanding eminence. After having satisfied our conductors, we went in the boat to *Scutari*, an ill built town, with narrow, winding streets, or rather lanes, which, as it presented nothing that could gratify the traveller's notice, we soon quitted, and returned to *Galata*.

I was told, that at *Brusa*, in *Asia Minor*, a town situated at the distance of a day's journey from *Constantinople*, there are hot baths and mineral springs, which are found extremely useful in the complaints prevailing in *Turkey*, more especially in the rheumatism, and that many persons, having great confidence in these waters, went thither, during the month of *May*, from the capital, to spend two or three weeks.

On the 15th accounts were brought to *Constantinople* that the *Levant Chiflick* regiment, which had been sent against the bands

of robbers who infested *Romelia*, had succeeded in dispersing them, but that the commandant of the regiment, a *German*, had been wounded.

On the 21st the weather was oppressively warm. I walked to the cemetery withoutside of *Pera*, and was there witness to a very pleasing and novel scene. It being the *Easter* of the *Greeks*, amusements of every description were exhibited; and the colours and varieties of the costumes displayed by the immense crouds of persons collected together, rendered the spectacle highly interesting. There were wrestling matches, stalls filled with sweetmeats and sherbet, and groups of persons seated on the grass, playing at different games of chance, while others were engaged in dancing in rings, to the music of an instrument not unlike our bagpipe. This scene reminded me of a country wake in *England*, to which it would have borne a still stronger resemblance, if a considerable number of frying pans had not given it somewhat the odour of our *Bartholemew* fair. They were employed, not for frying sausages, but liver, lights, &c.

On every such day of festivity, the *Greeks*, of course, display their best dresses, which, in many instances, are both tasteful and costly. The sobriety of their demeanour cannot be equally commended; since it too frequently happens that, by launching out into every excess, they require the interference of the *Turkish* guards, stationed purposely to repress the tumult and disorder in which the giddy scene may chance to terminate.

During their lent they subsist on oil and fish, observing a most rigid abstinence. I have been told that this diet is, both among them and the *Armenians*, productive of herpetic complaints, scrophulous affections, ophthalmies, and several other diseases.

On the 25th I walked out with a party, with the intention of crossing over to *Constantinople*, to make an excursion round the walls. On our reaching *Tophana*, we witnessed a most daring robbery (committed in the open street, at eleven in the morning, and in the presence of many persons who were passing at the time) by two galangis (seamen) belonging to the Capitan Pacha's fleet. They attacked an *Armenian*, from whom they took two sequins, and were proceeding to rifle him still further on our coming up. We were armed; and on our manifesting our displeasure at the conduct of these villains, they suffered the *Armenian* to depart, but not until they had forced him to kiss one of them, as a token of acknowledgment for their forbearance. In passing through the same

street, for the distance of a quarter of a mile, the people were assembled, and on the look out, but dared not take any steps to apprehend the robbers. This is one of many features which might be recorded of the shameful negligence and inattention of the *Turkish* government. The galangis in question afterwards robbed two women at *Galata;* on our reaching which place we were informed by Messrs. *Chandler* and *Whiteman*, belonging to the mission, in the qualities of commissary and assistant commissary, that they also had been robbed there, near the tower. The crews of the men of war belonging to the fleet, which was preparing to sail, had for several days kept the inhabitants of *Constantinople*, *Galata*, and *Pera*, in a constant state of alarm, plundering and assassinating with impunity all whom they encountered, and who were incapable of defence. Their excesses are always most to be dreaded when the fleet is on the eve of its departure, at which time the inhabitants constantly take the precaution to shut their shops, to guard as much as possible against their lawless excesses. On the above occasion we relinquished the plan of our excursion to *Constantinople*, which we now considered as too hazardous.

It was announced on the 26th, that *Seid Ali*, a *Turkish* rear-admiral, who had been sentenced to be decapitated, had, through the humane interference of Lord *Elgin*, the *British* ambassador, had this capital punishment remitted, on condition of his being banished to the island of *Cyprus*. A considerable number of janissaries and galangis, amounting, it was said, to an hundred and twenty or an hundred and thirty, were executed about this time, in consequence of the atrocities lately committed by them in the capital and suburbs. A timely prevention of the crimes of which they had rendered themselves culpable, would have been better than this tardy punishment.

On the 28th a present was received from the Capitan Pacha, for the widow of the late brave and meritorious officer, Captain *Millar*, of his Majesty's ship the *Theseus*, who lost his life on board that ship on the coast of *Syria*, by the bursting of several shells. This present was given in acknowledgment of the services which that much lamented officer had rendered to the *Turkish* government.

On the 29th the squadron of the Capitan Pacha, consisting of seven ships of the line, four ships of fifty guns, and seven frigates and smaller vessels, sailed from the harbour of *Constantinople* for *Egypt*. On its way it was to touch at *Gallipoli*, and several other

towns in the *Turkish* provinces, to levy contributions, and take in a supply of biscuit for the voyage.

The weather was at this time become warm, settled, and agreeable. In the course of the morning, a party being made, we took boat, and crossed over to *Asia*. We landed near the ruins of an ancient imperial palace, over which we walked. On our penetrating into the country, we found the state of vegetation several weeks more advanced than on the *European* side. The fields were overspread with flowers and odoriferous shrubs in bloom; the wheat was already formed in the ear; and the grass in the meadows nearly fit for mowing. In short, the general appearance of the country, and the smiling and verdant scenes by which we were surrounded, formed altogether a striking contrast to what we had recently contemplated on the other side of the water. We walked over the plain of the ancient *Chalcedon*, on the site of which stands a *Turkish* village, called *Cady Kui*. There, beneath the shade of the branches of a fine oriental plane tree, we took our coffee on the grass, absorbed in the contemplation of the objects by which we were encompassed. In addition to the fine prospects which the interior of the country afforded, we had a distinct view of the gulf of *Nicomedia*, and of the *Dæmonesi*, or *Princes' Islands*. If we could judge from the numerous groups of men and women scattered over this delightful country, it must have been well peopled. Among them I saw, for the first time, a *Turkish* woman at her prayers, in the open field. Such an incident, which is very common among the men, very rarely occurs among the females. Towards the afternoon the weather became oppressively hot; and this hastened our return at three o'clock, when we took boat to cross to the *European* side.

On the 30th letters were received from Captain *Lacy*, and from Mr. *Morier*, secretary to Lord *Elgin*, who had spent some time with the *Turkish* army, with the details of the defeat of the army of the Grand Vizier, by the *French* troops commanded by General *Kleber*.

On the 1st of *May*, garlands of flowers were hung over the doors of several houses, in the suburb in which I resided, in commemoration of the day. I was told that in several parts of *Turkey*, more particularly at the *Princes' Islands*, this festival was celebrated by the *Greeks* and others by great public rejoicings.

On the following day, in walking through the streets in the vicinity of *Tophana*, I saw a great number of sheep collected in pens

for sale, as is the custom in *England*. This was preparatory to the feast of the *Biram courbam*, when every *Turk* of any rank or condition was to sacrifice a sheep, and, having eaten a portion of it, to distribute the remainder to the poor.

On the 4th the festival of the *Biram courbam*, which has been already described, commenced. As soon as the new moon was discovered, by men stationed expressly for that purpose, it was announced to the people by discharges of artillery, musketry, &c. On this day it was lawful for the *Turks* to begin to eat lamb; and accordingly I saw several flocks of young lambs driven into the capital.

On the 5th, advices were brought from *Palermo* of the capture of the *Guillaume Tell*, a *French* line of battle ship, by the squadron commanded by Lord *Nelson*.

I pass over the occurrences of the succeeding days, as being of but trifling import, and proceed to the 17th, when several of the officers of the mission, in the number of whom I was comprehended, accompanied Lord *Elgin*, the *British* ambassador, with his band of music, on board a ship of the line commanded by *Ali Bey* a *Turkish* admiral. During the entertainment, which was conducted in the usual *Turkish* style, his Lordship's band continued to play until sun-set, when the admiral ordered the whole of his crew to prayers, and invited us to be present at the ceremony. It was conducted with great solemnity and decorum; and the various gestures, attitudes and prostrations observed by the *Mahometans* at their devotion, were performed with the utmost regularity and precision by every individual belonging to the crew, so as to have a very striking effect.

A firman, or written order from the Sultan, having been procured for that purpose, a party was made on the 18th to visit the interior of the mosques at *Constantinople*. The ornaments are extremely simple, consisting principally of large marble tablets, on some of which are incribed *Arabic* sentences, and passages from the *Koran*, while on others the names of the Deity, of *Mahomet*, and of his principal disciples and successors, are written. The domes are in general, and more particularly that of the mosque of *Santa Sophia*, wrought in mosaic, which the barbarism of the *Turks* has, however, in a great measure, defaced: beneath them are suspended great numbers of coloured lamps, interspersed with gilt ornaments. Several leading passages of the *Koran*, before which the *Turks* make genuflexions, and pray with great fervency, are

hung up near the pulpit, behind which is the sanctuary. Adjoining to the great corridor there is a chapel; and a gallery, appropriated to the women, surrounds the whole of the interior of the building. The nave is supported by columns of porphyry, granite, &c.

The Pacha of *Nicomedia*, *Hussein Pacha*, on his return to *Constantinople* from *Ridosto*, whither he had been sent some time before for the purpose of dispersing the bands of robbers collected in *Romelia*, was decapitated on the 22d. On this occasion a remarkable instance of *Turkish* duplicity occurred. His reception by the Kia ma kan, on his reaching the capital, was highly flattering; and he was invited by him to proceed to the seraglio, and there receive the rewards due to his good and meritorious conduct. On his entering, however, the gate of the seraglio, after the Kia ma kan had saluted him, and wished him a good morning, he was seized by the guards, and instantly decapitated. It was reported, that he had been guilty of several gross acts of misconduct; and it was urged, among other accusations, that he had not opposed so effectual a resistance to the banditti as he might have done; and that he had levied heavy contributions on the inhabitants of *Ridosto*, and of the other towns of *Romelia*.

On the 26th General *Koehler*, and all the officers belonging to the mission, went in procession through the streets of *Constantinople* to the Porte. Several horses richly caparisoned, under the charge of one of the Grand Seignor's equerries, and led by as many sais, or *Turkish* grooms, were, together with a party of janissaries, and other troops, in waiting at the landing place to conduct them to the Porte, on their reaching which, they were presented to the Reis Effendi, Kia ma kan, and Kiabey, each in his particular apartment. After the usual compliments had been paid them, the General and Lieutenant-colonel *Holloway* were invested with pelices, and the other officers with beniches, or robes of honour. Embroidered handkerchiefs, and other presents, were also distributed. Having taken leave, they returned in procession, observing the same order as in setting out. This visit of ceremony had been appointed by the Porte, previously to the departure of the mission for *Syria*, to join the army of the Grand Vizier, for which purpose the detachment was under orders to embark on board the transport.

On the 4th of *June* a superb fête, in honour of his Majesty's birth-day, was given by Lord *Elgin*. On this occasion all the

members of the diplomatic body, with their families, were invited, and a very select and fashionable party formed. In the front of his Lordship's palace at *Belgrade*, a booth was fitted up, and the royal standard displayed. The awning and avenues leading to the palace were fancifully decorated with branches of oak, and festoons of flowers; and in the centre of the table, within the tent or booth, a bank of flowers was disposed, the top of the tent itself being ornamented with festoons of rose branches. Precisely at three o'clock the dinner, which consisted of every delicacy the season could supply, and the place afford, and to which more than an hundred persons sat down, was served. Before the desert was placed on the table, the King's health was given; and on this signal his Lordship's band played God save the King, the company joining in the chorus. This was followed by three cheers, all the guests standing up; and next succeeded a salute of twenty-one maroons. After dinner the company withdrew to the palace, where several select pieces of music were played by the band; and in the evening the country dances commenced beneath the tent. At eleven o'clock a cold collation was served; and the entertainment was concluded by country dances, which were continued within the palace until two in the morning, when the company broke up, highly gratified by the amusements of the day, which were rendered still more pleasing by the fineness and serenity of the weather. The effect of the dances beneath the tent was singularly picturesque.

Our departure for *Syria* having been seriously decided on by the *Turkish* government, the men belonging to the mission were about this time embarked on board the transport. The wind, however, continuing contrary for some time, the officers did not embark until the 13th. On our quitting *Belgrade* for that purpose, we were accompanied to the transport by Lord and Lady *Elgin*, who took their leave of us in a most cordial and friendly manner. All our arrangements having been made, we waited for a favourable breeze only to succeed the calm which prevailed, and to convey us safely out of the harbour.

Before I take my leave, for the present, of the capital of *Turkey*, I must intrude upon the reader's patience to introduce an anecdote tending to shew that the *Turkish* empire has produced men not deficient in judgment and acute penetration, who, with minds better cultivated, would be the boast and ornament of any nation whatever. A case of usury was brought before the Grand Vizier. A *Turk* had lent to another a sum of money equal to a thousand

pounds sterling, at an interest which was immoderate even in this country, where the legal interest, in some instances, amounts to twenty *per cent.* The borrower kept this money in use during ten years, when he refunded it to the lender, but refused to pay the interest, on the ground of its illegality. The Grand Vizier acknowledged the justice of his plea; but with great ready wit, and a nice discernment of the case, ordered him to lend to the *Turk*, whose debtor he had been, without interest, an equal sum for the same space of time.

CHAPTER VII.

The mission set sail from Constantinople. *Anchor at* Princes' Islands. *Visit to* Adam Oglou. Greek islands. *Description of* Patmos. Stancho. *Immense oriental plane-tree.* Cyprus; *description of that island. Plague of locusts. Arrival at* Jaffa; *description of that place and its vicinity.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the wind which had sprung up was unfavourable, such was the anxiety expressed by the Porte for the departure of the mission, that we were in a manner obliged to get under way on the 15th. We were provided with firmans to the different Pachas and Agas of the islands at which we might have occasion to touch, with instructions to afford us every possible assistance, and to furnish such supplies as might tend to facilitate the object of our voyage.

At half past ten in the morning we weighed anchor, and sailed from the harbour of *Constantinople;* but the wind falling off, could not proceed further than *Princes' Islands.* At three in the afternoon we anchored between *Antigone* and *Kirka*, which form a part of the group, and are situated at a small distance (eight or ten miles) from the Seven Towers. In the vicinity of the safe and commodious harbour in which we lay, at the back part of the island of *Antigone*, we perceived a small village, inhabited entirely by *Greeks*. This was an inducement to us to go on shore in the evening, when we found the heat extremely oppressive.

On the 16th, the wind having shifted to the northward, we weighed anchor, and sailed with a fresh breeze, which continuing to favour us, we described *Gallipoli*, at nine in the morning of the

17th, and by eleven o'clock were past that town. We saw the wreck of a *Turkish* man of war, which had been cast away some time before, lying in the bay. At half past one we anchored opposite to *Mito*, and close in with *Abydos*, in the *Dardanelles*. We were to remain there two days, to take on board our stock, and other necessaries for the voyage. An *English* merchantman, the *Southwold*, on her way to *England*, anchored near us in the afternoon; at which time the son of the consul of *Chennecally* came on board, and informed us, that an imperial ship from *Alexandria*, having the plague on board, was at anchor on the other side of *Chennecally*. The captain and several of the crew having already fallen victims to that disease, every communication between the vessel and the shore had been cut off.

On the 18th we paid a visit to *Adam Oglou*, who was then at *Chennecally*, by whom we were invited to dine on the following day. In the evening a *Tartar* arrived with dispatches from Lord *Elgin* to the General.

On the 19th, agreeably to our invitation, we set out on our visit to *Adam Oglou*, the General and a part of the officers proceeding thither by water, and the others on horses richly caparisoned, which the Bey had sent for our accommodation. We met with a very polite reception; and shortly after our arrival, pipes and coffee were, as usual, presented to us. The dinner, which was similar to those I have already described, and in the course of which wine was handed to us, was served about noon. It consisted of fifteen dishes, which presented a great variety of *Turkish* cookery, and the last of which was, according to custom, a mess of pilaw. Before we sat down to dinner, and after the repast was concluded, soap and water were brought to us, to wash our hands: this is a point of cleanliness which the *Turks* never neglect.

Pipes and coffee having been again brought in, a party of *Turkish* wrestlers, about fourteen or sixteen in number, naked, and besmeared with oil, according to the usage of the country, exhibited in front of the Bey's house. Before they commenced, a herald proclaimed the combat, describing the opponents, and expatiating on their skill in wrestling. This amusement, to which the *Turks* are very much attached, requires in the performance a great share of strength and address. As soon as one of the combatants had thrown his adversary on his back, he received from *Adam Oglou* a present of ten piastres. We staid with the Bey till near four

o'clock, when we took our leave, and proceeded to the beach near *Abydos*, whence we went on board the transport.

During our stay, Mrs. *Koehler* was in the Harem. We learned from her that *Adam Oglou's* wife was very richly dressed, and carried about her a profusion of diamonds. Mrs. *Koehler* was attended by the wives and female relatives of the consul.

During the night it blew a strong gale from the southward, with thunder, lightning, and heavy showers of rain. At eight o'clock in the morning of the 20th, we got under way, and sailed from the *Dardanelles*, saluting the forts as we passed, and receiving from them in return a like number of guns. A fresh breeze springing up from the north-west, we passed the lowest fort, *Koum Kali*, between nine and ten o'clock, and by half past eleven were opposite the castle situated in the island of *Tenedos*. At half past six in the evening we passed the island of *Mitylene*, amidst a smart squall of wind and rain: at that time the islands of *Scio* and *Nicaria* were in sight. The effect of the setting sun was extremely fine, the rays, which were of a beautiful rose colour, resembling those we had on a former occasion noticed off *Sicily*.

During the night we passed the island of *Ipsera:* and by seven in the morning of the 21st were off the islands of *Scio* and *Nicaria*, having *Samos* in our view. By noon we had passed *Nicaria*, a wretched island, which affords nothing but wood for charcoal, to its half civilized inhabitants, who reside in caves. At two in the afternoon we passed *Samos* and the *Fournis Islands:* the former is in one part extremely lofty, insomuch that it is considered by some to have an elevation almost equal to that of *Gibraltar*. At the above hour the island of *Patmos* was in sight, distant from ten to twelve leagues. Being still favoured by a strong breeze from the north-east, we were off the harbour of that island between five and six o'clock in the evening; but, being obliged to make several tacks in going in, did not come to an anchor till an hour after.

Patmos has an excellent harbour; and the town being situated on the loftiest part of the island, makes a pretty appearance in entering. The houses being constructed of a white free-stone, have a peculiarly neat aspect, very different from what we had hitherto seen in this quarter of the globe. It has been calculated that the town has an elevation of nearly five hundred feet above the level of the sea. In its centre is a large convent dedicated to St. *John* the evangelist, who was banished to this island. It was here that

he wrote the Revelations; and after we had landed, we saw in walking to the summit of the hill, the grotto in which he is said to have composed them. We next visited the convent, which has a resident bishop, with a considerable number of monks, and in which is a college for the education of the young men of the *Greek* persuasion. Over the gateway of the entrance are three large bells; and the chapel within has a neat mosaic pavement. In ascending the island the road winds considerably, and presents otherwise great difficulties, insomuch that it cost us no little labour to reach the summit. In those parts of the island which the inhabitants were able to cultivate, we saw several small fields, or patches of corn, banked up with stones to prevent the soil from being washed away by the rains: it appeared, however, that it was capable of producing but an inconsiderable quantity of grain.

The town, which contains about two hundred houses, all of them provided with balconies, is, as well as the rest of the island, inhabited exclusively by *Greeks*. The women are to the men in the proportion of five to one. They are pretty; and wear on their heads a high turban of a peculiar form, made of white crape, a narrow slip of which falls down behind, and nearly reaches the ground. The inhabitants procure sheep and cattle from the neighbouring islands, their own being so barren as to make but a scanty return to the labour and industry they bestow upon it. It was very late before we returned to the transport, extremely wearied with our evening's excursion, and highly pleased, at the same time, at the opportunity which had been afforded us to land on so celebrated a spot.

Early in the morning of the 22d we weighed anchor, and sailed with a steady and favourable wind at north-west, which, at a quarter before three in the afternoon, conveyed us to our anchorage off *Stancho*, a very beautiful and fertile island, abounding in corn, fruits, and vegetables. Among the fruits which were in season, we saw, on our landing, grapes, figs, lemons and oranges in abundance. We also met with capers, which grew wild, and required no culture. Over the plains numerous flocks and herds were dispersed.

After the usual ceremony of saluting the fort, we waited on the governor, who with great civility sent a person to accompany us to the gardens, in which we had a very agreeable walk, and were conducted thence to the house of the late Capitan Pacha, the great *Hassan Pacha*. In passing through the town, we saw several

fragments of antique statues and columns. The inhabitants consist partly of *Turks*, and partly of *Greeks*.

We were highly gratified by the view of a beautiful oriental plane tree of surprising dimensions, situated near the entrance of the fort, and overshadowing a large tract of ground. From the outside of its branches to the opposite side, it measured an hundred and twenty-nine feet; and its trunk was thirty-four feet in circumference. Its enormous branches were supported by large and beautiful columns of marble and granite, about twenty in number, which had been brought purposely thither; and beneath its shade was the tomb of a *Turkish* saint, together with a fountain, and *Turkish* coffee-houses.

On the 23d, at four in the morning, we sailed from *Stancho*, with a fresh breeze from the north-west, for *Rhodes*, which we descried at half past six. At nine we were becalmed; but the wind again springing up at noon, we came to an anchor off that island at six in the evening. Its appearance from the water was very pleasing; but we did not land.

We sailed on the following morning at seven o'clock, with the wind at west; and at two in the afternoon saw several brigs ahead of us, steering in the direction of *Rhodes*. On one of them approaching us, we hoisted our colours, and were answered by the imperial flag.

On the 25th we had light winds from the south-east, the weather being at the same time extremely warm. We expected to make *Cyprus* in the course of the day, but were disappointed. When the evening came on, we had nearly lost sight of the land, which we afterwards contrived to approach, and passed *Cassel de Roso* during the night.

On the morning of the 26th the land was out of sight, and we were nearly becalmed; but a gentle north-west breeze springing up at noon, we were shortly after enabled to descry the land, which was, however, at a great distance from us. In the course of the afternoon we saw several strange sail, one of which, an *English* snow, bound to *Rhodes*, hoisted her colours. At five o'clock we perceived the low land of *Cyprus*.

At eight in the morning of the 27th, we were close in with *Cape Biancho*, steering with a light breeze for *Limesol*, in *Cyprus:* at noon we came to anchor in seven fathom water off that place, which had a pleasing appearance from the ship. We were informed that the inhabitants of *Limesol* were free from the plague; but that

at *Nicosia*, situated in another part of the island, it was then making great ravages, insomuch that fifty individuals perished daily. It was agreed that we should make a short stay here, to take in ballast, and recruit our stock of provisions.

On the 28th we went on shore early, and paid a morning's visit to the consul of *Limesol*, Signor *Demetrio Nicolo Frankuli*, with whom we dined, and afterwards walked in the town. The houses are white, and flat-roofed, being built of clay and straw, intermixed with stones. Withinside, the ceilings of the apartments are arched and lofty, to render them as cool as possible. The inhabitants consist chiefly of *Turks* and *Greeks*. The appearance of the part of the island in which *Limesol* is situated, was, at the time we were there, somewhat dreary: this, we were told, had been occasioned by the dreadful havoc made by the locusts some weeks before, at which time, we were assured by the consul, these devouring insects were strewed on the ground, in some places, nearly a foot thick. They had eaten the foliage of the orange and lemon trees, and had destroyed all the herbage in the vicinity of *Limesol*. In certain years they visit the island at a stated period, to renew their destructive ravages.

The shrub which bears the caper grows wild at *Cyprus*, and has a very pretty blossom. Among other vegetable productions, we saw medzanes, okers, cucumbers, gourds, and melons, the three latter extremely large. Provisions, vegetables, fruits, and wine, which are in general sold at a very moderate price in this island, were become dear on account of the havoc which the locusts had made. *Cyprus* wine of a good quality cost us from four to five piastres the measure, which contains eight okes, or nearly eleven *English* quarts.

After having paid a visit to the Aga, who made us a present of several sheep, we purchased the different articles of which we had need, and among others a good store of green almonds and apricots, the former of which, as well as mulberries, grow wild in abundance. During our stay at *Limesol*, we were incommoded by the excessive heat, which was augmented by the reflection of the sun from the white buildings. In returning to the transport in the evening, we met with the captain of a vessel who had left *Jaffa*, the place of our destination, three days before, and who had seen there, at the time of his departure, Sir *Sydney Smith*, and the Capitan Pacha. We also fell in with a considerable number of *Turks*, who had deserted from the army of the Grand Vizier at *Jaffa*, and were on their way to *Constantinople*.

We weighed anchor, and bore away on the following morning at half past eleven, with a south-west wind; and on the 30th, at noon found, by our dead reckoning, that we had run a hundred and three miles since our departure from *Limesol*, in the space of somewhat more than twenty-four hours. We were then in the latitude of 32 degrees, 56 minutes, and without sight of land. During the night the wind was scanty; and this occasioned us to experience a very unpleasant motion from the rolling of the transport.

On the 1st of *July* an observation was taken at noon and we found ourselves in the latitude of 31 degrees, 28 minutes. The seamen at the mast-head fancied they could perceive the land on our starboard bow, in consequence of which we shaped our course to the south-east. In a little time the land was seen distinctly; but our pilot was utterly at a loss to conjecture where we were. It was suspected, however, that we were below *Gaza;* and that the land descried was *Ascalon.* We in consequence hauled up to the north-east at six in the evening.

On the morning of the 2d, our pilot was still in the same state of incertitude as to our absolute situation; but on a supposition that we were too far to the southward, our course was somewhat altered. At seven o'clock we saw a strange sail; and at ten descried several others at anchor off *Jaffa*, which was now distinctly in our view. At a quarter past one, we anchored off that place, in fifteen fathom water; and found lying there twenty vessels of different burthens, chiefly *Russian*, but none of them *English.* We saw the Grand Vizier's encampment distributed in the outskirts of the town, which stands on a circular eminence close to the sea shore. The houses are white, and are all of them provided with domes and square towers. The colours of the different nations were flying over the houses of the consuls. The soil in the vicinity of *Jaffa* is sandy, and presents a dreary and forlorn aspect. I shall have occasion very shortly to enter into some particular and interesting details relative both to the town and to the surrounding country. We landed in the evening, and proceeded to the house of the *British* consul, where we found Mr. *Morier*, secretary to Lord *Elgin*, with whom we took up our immediate abode. We were now debarked on the *Syrian* coast, to be the spectators of great military events, in which we were ourselves to be engaged; and that in a country on which history, both sacred and profane, has conferred the highest celebrity.

CHAPTER VIII.

Junction with the Grand Vizier. Alarming information concerning the breaking out of the plague. Encampment near Jaffa. *Dangers and inconveniencies of this situation. Intelligence received of the assassination of General* Kleber. Turkish *Artillery. Amusements of Djerid. Encampment of the mission.* Turkish *officers of state. Character of the Grand Vizier; of the Reis Effendi. Description of* Jaffa. *Storming of that place by the* French. *Inhuman conduct ascribed by the* Turks *to* Bonaparte. *Warm bath in the camp. Eruptive complaint. Anecdote evincing the extreme ignorance of the* Turks *in matters of science. Insurrection at* Nablous. *Undisciplined and disorderly state of the* Turkish *soldiery. Scene of the massacre committed on their captives by the* French. *Military exercise of the* Turks. *Plague breaks out among the* Mamelukes. Russian *agent at* Jaffa *dies of the plague. Review of the* Turkish *army. Plague continues to rage among the* Mamelukes. *Description of an* Arab *village, and its inhabitants. First stone laid of the new fortification at* Jaffa. *Dissection of a camelion.* Mameluke *Chiefs die of the plague. Insolence of the* Arnauts, *and weakness of the* Turkish *government.* Egyptian *jugglers. Camp infested by large packs of jackals. Desertion of* Arnauts. *Account of the* Dehlis.

EARLY on the following morning *July* 3d, the Grand Vizier having sent horses from his camp for our accommodation, we paid a visit to his Highness, and another to the Reis Effendi. From each of them we met with a very polite and friendly reception; and the General having been invested with a pelice, orders were immediately given to pitch tents for our officers and men. A *Turkish* mikmendar, or provider, appointed by his Highness the Grand Vizier, waited on General *Koehler* to receive his orders and instructions relative to the encampment of the mission, and the provisions which would be requisite for them. A choarbagis, or colonel of janissaries, and some of his people, were also attached to the mission

We found the *Turkish* troops encamped in the most confused and irregular manner, without any order in the positions they occupied, each individual having pitched his tent on the spot which was most agreeable to his inclination. The only regulation that seemed to border somewhat on system was, that each Pacha, or military go-

vernor, was surrounded by his own men. The encampment was on a white sandy soil; and I observed a considerable number of tents converted into cook's shops, while others were set aside for the sale of various commodities, particularly coffee and tobacco, of which, among the *Turks*, there is a great and constant consumption. This traffic in the camps is for the greater part carried on by janissaries. The troops were spread over a very considerable extent of ground.

On a soil similar to that which I have described, the heat, in the month of *July*, could not be otherwise than very oppressive in such a climate as that of *Syria:* we accordingly found, on our landing from the transport, a very sensible alteration in that respect. From the same cause we felt also a painful sensation in the eyes, which will not be deemed extraordinary, when it is considered that, during the summer solstice, the natives themselves are in general subject to violent ophthalmies.

On the morning which followed our debarkation, our feelings were strongly excited by the information we received that an individual, dwelling under the same roof with ourselves, laboured under the plague, by which he had been attacked about ten days. At so remote a distance from our relatives, from every object of our tenderest solicitude, our sensations, when this intelligence was imparted to us, can be better felt than described. No sooner were we embarked in a service which obliged us to maintain a strict and constant intercourse with the *Turks*, who, from a variety of concomitant causes, which I shall hereafter have occasion to explain, are incessantly exposed to the ravages of this devastating scourge; no sooner were we landed in the midst of the *Turkish* encampment, than we began to breathe the pestilential miasmata which hovered in the atmosphere of our abode. Those only whom their duty has severed from their dearest connections, and who, in distant regions, have had to encounter perils more imminent than those which result from the murderous weapon of the adversary, can duly estimate the sad reckoning of our feelings and sensations.

Signor *Boseri*, physician to the Grand Vizier, afforded me some consolation at our meeting, by the assurance he gave me that the camp was at that time in a tolerably healthy state, the prevailing diseases being bilious fevers, which did not terminate fatally. He observed, that the plague had recently manifested itself in a few instances only, and those of the mildest nature, which had yielded to the remedies administered.

The situation which had been chosen for the camp manifested an incredible degree of ignorance and imprudence on the part of those who had been entrusted with the marking out of the ground: being placed to leeward of the town, the sea breeze, which constantly prevailed during the day time, distributed to every part of it the putrid noxious effluvia which the streets of *Jaffa* produced. The tents were absolutely pitched among the abodes of the dead; and the bodies of those who had been interred were in general so superficially covered over by the earth, that the putrid exhalations which were thus generated were intolerable to the passenger, and must have been as baneful as disgusting to those who were constantly exposed to them. To complete the horrors of this scene of filth and depravity, the carcases of dead animals, such as camels, horses, and asses, were scattered in great abundance among the tents, to corrupt and moulder away, without giving the smallest concern, or apparently offering any kind of molestation to the *Turkish* soldiery. It will not be surprising, in the sequel, to find them very sickly, unless we could suppose that their mode of living, and the air which they have been accustomed to inspire, should have rendered their temperament unsusceptible to the operation of such baneful causes.

On the subject of the plague, *Sonini* is of opinion, that it is not endemic in *Egypt* and *Syria;* but that, whenever it has raged in the capital of *Turkey*, it has been brought thither from other parts of the *Turkish* empire, properly so called, that is, from the neighbouring provinces. Without entering, on this occasion, into a dispute which would require a long series of observations to decide, I shall confine myself to the mention of a fact which strongly militates against this opinion, namely, that since the communication with *Egypt* has been intercepted, *Constantinople* has been almost entirely free from the plague.

Mr. *Wright*, of his Majesty's ship *Le Tigre*, arrived at *Jaffa* late in the evening from *Cairo*, to which place he had gone with dispatches, and had passed twelve days on his route. He brought intelligence of the assassination of General *Kleber;* of *Menou*, who had turned *Mahomedan*, and taken the name of *Abdallah*, having succeeded to the command of the *French* forces; and of the situation of *Mourad Bey*, who had rejoined his camp. He represented the new *French* commander in chief, *Menou*, as making every preparation to oppose a vigorous resistance; and described the *French* troops, who were extremely exasperated at the death

of General *Kleber*, as being in excellent health and spirits. They were clothed in red; they did not lie in tents; and were become very hardy, and well inured to the climate. The *French* had established a corps of troops, mounted on dromedaries, of which they formed a breast-work, when exposed to the enemy's fire. In this case the *French* soldiers dismounted from them, tied one of the fore legs, and placed themselves under shelter, in the rear of the animals. From eight hundred to a thousand of the *French* troops were thus mounted, and did great execution when opposed to the *Turks*.

Mr. *Morier* sailed on the evening of the 7th, in the *New Adventure* transport, for *Cyprus*, on his way to *Constantinople*. The return of the transport, which was to take in wood and water at *Larneca*, was to be expected in the course of eight or ten days.

On the morning of the 8th, an *English* gun-boat, commanded by a lieutenant, arrived from *Rhodes*, and anchored off *Jaffa*. We were informed by her commander, that the velocity of the current of the *Nile* (which began to rise about the middle of the last month) into the ocean, was at last equal to four miles an hour.

On the 9th, at five in the morning, we accompanied the General to the ground occupied by the *Turkish* artillery: we found the Vizier there, attended by his principal officers, and a band of musicians. A good practice was made with the field-pieces and howitzers; and the target was beaten down by a topgis, or *Turkish* gunner, who received from the Grand Vizier a present of several sequins. On the return of his Highness to his tent, he partook of the amusement of a djerid party, which I have already explained to consist of several combatants, mounted, and armed with long sticks, or wands. These they dart at each other with great dexterity, checking their horses while on full speed, each skilfully avoiding the stroke his adversary aims at him. In this military sport, or exercise, the Grand Vizier displayed great address and good horsemanship; while several *Mamelukes* and *Turks* were galloping round the field, and amusing themselves in the same manner.

On this day we were encamped with the *Turkish* army, all the necessary preparations having been made to that effect. Our tents were very agreeably pitched in the midst of gardens filled with orange, lemon, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry trees: on the whole, indeed, our situation was very eligible, and contiguous to a well of excellent water. We were, however, but indifferently

supplied with vegetables, which consisted merely of a few gourds, okres, and cucumbers; but we had plenty of excellent mutton and poultry. Our provisions were furnished by the Grand Vizier; and, in addition to the mikmendar, or provider, I have already noticed, a bayractar, or standard-bearer, together with a party of janissaries, commanded by a colonel, were attached to the mission, and encamped with it.

After having amused himself, as I have described, the Grand Vizier inspected our men, who were drawn up in readiness to receive him, and who went through the manual exercise to his entire satisfaction. From the information I could collect, it appeared, that the *Turkish* forces in the encampment consisted of about fifteen thousand fighting men. It was expected that the *Mamelukes*, several hundreds of whom were already attached to the *Turkish* army, would furnish a very considerable augmentation.

The principal officers of the Porte at the encampment were the Grand Vizier, the Kiabey, or Vizier's lieutenant, who transacts the affairs of the home department, the Tefterdar, or treasurer, and the Reis Effendi, or secretary of state for foreign affairs. A concise account of the Vizier, and of the Reis Effendi, the most distinguished of these personages, will probably not be unacceptable to the reader.

Youzouf Zia Pacha was, at the time of our arrival in *Syria*, about sixty years of age. He was originally a *Georgian* slave, and became the Toutoun Bachi, or master of the pipes, of the Pacha of *Erzoum*. This office, he held with great fidelity.

On the death of his master, *Youzouf Zia Pacha* succeeded to his government, and conducted himself with so much prudence and moderation, as to gain the entire confidence and affection of his subjects. Having in this station acquired great riches, he afterwards obtained the rank of pacha of two tails, and, at the commencement of the war between *Turkey* and *France*, was elevated to the dignity of Grand Vizier. In the month of *April*, 1799, he was ordered by the Grand Seignor to take on him the command of the army, which was about to act against the *French* in *Egypt*; and was at that time raised to the rank of a pacha of three tails.

In consequence of an accident at a djerid party, *Youzouf Zia Pacha* has lost an eye. He is affable and courteous; and has, on a variety of occasions, evinced his humanity, never inflicting a punishment unless on the most urgent occasions.

Mahmoud Reif Effendi, the Reis Effendi, was at the time above mentioned, between forty and fifty years of age. During a residence of four years in *England*, as secretary to the *Turkish* ambassador, he acquired a great fund of general information: he speaks the *French* language very fluently, and is justly considered as a man possessing much ability and information.

An opportunity will occur, more consistently with the order of my narrative, of presenting the reader with a particular account of the *Turkish* army in camp; I shall, therefore, proceed to a concise description of *Jaffa*, in the vicinity of which it was stationed. *Jaffa* is situated on an eminence: nearly in the centre of the town is an old ruinous building, called the citadel, on the top of which is a round casemated tower, provided with one or two wretched pieces of ordnance. This work which by no means appears calculated to repel the attack of an enemy from without, seems rather intended to overawe the place itself, in the event of intestine commotion.

The city is surrounded by a stone wall, provided, at certain distances, with towers alternately square and round. Notwithstanding this wall cannot boast of any great strength, it sufficed to force *Bonaparte's* army to break ground, and to erect batteries against it to the southward. After a breach had been effected, the *French* troops stormed, and carried the place. It was probably owing to the obstinate defence made by the *Turks*, that the *French* commander in chief was induced to give orders for the horrid massacre which succeeded. Four thousand of the wretched inhabitants, who had surrendered, and who had in vain, implored the mercy of their conquerors, were, together with a part of the late *Turkish* garrison of *El-Arish* (amounting it has been said, to five or six hundred) dragged out in cold blood, *four days after the* French *had obtained possession of* Jaffa, to the sand hills, about a league distant, in the way to *Gaza*, and there most inhumanly put to death. I have seen the skeletons of these unfortunate victims, which lie scattered over the hills, a modern *Golgotha*, which remains a lasting disgrace to a nation calling itself civilized. It would give pleasure to the author of this work, as well as to every liberal mind, to hear these facts contradicted on substantial evidence. Indeed I am sorry to add, that the charge of cruelty against the *French* General does not rest here. It having been reported that previously to the retreat of the *French* army from *Syria*, their commander in chief had ordered all the *French* sick at *Jaffa* to be poisoned, I was

led to make the enquiry, to which every one who should have visited the spot would naturally have been directed, respecting an act of such singular, and, it should seem, wanton inhumanity. It concerns me to have to state, not only that such a circumstance was positively asserted to have happened; but that, while in *Egypt*, an individual was pointed out to us, as having been the executioner of these diabolical commands.

After the *French* had retreated from *Syria*, the *Turks* filled up the breach which had been made, and repaired the wall and other damages.

Owing to its rocky and shelving coast, *Jaffa* is pretty secure from an attack by sea, which would be rendered extremely hazardous by the violence of the surf, and the heavy swell from the westward. The anchorage off the port is very bad, owing to the extreme unevenness of the ground, which abounds in rocks and shoals for a considerable extent of coast.

There are at *Jaffa* two convents, or monasteries, one belonging to the *Greek*, the other to the *Latin* church. In these religious establishments the pilgrims reside, on their way to *Jerusalem*, which is distant about twelve leagues, or hours journey; but are obliged to pay for the hospitality with which they are welcomed. As well as *Jerusalem*, *Jaffa* makes a part of *Palestine* or the *Holy Land*, and is the *Joppa* of the sacred writings. The inhabitants, before the place fell into the hands of the *French*, consisted almost exclusively of *Arabs:* they are now a mixture of *Arabs* and *Turks;* but the former are still the most numerous. On the successful progress of the *French* in *Syria*, the principal and more wealthy of the inhabitants fled to *Jerusalem*, with their effects and merchandize, in consequence of which trade was altogether at a stand during our stay there. In times however, of greater tranquillity, its commerce cannot be otherwise than flourishing, since, independently of the advantages of a sea-port, it maintains an intercourse by land with *Damascus*, *Jerusalem*, and several other places of little importance in its vicinity. Its present population may be estimated at from one thousand to fifteen hundred souls. The streets are very narrow, uneven, and dirty, and are rather entitled to the appellation of alleys, than of streets. The houses are constructed of a white, friable, calcareous stone, and terraced; but on the score of filth, as well as of want of space, many of them are little better than pig-sties. It is not unusual, indeed, to see the inmates and the cattle herd together in these dwellings.

On the *French* entering *Jaffa*, in the possession of which they remained during forty days, it underwent a complete pillage, insomuch that the women and female children lost the few ornaments they carried about them, and with which they decorated the head, neck and ears. These ornaments were of various descriptions of coins, such as paras, sequins, piastres, &c. The gardens of *Jaffa* have been long celebrated; but since the visit the *French* paid to that place, and the subsequent cantonement of the *Turkish* army in its vicinity, they have ceased, in a great measure, to possess the beauties which rendered them thus worthy of notice.

While I am engaged in this description of the place, I am induced to anticipate the order of the narrative by an observation, that *Jaffa*, being the principal *depôt* for the Grand Vizier's army, and the only port on the coast of *Syria* adapted to the important military service in which he was engaged, his Highness was, from these considerations, anxious to give it every possible security. For this purpose plans were delivered to him by General *Koehler*, and directions given to Lieutenant-colonel *Holloway*, to carry them into execution. They were accordingly in a great measure completed, when General *Moore* came to our encampment from the *British* army, under the command of Sir *Ralph Abercrombie*, with the glad tidings of its arrival at *Marmarice Bay*.

On the 11th, in the morning, I set out at sun-rise, in company with Signor *Bosari*, physician to the Grand Vizier, to ride through the *Turkish* encampment: after visiting every part of which, we alighted at the tent of *Mohamed Cashef*, a *Mameluke* chief. We were there entertained with fruits, cheese, pipes, coffee, and other refreshments. In the evening we went to a bath within the camp, being the one which was frequented by the Grand Vizier. On our entering, the thermometer was at 86 in the shade. We remained in the apartment of the warm bath half an hour, and went through the usual discipline of scrubbing and washing. The heat was very agreeable, the thermometer not rising higher than 104: my pulse beat 80 strokes in a minute, and the perspiration was by no means so profuse as on the former occasion, in the bath of *Constantinople*. On our return to the outer apartment, which consisted of a tent fitted up with bedding and other conveniencies, we reposed ourselves for half an hour, during which time we were furnished with pipes and coffee. We departed, highly refreshed by our bath, for which we paid each two piastres and a half. It would appear by this recital, that the *Turks*, even when in camp, do not

neglect to provide themselves with the luxuries which their domestic habits have in a manner rendered indispensable. In a situation like the above, the fitting up of a warm bath, with all the requisites and conveniencies which the *Turks* require, must have been an undertaking of no easy accomplishment.

About this time several of our people were affected with an inflammatory cutaneous eruption, which spread itself over the surface of the body and limbs, and produced a very unpleasant sensation of smarting and itching. It proved to be the prickly heat, by which strangers are usually attacked on their coming into a warm climate; and may perhaps be ascribed to the check given to the perspiration, which is very profuse during the intense heat of the day, by the cool air of the mornings and evenings. *Volney* makes mention of an eruption peculiar to *Egypt*, in the months of *June* and *July*, which seems to correspond with the above-mentioned complaint, and which he ascribes to a separation of vicious humours.

On the 13th I paid a visit to *Osman Bey*, one of the *Mameluke* chiefs, who was indisposed; and also at his request, to one of the cachefs. I took the precaution to be accompanied by an interpreter. *Osman Bey*, who was advanced in years, his age bordering on sixty-five, appeared not to be ill informed, and was very inquisitive relative to the manufactures and commerce of *Great Britain*. We had much conversation together on a variety of topics.

During the day time the wind blew from the south-west, from sun rise to sun set, when the land breeze came on, and prevailed during the night throughout the whole extent of coast. This local wind extends two or three leagues only at sea, on this account that the air, rarefied by the heat of the day, and afterwards condensed by the cold of the night, rushes alternately from the land to the sea, and from the sea to the land.

This evening Captain *Lacy* arrived at the encampment from *Constantinople*, having executed the orders entrusted to him by Lord *Elgin*, in carrying dispatches to the Vizier, &c.

For a considerable time there was an utter stagnation of events in the *Turkish* camp; but on the 26th it was very currently reported that the *French* had reached *Catich* in great force. In consequence of these rumours, the erection of several new works having been suggested to the Grand Vizier, they were immediately commenced, under the direction of Lieutenant-colonel *Holloway*. In the concise description I have given of *Jaffa*, I have already observed that, as it was deemed the most convenient sea-port on the

coast of *Syria* for the operations of the *Ottoman* forces, the intention was to convert it into a general *depôt*.

I introduce the following anecdote to evince, among other facts, the very unenlightened condition of the *Turks*, without excepting even their principal men, in whatever regards the sciences. General *Koehler* was requested by the Grand Vizier to have a map of the world sketched out for him. This request having been complied with, a conversation ensued, in which the General, having the plan before him, told his Highness, among other particulars, that the earth was round. This information caused no small degree of surprise to the *Turkish* minister; and it appeared, by his reply, that he was disposed to doubt the truth of the assertion. "If," he observed, "the earth is round, how can the people, and other "detached objects on the half beneath, be prevented from falling "off?"—When he was told that the earth revolved round the sun, he displayed an equal degree of scepticism, observing, that if that was the case, the ships bound from *Jaffa* to *Constantinople*, instead of proceeding to that capital, would be carried to *London*, or elsewhere. So much for the astronomical and geographical knowledge of a *Turkish* statesman!

On the evening of the 27th, as Mr. *Read*, the draughtsman, and myself, were returning from a short pedestrian excursion, we were accosted by two *Turkish* soldiers; one of whom, a black, behaved in a most disrespectful manner, and even threatened our lives. He went so far, indeed, as to put his hand to his sword; but, on our assuming a bold and spirited air, he seemed surprised at our confidence, muttered something, and allowed us to pass.

On the following morning the troops commanded by *Mahomed Pacha* returned to the encampment. They had been sent to *Nablous* to suppress an insurrection, said to be excited by the Pacha of that place, who was suspected of meditating a plan to join the army of *Dgezar Pacha*. This was one of the accounts: but it was said, on the other hand, that the movement of *Mahomed Pacha* had for its object the laying of the Pacha of *Nablous* under contribution, and extorting from him a sum of money. Be this as it may, the affair was amicably settled.

The janissary Aga had this day a conversation with General *Koehler*, in which he warned the *British* officers not to walk singly in the camp, as in such a case he could not be answerable for the conduct of his people. He therefore recommended to us to be constantly accompanied by a janissary, as a guard. This circumstance

is mentioned, to evince the peculiar and very delicate situation in which we were placed among the *Turkish* troops.

On the 31st the Kallem Bashi, the officer who has the charge of the Vizier's writing implements, &c. was found murdered in the camp.

On the 2d of *August* the *New Adventure* transport arrived from *Cyprus*, which place she had left fourteen days before, having been swept by the currents towards *Alexandretta*.

In the evening I rode through the gardens of *Jaffa*, where I saw a great abundance of prickly pear-trees, which are employed as fences, and are admirably well adapted to that purpose. The natives are very fond of the fruit. The grapes were ripened, and were, as well as the figs, of an excellent quality. With respect to the water-melons, they were so large, that at dinner, some days before, one was brought to us which weighed twenty-five pounds.

A party of *Turkish* soldiers, consisting of about three hundred, left the camp on the morning of the 3d, for *El-Arish;* and, in the evening, *Mahomed Pacha*, with two thousand men, set off for the same destination.

A considerable reinforcement of troops from the eastward reached the camp on the 5th; and in the evening we were informed, that several laden camels, with their attendants, had come in from *Grand Cairo*.

On the morning of the 6th, Captain *Lacy*, of the royal engineers, set off for *El-Arish*, mounted on a hedjin, or dromedary, as were also the persons who accompanied him. On the following day, Mr. *Whiteman* embarked on board the *New Adventure* transport, bound to *Cyprus*. He was the bearer of despatches for Lords *Elgin* and *Grenville*, which were to be forwarded to their respective destinations by the *British* consul at *Larnica*. The transport did not, however, sail until the 9th, at two in the morning, when she took the advantage of the land breeze, which generally prevails at that early part of the day.

At the same time six hundred *Albanians* left the camp for *El-Arish*. I made an excursion, in the evening, to the sand hills (situated near the sea-side, and about three miles distant from the encampment), the scene of the horrid massacre of the captured *Turks* and *Christians*, by the order of the *French* commander in chief, *Bonaparte*, some days after he had taken possession of *Jaffa*. I have already touched on this act, so inglorious to its perpetrator, in the account I have given of that place; and I shall add here, that

the distance of time which elapsed after these poor wretches had surrendered, and which furnished a fit opportunity for cool reflection, and the distance of the spot to which they were led, at least a league from the place of their captivity, manifest a spirit of diabolical revenge, of atrocious tyranny, which, for the honour of human nature, it is to be trusted, will never recur on any future occasion, among civilized and enlightened nations, to blacken the page of history, and to sully the military character. The surface of the ground had been some time before thickly covered with the skeletons of the victims; but at the time of my visit they were much reduced in number, the Grand Vizier having ordered a large hole to be dug, into which as many as could be well collected were thrown. Skulls, bones, remnants of clothing, &c. &c. were still, notwithstanding, scattered over every part of the hillocks.

In consequence of an invitation from the Grand Vizier to General *Koehler* and officers, to be spectators of the skill and dexterity of the *Turkish* soldiers in the use of their sabres, we assembled, on the 11th, in front of his Highness's tent.

A *caouk*, or turban, being placed on a stool, the *Turks* cut at it with their sabres. Those who made the deepest cuts were immediately rewarded with several sequins, which they received from the hands of the Vizier.

As the turban was composed of a mixture of wool and cotton, covered over with thick cloth, it required no little adroitness and dexterity to penetrate into its substance by a blow of the sabre. Such, however, was the effect of practice, that the impressions made by the *Turkish* soldiers were very deep.

Letters were received on the 13th from Captain *Lacy*, who was arrived at *El-Arish*, and had experienced a flattering reception. In the evening I took a ride along the sea side, and saw several jackals, which abound in this part of the world.

On the 14th the *Turks* began to dig in the environs of *Jaffa*, to prepare the ground for the erection of several works for the better defence of the place, under the direction of Colonel *Holloway*. It was at this time reported, that the plague raged with great violence among the *Mamelukes*, in consequence of which strict orders were given by the General to avoid all communication with them. Monsieur *Franchini*, a *Russian* agent, lay dangerously ill of the plague at *Jaffa*.

In the course of the night we were much alarmed by the circumstance of a stranger having found his way into our tent. On

calling to the sentinel, we found, after a little search, that our unseasonable visiter was a poor insane *Turk*, who had been pursued by one of his countrymen from the camp, and had sought refuge in the tent.

Monsieur *Franchini* died on the 15th at night. He had been sent by the *Russian* minister at *Constantinople* as an agent to keep up a communication with the *Turkish* ministers in camp, and to give an account of the military operations. He had caught the pestilential infection from two domestics belonging to the Vizier's new dragoman, who were recently arrived from *Constantinople*, and both of whom had fallen victims to the disease. Monsieur *Franchini* languished six days after the attack.

On the morning of the 17th two hundred janissaries arrived in the camp from *Constantinople*. In making an excursion towards *Gaza* in the afternoon, I met with the body of an unfortunate man, who had just been assassinated. He had received two strokes of a sabre, one of which had nearly severed the head from the body. His turban had been carried off; but the stick which lay behind, and the style of his dress, pointed him out as a wandering *Arab*.

On the 18th in the morning, General *Koehler* and the officers went to a plain in the vicinity of the encampment, to be present at a review of the *Turkish* troops by his Highness the Grand Vizier. Adjoining to his own tent, which, being fitted up in the oriental, or *Persian* style, far exceeded, in richness and magnificence, any thing we had seen before, a tent was prepared for our reception. The infantry and artillery were drawn up in three bodies, that is, a main body and two wings, nearly in a line, with the guns in front. While the whole advanced slowly, a firing was kept up exclusively by the artillery; and the movement having been continued for the space of six or seven hundred yards, the troops faced to the right about, when, the guns being again brought to their front, they returned to their former ground, firing in the same manner as when they advanced. This absurd manœuvre was the only one they displayed. During the whole of the time the infantry remained with their arms shouldered, the *Arnauts* or *Albanians* shouting. In returning, the Grand Vizier was mounted on a fine *Arabian* horse, richly caparisoned. His Highness was elegantly dressed, as were also his principal officers and attendants. We were invited to join in the cavalcade, on its way back to the encampment.

About this time, in a conversation with our officers, the Grand Vizier, in speaking of the convention of *El-Arish*, compared what had been done on that occasion to a physician, who, having given to his patient a dose of medicine by which he was relieved, administered to him an after dose, which rendered him worse than he was at first.

We were informed that the plague continued to rage with great violence among the *Mamelukes*, insomuch that on the preceding day, the 17th, one of their cachefs, or chiefs, had lost eighteen of his men. There were at that time about sixteen hundred *Mameluke* troops in the camp.

A gun-boat belonging to Sir *Sydney Smith's* squadron arrived on the afternoon of the 20th from *Alexandria*, with despatches from Sir *Sydney* and from the Capitan Pacha to the Vizier and General. Through this channel we were informed, that the *Mercury*, an *English* frigate of twenty-eight guns, commanded by Captain *Rogers*, was to be daily expected at *Jaffa*.

Mr. *Reynolds*, commanding the gun-boat, and Mr. *Spilsbury*, the surgeon, dined with us at the camp on the 22d. The latter described the twelve cases of plague which he had seen on board *le Tigre*, in the course of the last year, while that ship was off *Acre*. Major *Fead*, he told me, had before his death, all the symptoms of yellow fever. In general, the subjects who were attacked were of a robust temperament; and, among the predisposing causes, were to be reckoned the abuse of spirituous liquors, and more especially, *the dread and apprehension of the plague*. Mr. *Spilsbury* laid much stress on the latter of these causes giving it as his decided opinion, that the death of Colonel *Philipoe*, who constantly laboured under the most alarming apprehensions of an attack of that disease; was entirely owing to the anxiety with which his mind was tortured by these distressing fears.

Two men were beheaded at *Jaffa* on the 23d, for selling spirits and wine to the troops.

Within the last two days several of our men, who had imprudently left off their flannel dresses, were attacked by symptoms of fever arising from obstructed perspiration. The evenings had latterly been cool and damp, with considerable falls of dew. The plague continued to make great ravages among the *Mamelukes*, who had, according to report, lost four hundred men, nearly the fourth of their whole number.

The gun-boat, commanded by Mr. *Reynolds*, left *Jaffa* on the 24th. She was to proceed to *Acre*, and thence to *Cyprus*, and, lastly, was to join *le Tigre*, at that time cruising off *Cape Baffa*. Another of our gun-boats, the *Mary Ann*, had, we were informed, been lost on the rocks near *Larnica*.

On the 25th, *Mahmoud Raïf*, the newly appointed Reis Effendi, arrived at the camp from *Constantinople*, which place he had left eighteen days before.

I made one of a party in an afternoon's ride to two *Arab* villages, the houses of which were built with mud, stones, and chopped straw. The women were covered by a thin loose dress of blue cotton, and wore over the face a black veil, which, on the whole, rendered their appearance, to us at least, very disgusting. They are employed in the most common drudgeries; and carry on their heads, in white earthen vessels, honey, milk, and fresh water. They are the only women who are allowed to come into the *Turkish* camp.

On our return towards the camp we saw several gazelles, or antelopes, which we pursued, without being, however, able to overtake them. To effect this would have required the aid of dogs. We were notwithstanding told, that instances had occurred, in which the *Arabs*, mounted on their fleet horses, had kept pace with these animals, and had succeeded in catching them, by darting a stick between their legs, and thus impeding their flight.

About fifteen hundred cavalry arrived on the 26th from *Konieh*. Their complexion was very dark, and their dress singular. They were well mounted; and in general tall and personable men.

On the 27th, Mr. *Vinchenzo*, our dragoman, or interpreter, was taken suddenly ill with symptoms of fever. As he had had occasional intercourse with the *Mamelukes*, among whom a great mortality still prevailed; and as his complaint bore a very unfavourable aspect, the General, with great prudence, ordered him to be sent to the town on the following day.

On the morning of the 28th, the officers of the mission accompanied the General on a visit to the new Reis Effendi. I have already given a sketch of his character, in speaking of the principal officers in the *Turkish* camp. He is certainly far superior to the *Turks* in general, both in manners and intelligence; and this may be ascribed to his having seen and mixed with society in various parts of *Europe*. His appearance indicated a lively and cheerful disposition. In speaking of the plague which was entirely confined to the *Ma-*

melukes, he observed, that the season for it was just passed, since on the 16th of *August* old style (the preceding day), it was generally considered that, in the districts where it had made its appearance, its ravages would cease. He seemed to entertain a great partiality for the *English* nation; and shewed us an *English* sabre and a pair of pistols which he had purchased in *London*. The latter made by *Bennet* near the *Royal Exchange*.

On the 30th, his Highness the Grand Vizier went in state to lay the first stone of the intended new bastion. He was met on the ground by the mission; and in the vicinity of the work, tents were pitched for the reception of his Highness and the officers. After having taken coffee and other refreshments, he proceeded with great pomp to the foundations, which had been dug out. A prayer having been repeated with much solemnity by one of the *Turkish* priests, accompanied by the Vizier himself, as well as by all the officers of state and other *Mussulmen* present, the stone was laid, and a small mallet covered with velvet, handed to his Highness. With this mallet he struck the stone three times, repeating solemnly a short prayer. In this ceremony he was followed by each of the officers of state and attendants, at the same time that several sheep were sacrificed. The stone having been sprinkled with the blood of these animals, was covered over with a plate of copper on which an inscription had been engraven. This ceremony being concluded, the whole of the company returned to the tents, where the General, and Lieutenant-colonel *Holloway*, commanding the royal engineers, were invested by the Grand Vizier with pelices; and Major *Fletcher* with a beniche, or robe of honour. On this occasion a vast concourse of people were assembled.

On the morning of this day the transport arrived from *Larnica*, whither she had been dispatched on service. Several of the women on board laboured under an erysipelatous inflammation of the eyes, which had attacked them suddenly, while at *Larnica*, without any previous indisposition. The children also had a similar affection of the eyes; but it had not manifested itself on any of the seamen.

A corps of *Albanians*, consisting of about one thousand, left the camp on the evening of the 31st for *El-Arish*. The departure of troops from the *Turkish* encampment was as well as their arrival, customarily announced by the discharge of muskets loaded with balls, which flying at random in every direction, endangered the lives of all those who were within their reach. This practice of firing with bullets, which is followed in every *Turkish* camp, was

indeed become so frequent, that we were under constant apprehensions of being shot. Our tents were repeatedly pierced by the balls; and one of our men, an armourer, was, while at work in our camp, wounded in the shoulder by a musket ball. The *Turkish* soldiers, who furnish their own ammunition at all times, except on the day of battle, when it is provided for them, conceive they have a right to amuse themselves in this manner, at their private expense.

On the 1st of *September* I received a letter from Captain *Lacy*, of the royal engineers, dated at the camp of *El-Arish*, the 29th of *August*, in which he informed me, that during the preceding ten days, he had, as well as his servant, suffered severely from a dysenteric complaint. I stated to the General, by letter, my opinion of the necessity of having him removed to *Jaffa;* and in consequence of this representation, Major *Fletcher* embarked on board the transport on the 3d, to proceed to *El-Arish*, and relieve the above officer in his duty.

I had caught several camelions, one of which was found dead in its cage. Being desirous to know the cause of its death, I dissected it, and, on opening the intestine, found withinside a portion of a small twig, about an inch in length; and a little farther downwards a delicate white round worm nearly four inches in length, which was alive. I was much pleased with the singular conformation of this little animal, from the mouth of which I drew a white tender substance, between five and six inches in length, and of the thickness of a goose quill. Having an increased width at its extremity, it had somewhat the appearance of an inverted cone, and was filled with an extremely viscid and tenacious whitish fluid. This description of tongue, or weapon, as it may be more properly termed, nature has supplied to the animal to enable it to seize on its prey. I had repeatedly observed my camelions dart it forth suddenly, to the distance of five or six inches, and in this manner catch flies with an equal promptitude and certainty. The viscid and tenacious quality of the fluid sufficiently explains its use. By applying the point of a probe dipped in it to the bodies of flies, I detained them for some time. The pulpy substance of which the dart or tongue, is composed, is projected forwards by a triangular cartilaginous ring, to which it is attached, and which is seated at the posterior part of the mouth. This cartilage is composed of rings, like the trachea in animals.

The capacious lungs are composed of a number of small and delicate cells, tinged of a fine crimson colour. On cutting into the

heart, the blood issued, but of a darker colour than that contained in the delicate pulmonary cells The liver, which was of a darkish hue, was somewhat large in proportion to the size of the animal; and the gall bladder was filled with bile of a dark green colour. Only one common strait gut was perceptible. Several small round substances, nearly of the size of a vetch, and of a deep yellow colour, lay connected together in the lower part of the abdomen; as did also two lobes, similar to the lungs of an animal. These were likewise of a deep yellow, or orange-colour, and were nearly of the size of a small *Windsor* bean. It is evident, from this account of the conformation of the animal, that those who cherished the old error of its existing upon air, must have been very inaccurate observers.

The camelions were very numerous in the camp, and frequently entered the tents in search of their prey.

We were informed on the 5th, by our dragoman, that the *Mamelukes* encamped at *Jaffa* had lost about eight hundred men, either by the plague or by desertion; and that the greater part of those commanded by *Ibrahim Bey* had fallen victims to disease. On the following day we were thrown into a considerable degree of alarm by a report made by another of the dragomen, or interpreters, who told us, that he had discovered the *seis* (groom) leading a pestiferous subject into our camp. This information proved to be well founded; and the subject in question was instantly removed.

A detachment of *Arnauts*, about a thousand in number, joined the camp on the 7th, having been conveyed to *Jaffa* by sea. Reports were in circulation that the *French* had landed new reinforcements of troops in *Egypt*.

The transport, having on board Captain *Lacy*, who was somewhat recovered from his indisposition, returned to *Jaffa* on the 8th. She brought intelligence that it was the determination of the Capitan Pacha, and of Sir *Sydney Smith*, to renew the blockade of *Alexandria*.

On the 10th, a letter, dated at *El-Arish*, was received from Major *Fletcher*, who had had an attack of fever, and was dangerously ill. The transport was in consequence ordered to proceed to *El-Arish*, to bring him back. About this time *Osman Bey*, a *Mameluke* chief, died of the plague at *Jaffa*; as did also *Yuzef Pacha*, one of the cachefs.

Despatches from Lord *Elgin* were received by the General on the 13th; and on the following morning the *English* frigate the *Mercury* anchored off *Jaffa*. She had left *England* about four months, had touched at *Tripoli*, and several other ports of the *Mediterranean*, and was last from *Acre*, which place she had quitted the evening before. Advices were brought to camp that *Djezar Pacha* was employed in fortifying the works of *Acre*.

On the evening of the 18th the *Mercury* frigate sailed from *Jaffa*, having on board despatches of great importance. The news of the surrender of the island of *Malta* to the *British* troops, transmitted by the Capitan Pacha, were communicated to the General by the Grand Vizier and Reis Effendi.

On the 20th in the morning, a detachment of troops, consisting of about a thousand horsemen, arrived in the camp from *Aleppo*, chaunting hymns on their route. They were better mounted and equipped than any of those who had recently joined the Vizier's army.

A heavy firing was heard in the camp on the morning of the 25th. We found, on enquiry, that it was occasioned by the displeasure of the *Arnauts*, who had become greatly exasperated at an attempt which was made to muster them. The Grand Vizier entertained a suspicion that their chiefs drew a greater number of rations for their troops than those to which they were entitled. It indeed appeared that this practice was become so frequent among them as to require an absolute check; but such was the menacing aspect which the *Arnauts* had assumed, that his Highness deemed it prudent to relinquish this measure on the present occasion. I shall take an opportunity hereafter to give a particular account of these people, who were able to render themselves thus formidable, notwithstanding they constituted but an inconsiderable part of the *Turkish* army.

About this time we were highly amused by several *Egyptian* jugglers, who came into camp, and who, to our no small surprise, performed a variety of tricks with great neatness and dexterity. These people travel through every part of the country, and contribute essentially to the entertainment of the inhabitants.

A great number of jackals came almost every evening into the camp, in search of their prey, and kept up a continued yell, equal to that of a large pack of hounds in full cry, though much less musical. What with the yelping of these animals, the howling of the dogs, and the braying of the asses and mules, a hideous noise

was produced, which we should have deemed incredible, if it had not constantly assailed our astonished ears.

A *Turkish* camp, in which the carcasses of horses, camels, asses, and mules, lay scattered in great abundance, must have furnished a high treat to the voracious jackals, who could not fail to find there whatever was requisite to appease their hunger. They infest every part of *Syria*, where they are very numerous. During the day they confine themselves to their holes and lurking places; but sally out at night, in large bodies, in search of their food. They then rendezvous in the neighbourhood of the towns and villages, molesting the inhabitants by the most disagreeable of all howlings. They feed with complacency on the most filthy and odious substances; and their cruelty, in the warfare they carry on against other animals, is equal to their rapacity.

On the 1st of *October* several discharges of musketry were heard close to our camp, and furnished a new evidence of the undisciplined state of the *Turkish* troops, who had been disputing among themselves, and had proceeded to extremities. This event, which happened so near to us, excited in us a considerable degree of apprehension, as well as of surprise.

Nearly five hundred *Arnauts* having deserted from the camp on the 4th, the Vizier despatched in their pursuit two thousand *Dehlis*, who returned, however, without having accomplished their object.

In a *Turkish* army, the *Dehlis*, whose name implies desperadoes, or madmen, form a part of the light cavalry. They boast, not without reason, of their courage and temerity; and are said to feel no hesitation in undertaking the most daring enterprises. They are armed and equipped nearly in the same manner as the other *Turkish* military, with the exception, that they wear a very high cap of a cylindrical form, made of pasteboard, and covered either with sheepskin died of a black colour, or with black cloth. This cap is secured to the head by a coloured muslin or cotton handkerchief.

About this time Lieutenant-colonel *Holloway* and Major *Hope* were respectively requested by the mikmendar attached to the mission, to give orders to their men not to smoke in passing the tent of the Grand Vizier, lest they should be insulted by the *Turkish* military, contrary to whose custom this practice was. A caution founded on so prudential a motive, was, it may naturally be supposed, not neglected.

On the 7th *Mahomed Pacha* reached the camp from *Ramla*, with troops, by whom the usual discharges of musketry were made on entering the ground; and on the 14th *Hassan Bey Djadavi* quitted the camp for *El-Arish*, with a corps of five hundred *Mamelukes*.

Here my narrative is about to take a new turn. A visit to *Jerusalem*, and other parts of the *Holy Land*, had been for some tim projected; and the state of inaction in which we found ourselves at this juncture prompted us to gratify our ardent curiosity, by the accomplishment of such a journey, the particulars of which I shall now proceed to detail.

CHAPTER IX.

Progress through the Holy Land. *Ruins of a tower erected in honour of forty martyrs.* Arabian *dwellings.* Ramla. *Date-trees. Ophthalmia. Residence of the* Jewish *monarchs.* St. Jerom. *Arrival at* Jerusalem. *Situation of that city.* Solomon's *temple. Residence of* Pontius Pilate. *Extraordinary threat of* Bonaparte. Mount of Olives. David's *tower. Holy sepulchre. Scene of our Saviour's sufferings. Tomb of* Baldwin. *Humanity and good sense of a* Turkish *santon. Visit from the Mufti.* Armenian *convent. Head of* St. James. Mount Sion. Bethlehem. *Temple of* St. Catharine. *Pools of* Solomon. *Gardens of* Solomon. *Birth-place of our Saviour. Receptacle of the murdered Innocents. Tomb of* St. Jerom. *Convent of* St. Catharine. *Inhabitants of* Bethlehem. *Sepulchres of the kings. Sepulchre of the* Virgin Mary. *Valley of* Jehosaphat. *Impression of our Saviour's foot on the* Mount of Olives. *Tombs of* Absalom *and* Zechariah. *Wells of* Nehemiah. *Burial-place of king* David. *Convent of* St. Helena. *Birth-place of* John the Baptist. Joseph *of* Arimathea. *Topographical account of the most interesting objects in the* Holy Land.

ON the morning of the 15th of *October*, before break of day, we left the camp on our way to *Jerusalem*. Our party consisted of the General and Mrs. *Koehler*, Major *Hope*, Captain *Leake*, Messrs. *Chandler*, *Whiteman*, *Pink*, and myself. We were accompanied by the choarbagi, a party of janissaries, a small detachment of *Turkish* horsemen, and other guards and attendants.

After a very agreeable ride of three hours, we arrived at *Ramla*, within a quarter of a mile of which we met with a large ruin, having a square steeple, and a gallery above, in ascending to which we counted an hundred and twelve steps. It is said that it was formerly much loftier than it is at present, and was erected in honour of the forty martyrs who suffered death in *Armenia*. In our route from this place, we passed through several *Arab* villages, while others were scattered to the right and left. In these villages the caves or dwellings were constructed of stones and mud, ill compacted together, and of a round form, resembling that of a beehive, with a small hole for the entrance, which served at the same time to admit the air, and to afford a passage to the smoke. The roofs of these dwellings, in which, wretched as they were, the *Arab* cultivators were condemned to pass their lives, were formed of bushes, straw, and other similar materials, covered with mud.

We took up our abode for the remainder of the day, and for the night, in the *Latin* convent at *Ramla*. The country in the vicinity of this convent, a plain of several miles in extent, is extremely fertile, and if it was well cultivated, would afford, independently of a rich pasturage for cattle, an abundance of grain; I might indeed say of all that is necessary for the support of man. Within the town the houses are built of stone, and are provided with domes and terraces. Notwithstanding, at the time of our visit, many of them were, from the state of the country, unoccupied, they exhibited in general a much more respectable appearance than those of *Jaffa*. Prior to the war, there was in this place an extensive soap manufactory; but the building in which it had been carried on, having been since deserted, had fallen in ruins. We were informed on our arrival that *Mahomed Pacha* had reached *Ramla* the preceding evening.

The choice of the *Arabs*, in erecting their buildings, and in forming themselves into a congregated society, appears to have been constantly directed to an elevated situation, in contradistinction to the ancient practice in *Europe*, where it has been remarked, that the vallies and low grounds have been generally selected for the site of the towns and villages. This remark particularly applies to the more northern parts of *Europe*, where in addition to the convenience of procuring a better supply of water, a shelter from the inclement winds was to be desired. In the burning clime of *Asia*, on the other hand, every breeze was to be courted; and this may perhaps explain the motive by which the *Arabs* were originally

influenced in the position of their towns. That of *Ramla* is situated on a rising ground, commanding a very extensive view of the level, open country, by which it is surrounded on all all sides.

As we had brought with us our own bedding, and other conveniencies, we were soon settled in the convent, which afforded us nothing but the bare walls; and having procured provisions, the cook whom we had taken the precaution to bring with us, began his operations, and soon supplied us with a good dinner. After having taken this refreshment, we went into the town, and saw the female inhabitants busied in making a kind of cotton cloth for their garments. We next proceeded to the bazar, or market, which was but indifferently supplied with a few fruits and vegetables, such as dates, figs, lemons, cucumbers, &c. We observed several date-trees, with fruit on them, distributed among the buildings; and their appearance, thus blended as they were with the houses, was extremely picturesque. Without the town we noticed a small pottery for the fabrication of vases to hold water. *Ramla* was anciently a city, but is now an open town only, under the government of the Pacha of *Jerusalem* and *Gaza*, *Mahomed Pacha*.

In this place the minarets of the mosques differ very essentially from all those we had before noticed. It contains three convents for the reception of the pilgrims on their way to the holy city.

It was painful to me to observe that the disease of the eyes, so common in these countries, prevailed very generally, and that with great violence, among the poorer classes at *Ramla*. Both young and old were alike afflicted by blindness. This was not surprising since it was easy to trace in their squalid and meagre countenances the manifest causes of disease, namely, the want of a good, nourishing diet, and the necessary clothing to encourage and keep up the excretions of the skin. The dress of the females consisted of a blue cotton chemise only, resembling the frock of an *English* peasant, and reaching nearly to the ancles, with a broad belt, or girdle, fastened about the waist. The men were dressed in a similar manner, but with a white instead of a blue chemise, and were for the greater part without shoes.

In the evening we paid a visit to *Mahomed Pacha*, a great favourite of the Vizier, and very useful to him in the country, as a collector of the tributes. His reception was of the most friendly kind; and he offered us every assistance on our route, promising to send forward a messenger to give notice, at the places through which we were to pass, of our approach, together with such or-

ders as might facilitate our views. After having taken the refreshments which were presented to us, we returned to the convent, where the General gave us notice to be in readiness to set forward on the following morning at day-break.

We accordingly left *Ramla* at five in the morning of the 16th, and after a ride of three hours over the plain, came to an *Arab* village, named *Caissa*, where *St. James* was decapitated. In this village we saw the method employed by the *Arabs* to preserve their corn from pillage and fire. It consists in digging deep pits, similar to wells, in which the corn is stored up, as in a granary. Having breakfasted, we again set forward on our journey about nine o'clock, passing through a plain, near to which was a village, called *Latrun*, said to have been once the residence of the kings of the *Jews*. To the left of the village the ruins of a building were pointed out to us, which we were told was anciently a palace. We shortly after entered on a rocky and almost impenetrable road, over a mountainous territory, which continued, with little variation, ununtil our arrival at *Jerusalem*, a distance of twenty-five miles. The safety and comparative facility with which the horses made good their way through this difficult road, filled with rocks and precipices, were truly surprising; not the smallest accident occurred. At one o'clock we came to an *Arab* village, named *St. Jerom*, distant from *Jerusalem* three hours journey. We there made a halt of an hour and a half, and saw a lofty building, supported by beautiful pillars, formerly a *Christian* church, said to have been built by the Empress *Helena*, but now converted into a receptacle for cattle. We traced on the walls the vestiges of several fine paintings of scriptural subjects; and afterwards entered an arched cavity underneath, in which, according to every probability, the dead had been deposited We left the village at half past two, and were met soon after by a party of priests belonging to the *Greek* convent at *Jerusalem* who were on their way to *Ramla*, in obedience to a mandate of *Mahomed Pacha*, but on what occasion we were not informed.

On our approaching *Jerusalem*, we were met by the *Musselman* or *Turkish* governor, and by the superior of the *Latin* convent, in which we were to take up our abode. They had come out with their attendants, to compliment us on our arrival, and conduct us to the city, which we reached at about half past five o'clock. For a considerable distance the road was occupied by great numbers of the inhabitants, who had come out to meet us; and the streets

were thronged in our passage through. So great was the curiosity which the arrival of *Christian* visitors had excited!

To the very gates of *Jerusalem* the land exhibited the same rocky and barren appearance it had assumed on our entering the mountainous territory. The city itself stands on an elevated rocky ground capable of yielding but little produce: in the vicinity, however, we saw several spots, which the inhabitants had with great industry fertilized, by clearing away the stones, with which they had banked up the soil to prevent it from being washed away, and by resorting to every other expedient which could suggest itself.

The soil which is a reddish clay, wherever it is of any depth, is essentially of a good quality; consequently their laborious efforts had been rewarded, in these partial and chosen spots, by an abundant produce of fruits, corn, and vegetables. The grapes which were presented to us at our repasts, were uncommonly fine and large: at the season of the vintage the vineyards must have had a pleasing aspect in this land of rocks and mountains.

Shortly after our arrival, the Governor paid a formal visit to the General and officers, in the course of which he tendered to us every possible assistance during our stay at *Jerusalem*. In company with three of my fellow travellers, I took up my abode in the *Latin* convent; while the General, Mrs. *Koehler*, and the two gentlemen, established their residence at a house in the vicinity.

On the following morning, after breakfast, we returned the Governor's visit, and were entertained with coffee, sweetmeats, and other refreshments. From one of the windows of his house we had a very pleasing view of a *Turkish* mosque, built on the foundations of *Solomon's* temple. *Christians* are prohibited from entering this mosque, in consequence of a superstitious opinion entertained by the *Turks*, that if any one of them should set his foot on the consecrated ground on which it stands, the *Turkish* empire would instantly be at an end.

On the spot where the Governor resided, it is reported that *Pontius Pilate* dwelt; and it was there, according to traditional accounts, that *Peter* denied *Christ*.*

* To prevent a repetition of the words, "it is said; according to traditional accounts, &c." I shall in future give the reports relative to the passages of Scripture to which such and such spots in the *Holy Land* refer, as they were made to us, leaving to my readers the conclusions as to the greater or less probability of the accordance of the traditions said to have been handed down, with the events they are intended to illustrate.

Soon after our return to the General's apartment, the patriarch of the *Greek* church, and two *Armenian* bishops, attended by several priests, paid us a visit, and promised us every attention and kindness during our stay in *Jerusalem*. The patriarch informed us, that the six priests we had met on our route, and who were on their way to *Ramla*, had been constrained to undertake that journey by *Mahomed Pacha*. As he could not explain to himself why they had been thus forced away, he appeared extremely anxious about them, and begged the General to interest himself in their behalf. In the inquiries he addressed to us, he was desirous to know which of the three cities, *Jerusalem*, *Babylon*, or *Rome*, was the most ancient.

We were told by the priests of an extraordinary threat made by *Bonaparte*, namely, that should he ever obtain possession of *Jerusalem*, he would plant the tree of liberty on the spot on which the Cross of JESUS stood; and would bury the first *French* grenadier who should fall in the attack, in the tomb of our Saviour.

From the terrace of the convent in which we were lodged we had a fine view of the *Mount of Olives*, of *Mount Sion*, and indeed of every part of the city, the extent of which has been so much diminished in modern times, that the circumference is reckoned not to exceed four *English* miles. The walls and habitations are in excellent repair; and the former are provided with several small square towers. Near the entrance gate is a castle denominated *David's* tower, the stones in the inferior part of which are very massive, and apparently of great antiquity.

About two o'clock we went to the church called the *Church of the Sepulchre*, as being built over the holy sepulchre, in company with the superior of our convent, with whom, I should observe, we had made an arrangement to visit *Bethlehem* on the following morning. Escorted by several of the reverend fathers, we passed through a solemn and grand entrance, into a lofty and capacious building (somewhat less than an hundred paces long, and not more than sixty wide), supported by several very large marble pillars of the *Corinthian* order, and the dome of which was built of the cedar of *Lebanon*. Preparations having been made for our visit to this sanctuary, it was lighted up with more than usual splendour, and had a very striking and awful effect. In the centre of the building is the holy sepulchre, which is now cased over with marble for its better preservation. But for this precaution, indeed, it

would ere this have been broken into fragments, which the pilgrims would have carried off as so many precious relics. The sepulchre we are told, was at first a cave hewn in the rock under ground; but the rock having been since cut away in every direction, it appears now in the form of a grotto above ground. In bestowing on it a close inspection, we met with the stone on which they told us the angel was seated when *Mary* sought the body of Jesus. This stone had been removed from the entrance. The small building, or chapel, in which the sepulchre is enclosed, was lighted by several large and handsome lamps, a certain number of which are always kept burning. We were next conducted to all the interesting places which respected our Saviour previously to his death: such as the spot where he was confined before his trial and condemnation; that where he was scourged, and the crown of thorns placed on his head; that where he was nailed to the cross, &c. We saw the fissure in the rock which was rent by the earthquake at the time he gave up the ghost, together with the place where the soldiers cast lots for his garments, and the spot where his body was embalmed.

The whole of this very extensive building, in which the *Greeks*, *Latins*, *Armenians*, and *Copts*, have each respectively a chapel, stands on *Mount Calvary*. We visited each of these chapels. Near to that which was built by *St. Helena*, the mother of *Constantine* the Great, in commemoration of the finding of the Cross on which our Saviour was crucified, we saw the cavern which was formerly the grand reservoir of water that contained the Cross. In the middle of the *Greek* chapel stands a marble basin fixed on the ground, which the *Greek* priests told us was not only placed in the centre of the pile of buildings, but in the centre of the universe. This beautiful chapel is built of yellow and white marble; and several of the columns are of verd antique. We next proceeded to the chapel where *Mary* visited Jesus, the pavement of which is of beautiful marble, inlaid and ornamented with much taste. In the course of our inquiries, we saw the tomb of *Baldwin*, governor of *Jerusalem*, who was killed during the crusades.

The beauty and grandeur of these buildings do great credit to the age in which they were executed. Over the gate which led us to the elegant structure, erected by the order of *St. Helena*, in which the holy sepulchre, and the memorable spots I have noticed above, are enclosed, we saw the vestiges of several pieces of fine sculp-

ture, together with a considerable number of marble and granite columns, of the *Corinthian* order, and other architectural decorations.

The *Greek* and *Armenian* priests entertained us with coffee and sherbet in their respective chapels. They told us that after the *French* had landed in *Egypt*, the *Turks* had, on a plea of suspicion that the monks in general were not entire strangers to the plans and intentions of the enemy, searched their monasteries for arms, papers, and other concealed effects, and had obliged them to seek refuge in the building over the holy sepulchre. They had there threatened to bring cannon against them, and put them to death, in case they should refuse to open the door of the building, and surrender themselves. In this alarming crisis they were providentially saved by a *Turkish* santon, or fanatic, who took his station on an elevated part of the city, and there harangued the *Mussulmen* in behalf of the ministers of the *Christian* Gospel, reminding them that, having searched their monasteries, they had neither found arms nor any other object which could lead to suspicion, and recommending to them to desist, and permit the unfortunate priests to return to their convents. The effect of this exhortation was, that the multitude laid aside their sanguinary pursuit, and the monks were permitted to return quietly to their homes. They were not ungrateful for their deliverance, but collected a considerable sum of money for the santon, which he with great delicacy refused.

On our return we dined at the convent with the holy fathers, and proceeded afterwards to the General's lodging, where the visit of the *Mufti*, who came thither to pay his respects, was shortly after announced. This personage, who seemed to carry terror and dismay in his countenance, told us, that it was impossible *Jerusalem* should ever be taken, as there were seventy thousand prophets, on the other side of the *Dead Sea*, ready to come forward for its protection and defence. He also declared to us, that it was recorded in the sacred writings, that the *English* and *Turks* had been friends for more than a thousand years. He was not only supreme of the church, but held the office of cadi, or judge.

On his departure we returned the visits of the *Greek* and *Armenian* clergy. The *Armenian* church, a fine and elegant structure, was ornamented by several good scriptural paintings. The fathers pointed out to us the spot where the head of *St. James* was deposited, after he had been decapitated at *Cæsarea*.

We rose at five in the morning of the 18th, and went to the chapel, where mass was performing. We breakfasted shortly after, and at seven o'clock left *Jerusalem* on our way to *Bethlehem*, accompanied by the superior and several of the monks belonging to the *Latin* convent, in which we had taken up our residence. On our quitting the city, we passed *Mount Sion*, on which the walls of the city are partly built, and which is separated by a valley from the hill where *Judas Iscariot* sold JESUS for thirty pieces of money. The road winds over a part of this hill. After an hour's journey, we reached a convent built by *St. Helena*, from whence we had a view of *Bethlehem*, the road leading to which is extremely rocky, and of a very dreary appearance. On approaching, the *Dead Sea* was in our view. *Bethlehem* stands on a lofty mountain, the soil of which abounds in chalk and marl. The inhabitants came out to welcome us on the road; and this was done by the women, by a most hideous shrieking noise, accompanied by gestures and distortions, which it would be difficult to describe. On our passage through the streets, the houses were thronged with people.

As we approached the convent, in which we were received with great hospitality, we passed beneath the ruins of an ancient gateway, and afterwards entered a lofty building, erected by *St. Helena*, anciently styled the temple, but now the convent, of *St. Catharine*. It is ornamented with at least fifty lofty and beautiful columns of marble, of the *Corinthian* order; and has on its walls the remains of several fine paintings in *fresco* of scriptural subjects, representing the apostles, patriarchs, &c. The beauty and symmetry of the temple have been in some measure destroyed by a portion of it, which they have converted into a chapel, having been divided off by the *Greeks*, who received permission from the *Turks* to do so, on their consenting to pay an annual contribution.

After having partaken of an excellent breakfast, provided by the superior of the convent, we went to see the three surprising basins built by *Solomon*, near to which he is said to have spent much of his time.

The pools, or basins of *Solomon*, are three in number, and situated in a sloping hollow of the mountain, one above another; so that the waters of the uppermost descend into the second, and those of the second to the third. Their figure is quadrangular. The breadth is nearly the same in all, amounting to between eighty and ninety paces. In their length they differ; the first being about one

hundred and sixty paces long, the second two hundred, and the third two hundred and twenty. The depth of each is considerable. They are lined with stone, plaistered, and in a tolerable state of repair. They contained, however, but little water when I visited them.

The monks, by whom we were accompanied, considered these pools, or basins, as one of the greatest antiquities in the country.

They are distant two hours journey from *Bethlehem;* and the road which leads to them, consisting entirely of rocks, is almost impracticable. These basons supplied the inhabitants of *Bethlehem* and *Jerusalem*, with water, by means of acqueducts, which appeared however at the time of our visit, to be somewhat out of repair. In the vicinity of the pools we noticed a *Turkish* fort; and, not far from it, the source or spring, by which the basins are supplied with water, as well as by the rains which occasionally fall upon the neighbouring mountains, during the winter season.

In returning we passed through a valley, in which was a garden, entitled the garden of *Solomon.* Its irrigation having been favoured by the water which at times issues from the rocks above into the valley, the vegetables it contained had a very promising appearance. We saw in the valley the ruin also of a building, which, we were told, had been inhabited by *Solomon's* concubines.

On approaching *Bethlehem*, the General made a sketch of the town; and we found, on our arrival, a sumptuous dinner prepared for us at the convent. After this repast, we visited the birth-place of our Saviour, a deep cavern hewn out of the solid rock, and lighted up by a considerable number of lamps, in which the manger was as well as every other interesting particular, pointed out to us. The manger was, for the same reason as the sepulchre, cased over with marble, to prevent the pilgrims from mutilating it, and carrying off with them fragments of such precious relics. We were afterwards conducted to a variety of memorable spots, and, among them, to the deep and immensely large cistern into which the bodies of the infants, murdered by the command of *Herod*, were thrown. Near to this cistern the tomb of *St. Jerome* was situated.

The convent of *St. Catharine*, in which at one time twenty monks resided, but the number of whom was now reduced to eight, and the *Greek* and *Armenian* convents, being all of them within the same walls and enclosure, so as to constitute one large and entire building only, all the ever memorable places within *Bethlehem*

which the sacred writings have recorded, are in this way built over and preserved.

The inhabitants of *Bethlehem* consist, for the greater part, of *Greeks*, *Armenians*, and *Arabs* converted to christianity. Among its population but few *Turks* are to be found. The dress of the men, like that of the neighbouring peasants, is extremely simple, and consists of a long white chemise, or frock, with a girdle fastened round the waist. Very few of the poorer sort, whether males or females, wear shoes. The women are dressed in a blue chemise, with a cotton belt or girdle, and cover the head with a long white veil, which flows loosely down the back. Their complexion is very dark, approaching almost to black. They are very laborious, and submit to every description of drudgery. They are betrothed as soon as they come into the world; and marry at the early age of twelve years.

Bethlehem standing on an eminence, and on a chalky soil, is justly considered by the inhabitants as possessing a very salubrious air; in proof of which, I observed but few among them who had a sickly appearance. There were indeed some cases of ophthalmia, but very rare. The sides of the mountain on which this town is situated were, as well as the summit, interspersed with fine vineyards, banked in with stones, which must have cost a prodigious labour to the cultivators. The grapes they yielded were remarkably large, and finely flavoured. In addition to these we saw figs, pomegranates, and an abundance of olives, on which fruits the inhabitants, in a great measure, subsist. In the vallies some corn is produced; and the bread made from it is of an excellent quality. The dews, which fall in great abundance, are highly favourable to the vegetation in general.

As we had to return in the afternoon, the visits of the *Greek* and *Armenian* patriarchs, it was somewhat late before we quitted *Bethlehem*, insomuch that we did not reach our convent at *Jerusalem* until seven in the evening. I brought away with me from the former of these places, several chaplets, or strings of beads, made from a fruit brought from *Mecca*, dyed of a red colour, and crosses, and other trinkets made from a pearl oyster, which the inhabitants procure from the *Red Sea*, and which they manufacture into these curious articles with great address.

On the 19th at eleven in the morning, we left the convent at *Jerusalem*, on our way to the *Mount of Olives*, situated at about a mile's distance from the walls of the city. Our attention was then

directed to the sepulchres of the kings, which the monks consider as the third wonder in that part of the world. To inspect them, we entered at the east side, through an opening cut out of the solid rock, which brought us into a spacious court of about forty paces square, cut down into the rock, with which it is encompassed instead of walls. On the south side of this court there is a portico, nine paces long, and about four broad, in like manner hewn out of the natural rock. It has a kind of architrave running along its front, and although time has certainly deprived it of some of its beauties, yet it still exhibits the remains of excellent sculpture of flowers, fruits, &c. On the left hand within this portico, we entered a small aperture upon our knees and hands; the passage was become difficult on account of the accumulation of rubbish collected at its mouth.

We reached at the commencement a large square chamber, cut with great neatness and exactness out of the solid rock. From this chamber we entered a second, which led to several more, five or six in all, one within the other, nearly of the same description as the first, except that in the interior chambers there were niches, or sepulchres for the reception of the dead. Each of these caverns, or chambers had niches for four, six, or eight bodies. The mutilated portions of the sarcophagi, ornamented with fine sculpture, lay scattered upon the ground as well as the fragments of the stone doors by which these chambers had been anciently closed.

The lid of one of the sarcophagi, seven feet in length, having on it grapes, leaves, acorns and various other devices, very beautifully sculptured, was in an entire state.

A door of one of the chambers was still hanging. It consisted of a mass of solid stone, resembling the rock itself, of about six inches in thickness, but in size less than an ordinary door. It turned upon two hinges, contrived in the manner of axles. These hinges were of the same entire piece of stone with the door, and were received into two holes of the immoveable rock, one at the top, the other at the bottom.

In some of these chambers the dead bodies were laid upon benches of stone; others had sepulchres cut in the form of ovens. In the different chambers which I entered, I imagine from forty to fifty bodies might have been deposited. Whether the kings of *Israel* or of *Judah*, or any other kings were the constructors of them, they have certainly been contrived with infinite ingenuity, and completed with immense labour.

Having withdrawn from these interesting mausolei, or caverns, we proceeded to the sepulchres of the *Virgin Mary*, of her mother, and of *Joseph*, all of them situated in the valley of *Jehoshaphat*, and over which was erected a large stone building, re-constructed by the *Armenians*, about forty years before. It was in the vicinity of this spot that *St. Stephen* was stoned. To reach the sepulchres, which were in the inferior part of a cavern, dug from the solid rock, we had to descend a flight of forty-eight steps. The Virgin's sepulchre was lighted by lamps, which were constantly kept burning at the joint expense of the *Greeks*, *Armenians*, and *Copts*. I brought away with me several small pieces of the rock, cut in squares, which the inhabitants take care to provide for the gratification of the curious traveller. Contiguous to the building erected over the sepulchres, we entered a cave, in which our Saviour is said to have sweated blood. The monks by whom we were accompanied, pointed out to us several large and apparently ancient olive-trees, which, they assured us, were in existence in the time of our Saviour, and which stood in the front of the building. We did not presume to question their erudition on this point of natural history; but could not help admiring the attention they bestowed on them, in encompassing their roots by stones, and filling up the cavities of their decayed trunks with the same materials, for their better preservation.

On our quitting this spot we went to the *Mount of Olives*, a very steep hill, on the east side of *Jerusalem*, the valley of *Jehoshaphat* lying between the mount and the city. On our reaching its summit, we were conducted to a small circular building, in which the reverend fathers pointed out to us the impression of our Saviour's foot in a stone, when he ascended into heaven. The *Christian* inhabitants when they visit the *Mount of Olives*, do not content themselves with saluting this cavity in the stone, but also rub on it the fragments of marble, taken from the rock beneath, at the sepulchre of the blessed Virgin. The small building erected over the place of ascension is contiguous to a *Turkish* mosque, and is in the possession of the *Turks*, who derive a profit from showing its contents; and who also subject the *Christians* to an annual contribution for a permission to officiate within it, according to their ritual, on *Ascension-day*. At the distance of about an hundred yards from the mosque is the spot where the angel appeared to JESUS, warning him to ascend, as his place was not on earth, but above; and where the apostles were assembled at the moment of his ascension. From

the mosque itself we had a fine and commanding view of *Jerusalem*, *Mount Sion*, and the *Dead Sea*.

In descending the mountain, and in passing afterwards through the valley of *Jehoshaphat*, we were gratified by the view of several memorable spots. We saw, among others, the tombs of *Absalom* and *Zechariah;* and visited the place where the apostles concealed themselves when *Jesus* was led by. We were next conducted to the well of *St. Barb*, at the foot of *Mount Sion*, where the vestments of JESUS were washed; and at an inconsiderable distance from it, inspected the wells of *Nehemiah*.

On the leaving the valley of *Jehoshaphat*, we passed to the right of the place where the body of the prophet *Isaiah* was severed into two parts. In ascending *Mount Sion*, we saw, on the acclivity of an opposite mountain, a building erected on the spot where *Judas Iscariot* betrayed JESUS for thirty pieces of silver. On reaching the summit of the mount, a church and convent, belonging to the *Armenians*, were pointed out to us, situated at a small distance from the entrance gate leading to the back part of the city. It was there, the monks informed us, that the cock crew when *Peter* denied *Christ*. Without the city walls, and on *Mount Sion*, there is a *Turkish* mosque standing on the ground where King *David* was buried, and where our Saviour instituted the Lord's supper.

We returned to *Jerusalem*, and having partaken of a good dinner at the convent, paid an evening's visit to the Mufti, who received us with much hospitality and politeness, and who expressed his wish that we would spend another day in the holy city, in order that he might entertain us in a suitable manner. We had, however, made our arrangements to set out on the following morning, on our return to *Jaffa*.

Having accordingly made an early breakfast at the convent, we left *Jerusalem* at eight in the morning of the 20th. Our plan was, to halt at St. *Jerome* in the evening; to proceed to *Ramla* on the following day; and to reach *Jaffa* on the third. On our way to the village of *St. John*, distant three hours journey from *Jerusalem*, a fine building, styled the convent of *St. Helena*, was pointed out to us, as having been built by that empress on the spot whence the timber was taken for our Saviour's Cross. In the village itself, the birth-place of *St. John the Baptist*, there is also a convent. We arrived there at eleven o'clock, and having entered

the church, were directed to the spot where *St. John* was born, and which is constantly lighted up by lamps. The church is very neatly decorated, and is ornamented by several good pictures.

The inhabitants of *St. John* are a mixture of *Turks* and *Arabs*, the former of whom are by far the most numerous. They were, at the time of our visit, as well as two other neighbouring villages, in a hostile state to *Mahomed Pacha*, who, not content with having levied the customary annual avanias, or tributes, had endeavoured to exact heavy contributions, which they had neither the will nor the capacity to pay. They had accordingly assembled, and had sworn, laying their swords across, which with them adds great solemnity to the protestation, that they would prefer death to a submission to any demand which should exceed the customary amount of their contributions. In the vicinity of this village there are several fine vineyards, and other spots in excellent cultivation.

After having taken the necessary refreshments, we quitted *St. John* at two in the afternoon, on our way to *St. Jerome;* on our approaching which place we were met by the *Arab* sheick, and a considerable number of his people, who had come out to welcome us, and pay their respects. On our arrival, at half past four o'clock, we were conducted to a house which had been prepared for our reception; and, having brought with us cold provisions, we soon found ourselves at our ease.

Shortly after we had reached the village, the inhabitants, who were equally refractory with those of *St. John*, were thrown into great confusion and alarm by the rumour that the troops of *Mahomed Pacha* were approaching. Instantly both men and women fled to an adjoining post, situated on a lofty mountain, very difficult of access, and equally hazardous to an enemy who should meditate an attack. They there waited further intelligence respecting the advances of the redoubted Pacha.

On our rising at four in the morning of the 21st, there was a very considerable fall of dew, which, in this country, where the rains occur so seldom, is in a manner indispensable to the vegetation. We were told at *Jerusalem* that rain had not fallen there during nine months.

The vineyards about *St. Jerome*, cultivated in terraces, or, in other words, banked in with stones to prevent the escape of the soil and moisture, had a very promising appearance. We left that place about seven o'clock, to proceed to *Ramla*, and took a route over the mountains, infinitely more agreeable and commodious to the

traveller than that by which we had passed on our way to *Jerusalem*. We arrived about eleven o'clock at the village of *Caissa*, where we had breakfasted when we first proceeded on our journey, the day after our departure from *Jaffa*; and, having halted to take refreshments, pursued our way to *Ramla*, which we reached at two in the afternoon, fixing our residence, as before, at the *Latin* convent.

Ramla, the ancient *Arimathea* of the sacred writings, is well known as the residence of *Joseph*, the rich man and disciple, who went to *Pontius Pilate* to beg the body of JESUS, which having obtained, he, in concert with *Nicodemus*, took it down, and wrapped it in linen clothes, with spices, after the manner of the *Jews*, depositing it in a sepulchre, hewn out of the rock, which had been prepared for himself. The view of the town, from the side at which we entered on this latter occasion, was extremely picturesque and beautiful. It is situated on the confine of a rich and extensive plain, the luxuriant soil of which is capable of producing whatever is essential to the subsistence of man. We saw several plantations of the *dourra*, or Indian corn, together with vineyards, gardens containing fruits and vegetables, and fields of cotton. The numerous olive-trees without the town, and the date-trees interspersed between the buildings, furnished a most agreeable picture.

The pavement of the streets of *Ramla* is intermixed with portions of marble; and the houses being partly built of that material, which is here of a yellowish cast, and partly of stone, with the addition of domes and terraces, have a very neat and agreeable appearance when viewed from an elevated situation.

We were told by the reverend fathers belonging to our convent, that the mountain which is contiguous to the *Dead Sea*, exudes a bituminous matter, with which the sea itself is occasionally overspread. They produced a specimen of this substance, which had the appearance of common pitch. I do not wish to accuse them of dealing in the marvellous, but they surprised us not a little, when, in speaking of the noxious quality of the air in the vicinity of the *Dead Sea*, they asserted, that notwithstanding the fruits and vegetables which grew there were very fine in appearance, they were destitute of all flavour; and that the oranges in particular, instead of containing a pleasant and refreshing juice, were filled with a cineritious matter. The superior assured us, that he had sent several of these oranges to *Europe* as a curiosity.

Several fine refreshing showers having fallen during the night, we had a very cool and agreeable ride from *Ramla*, which we left at eight in the morning of the 22d, and reached the camp at *Jaffa* about eleven o'clock.

On our return from *Jerusalem*, we fell in with the *Greek* priests, whom I have already mentioned as having been on their way to *Ramla*, to obey a requisition of *Mahomed Pacha*, with whom, we were now told, they had purchased their peace, by consenting to pay a fine of five hundred purses, each containing the same number of piastres. This reconciliation having been effected, they were joyfully returning to the *Holy City*.

Our excursion thither was attended by a singular circumstance, namely, that our party, comprehending the escort and attendants, was made up of eight different nations, *English*, *Spaniards*, *Italians*, *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Turks*, *Copts*, and *Arabs*.

I cannot conclude this chapter better than by giving the following translation of a written account of *Jerusalem*, *Bethlehem*, and the other interesting places in the *Holy Land*, presented to us by the reverend fathers of the *Latin* convent at *Jerusalem*. It may be considered, not merely as a guide to the devout pilgrim, for whose information, and for that of the curious traveller, it appears to have been drawn up; but as an interesting topographical sketch of the countries which embrace the most remarkable objects recorded in the sacred writings.

A TRUE DESCRIPTION OF

THE HOLY PLACES IN JERUSALEM,

AND OF THOSE WHICH ARE LIKEWISE USUALLY VISITED BY THE DEVOUT PILGRIMS IN JUDEA, GALILEE, &c.

IN JERUSALEM.

ON entering the church of the *Holy Sepulchre*, likewise called *St. Helen's* church, from having been built by the Empress *Helen*, the stone of unction presents itself, where our Saviour was embalmed and anointed by *Joseph* and *Nicodemus*; to the right of

which is the ascent to *Mount Calvary*, by twelve steps, where is seen the hole in which the Cross was placed, and near it a cleft in the mountain, occasioned by the earthquake after our Saviour's death, likewise the place of crucifixion. This last belongs to the *Catholics*. The *schismatic Greeks* robbed us of the hole of the Cross by means of money.

From *Mount Calvary* you descend to the holy sepulchre of our Lord, where forty-four lamps are burning, fourteen of which are ours, the rest belong to the *Greeks*, *Armenians*, and *Copts*, but these have no dominion whatever over the sepulchre itself. Its length is nine spans, its breadth four, and its height about three and a half. Before the entrance to it is the *Angel's Chapel*, a little larger than the sepulchre. In the middle of it is a stone, little more than a span high, and about nine spans in circumference. On this stone sat the angel, who after the resurrection of our Lord, appeared to the holy women, saying to them—"Do ye seek JESUS who "has been crucified? He is not here but is risen." On leaving this chapel, at the distance of a few paces, is seen the place where the Lord, after being risen, was seen by *Mary Magdalen*, in the dress of a gardener; and, a few paces further, the spot where that penitent stood. You then enter our church, where our Saviour made his first appearance to his holy mother, after the resurrection. On the right of the great altar *(in which our Lord is preserved under the sacramental form)* is a hollow place, fastened up with an iron grating, within which is part of the column to which he was bound and scourged. On the left is part of the holy cross shut up in the same manner. At the foot of the altar is seen the place where one of the three crosses was miraculously discovered by *St. Helen*, perhaps the cross of the Saviour. Leaving our church, you visit the prison where our Saviour was bound before he suffered the death of the cross: this place belongs to the *Greeks*. A few steps from it is the chapel of *St. Longinus*, the soldier who, after having pierced the sacred side of our Saviour, wept on account of his sins in this place, which likewise belongs to the *Greeks*. A few steps further is the place where the soldiers went to divide the garments of the Redeemer, and which belongs to the *Armenians*. A few steps from this is the pillar of reproaches, belonging to the *Greeks*. From thence you descend twenty-nine steps, and you see the chapel of *St. Helen*, and the place where she stood when they dug for the holy cross. Then descending thirteen other steps, you see the place where the cross was found. This place belongs to us, but the cha-

pel of *St. Helen* was, as well as the other places, stolen from us by the *Armenians*. *St. Helen* lived eighty years : she was buried in one of the churches of *Rome*.

Under the holy *Mount Calvary* is the *Chapel of Adam*, where, as authors say, the head of *Adam* was buried by *Shem* the son of *Noah*, after the deluge. This belongs to the *Greeks*. At a little distance from it, is the place where the holy women stood whilst our Saviour was crucified, and likewise the place where they sat down. Behind the holy sepulchre is the monument of *Joseph* of *Arimathea*, who earnestly requested of *Pilate* the holy body of JESUS: this belongs to the *Armenians*.

Near the door of the church you ascend eleven steps, and come to the chapel of *St. Mary* of *Calvary*, where the blessed Virgin stood with *St. John* the Evangelist, when the *Jews* crucified our Saviour, and where we perform mass every day. In the road leading to the garden of *Gethsemane*, called the *Mournful Way*, are seen the place where the Lord fell under the weight of the cross, which he carried on his shoulders; the palace of *Pilate*, within which is the tribunal where the Saviour was scourged, and given into the hands of the *Jews* to be crucified; and also the place where they bound him to the column, and crowned him with a crown of thorns, saying to him "Hail! King of the *Jews*." Without is likewise the place where he was scourged; together with the arch where *Pilate* shewed him to the people, saying "Behold the man." In the court-yard of the palace is the place where the soldiers spoiled him of the purple, and dressed him again in his own garments, giving him the cross to carry.

At a short distance from the arch before-mentioned, is the place where the Virgin *Mary* met her son. Pursuing the road to *Gethsemane*, you meet with a mosque near the gate of *St. Stephen*, where the Virgin *Mary* was born. Without the gate is the place where *St. Stephen* was stoned by the *Jews*, and near to it, the cistern into which they say his body was thrown. The church of the Virgin *Mary* is next seen. Having descended forty-eight steps, you view the altar or sepulchre, whence she was taken up into heaven by the angels. About ninety years ago this was taken away from us by the *Greeks*. Within the church are the tombs of *St. Ann*, *St. Joseph*, and *St. James*. At a short distance from the church is the grotto, in which our Saviour sweated blood. Near the grotto is the garden in which he was taken. In this garden are eight olive-trees, which according to tradition, were there in the

time of our Saviour: they bear fruit, and are wonderfully preserved. At the bottom of a small mount is the place where our Saviour parted from the eight apostles to pray, and near it the place where he left the other three, viz. *Peter*, *James*, and *John* his brother. A few steps farther is the place where the Virgin *Mary* prayed for *St. Stephen*, whilst the *Jews* stoned him.

Leaving the garden you go to the torrent of *Cedron*, near which our Saviour fell when he was bound by the *Jews*. Moving onward, you see the tomb of *Jehoshaphat*, king of *Judah*, curiously excavated in a rock, and also the tomb of *Absalom* son of *David*, which he himself caused to be excavated, in order that he might be buried there, and which is made in the form of a tower. Ascending a little, you see the place where *St. James the Less* hid himself after our Saviour was taken; likewise the tomb of *Zechariah* the prophet and martyr, slain by the *Jews*. All these places are on the left of the torrent of *Cedron*. Not far off is the town, or village, commonly called *Silöe;* and about a mile from it, a fountain, called *Mary*'s fountain, because it is known from tradition, that the holy Virgin washed in it the clothes of her child. Near this is a wall of the ancient church of the pool of *Silöe*, in which our Saviour put the blind man, in order that he might wash himself, and recover his sight. Not far from this is a tree where the prophet *Isaiah* was severed in two parts: likewise the well of *Nehemiah*, in which by God's permission, the holy fire remained hidden for seventy years, that is, during the time when the *Israelites* were carried into *Persia*, in the reign of *Nebuchadnezzar* king of the *Persians*. At the expiration of the seventy years, the priest *Nehemiah* caused a search to be made for the holy fire, and found in place of it, water, which however, by divine power, was reconverted into fire.

On the holy *Mount of Olives*, where our Saviour ascended into heaven, are seen the impressions of his feet. The church built there by *St. Helen* is now a mosque. A mile from this is the place called *Men of Galilee*, because after the ascension, the angels appeared here to the disciples, oppressed with grief, saying unto them, "*Men of Galilee*, why stand ye looking up to heaven?" The following places are likewise seen on the *Mount of Olives*, viz. the place where the Saviour casting his eyes towards *Jerusalem*, wept for it; where the apostles composed the creed; where the Saviour prayed, and taught the disciples the *pater noster;* the tombs of the prophets; the place where Christ foretold the destructionof *Jerusa-*

lem, which is marked by a broken column, and an olive-tree; the cottage of *St. Pelasgia*, the penitent, who came to *Antioch* in the dress of a man, and taking the name of *Pelasgius*, led there a monastic life.

About half a mile from *Jerusalem*, near the tombs of the kings of the *Jews*, towards *Siloe*, is seen the execrable place where the sacrilegious *Judas*, after having sold JESUS, hanged himself. Two miles from the *Mount of Olives*, stands *Bethana*, where are the vestiges of the house of *Mary Magdalene* and *Martha*, and the tomb where *Lazarus* their brother was buried and raised to life again. Not far from this place is *Bethfage*, upon a hill, where, by the desire of our Saviour, the apostles brought him an ass, upon which he gloriously entered *Jerusalem*, on *Palm-day*, by the *golden* gate, where there is now a wall.

On *Mount Sion*, is seen the cenaculum, or supper-room, where the Holy Ghost descended upon the apostles; where the Saviour appeared to them after the resurrection, and washed their feet; and where he also appeared to *St. Thomas*. The place where *St. Matthias* was elected an apostle, in the room of *Judas*, and the tomb of *David* who lived seventy years and six months, are also to be seen there. At a short distance from *Mount Sion* is the house where the Virgin *Mary* lived nearly twenty-four years after her son's ascension, and where, according to tradition, she died. Near this is the chapel of *St. John the Evangelist*. Entering at the gate called *Stergullina*, you come to a little grotto, where *Peter* wept, after having denied *Christ*. Farther on is the house of *Anna*, the high-priest, where JESUS was led bound, and where the ungrateful *Malco*, servant of the high-priest, who had been healed but a little before, gave the Saviour a blow: this place belongs to the *Armenians*. Near it is seen an olive-tree, to which *Christ* was bound, and the palace of *Caiphas*, the high-priest. There *St. Helen* built a church, and the *Armenians* the convent which they now occupy. In a corner of the church, on the right of the great altar, is the prison where *Christ* remained a whole night. Near the door of the church, on the right, under a portico, is the place where the maid said to *Peter*, "and this man was likewise with him," and the place where *Peter* thrice denied *Christ*, on which there is a tree, as a mark of it. There is likewise a place called the *cock crow*, because the cock crowed on that spot, and reminded *Peter* of the denial.

Not far from *Jerusalem* is a place called the grotto of *Jeremiah*, where that prophet wrote the Lamentations of the Holy week; and, a little farther, the tombs of the kings, twenty-two in number.

BETHLEHEM.

Here are seen the following places, viz. where *Christ* was born, the manger in which he was laid, and the place where he was adored by the Magi. The grotto of *St. Joseph*, where he remained when the Virgin was delivered; the place where the Innocents were slain by order of *Herod;* the sepulchre of *St. Gerolamo*, *St. Paula*, and *St. Eustochia* her daughter; the birth-place of our Saviour, which has been forty or fifty years in the power of the *Greeks*, who took it away from us by means of a firman of the Grand Seignor, procured by money; and the church of *St. Catharine*, built by *St. Helen*. Without *Bethlehem*, at a little distance, is the grotto of the *milk of the Virgin Mary*, and a few steps farther, the house of *St. Joseph*. About two miles farther is the church of the angels; in which place the birth of our Saviour was announced to the shepherds by the angels, singing "Glory to God in the highest." About six miles from *Bethlehem*, is the place where was situated the city of *Tecua*, built by *Rehoboam*, son of *Solomon;* in this city lived the holy prophet *Amos*. Towards the *Dead Sea*, six miles from *Bethlehem*, is the place where were the vines of *Engaddi*, so much praised in the psalms; and a few steps from thence, is the place where *David* hid himself from the persecution of *Saul*. Four miles distant is the monastery of *St. Sabba*, in possession of the *Greeks*. This was built by the Emperor *Justinian*, and in it died *St. Sabba*, whose body was conveyed to *Venice*. In this convent are the several rooms of *St. John* of *Damascus*, of *St. Eutimius*, and *St. Civillus*. Returning from the convent of *St. Sabba*, you go to the hortus conclusus, to the three pools of *Solomon*, &c.

ST. JOHN IN THE MOUNTAIN.

The place where *John the Baptist* was born, and the house of *St. Elizabeth*, where the Virgin *Mary* went to visit her, and composed the psalm "*Magnificat*," (my soul doth magnify the Lord, &c.) are here to be seen. In the way you meet with a convent belonging to the *Greeks*, called the Holy Cross, built by *St. Helen*,

in the place where the wood was cut to make the Cross of our Saviour.

About four miles from *St. John*, is the desert of *John the Baptist*—here is a cave where he and his mother *St. Elizabeth*, hid themselves by order of God, to avoid the cruelty of *Herod*, who sought to kill him, eight months after his birth. In the same place is seen the stone upon which *St. John* slept a little at night; and at a little distance is the sepulchre of *St. Elizabeth*, his mother, who died there four years after his birth, and was buried by the hands of angels.

NAZARETH.

Here is to be seen the place where *St. Gabriel* appeared to the holy Virgin, saluting her, saying *Ave Maria*, and announcing the Incarnation.

To go into the holy grotto fifteen steps are to be descended. In this grotto are seen two pillars, scarcely two steps from each other, one called *Mary's* pillar, the other the Angel's, made by *St. Helen*, according to tradition. That which is called the pillar of the Virgin *Mary*, stands without support, being raised from the ground about five spans. It is piously believed that there the Virgin *Mary* stood when she was saluted by the angel *Gabriel*. The other, which stands firmly supported, is in the place where the angel stood when he said to the Virgin, *Ave Maria*. In this grotto there are two altars, one called the altar of the Incarnation; the other, which is contiguous to it, and the five altars in the great church, were built by *St. Helen*. In the town, at a little distance from the convent, is seen the house of *St. Joseph*, almost destroyed, in which he, with his reputed son, carried on the trade of carpenter. This house is now occupied by the *Turks*. A few steps farther is seen the *Jew's* synagogue, in which the Saviour preached to the Pharisees, saying, "Verily I say unto you, no prophet is received in "his own country," &c. At a short distance is the fountain of the Virgin *Mary* and her son, so called, because they both went to that fountain to get water. In its vicinity is a church of the *Greeks;* and about a mile farther is seen, on an eminence, the Table of *Christ*, that is a stone, upon which he and his disciples eat. Towards the south is a mount, called the *Mount of the Virgin's Fear*, because the Virgin *Mary* here understood, that the men of *Nazareth* having driven her son from the synagogue in which he had preached, intended to conduct him to another mountain, to

precipitate him from it: here was formerly a monastery of monks. About an hour's distance from *Nazareth* is the mountain alluded to, from which they intended to throw *Christ*, and which is on that account called the *Precipice of Christ.* From thence, by a very bad road, over hills, as you go to *Jaffa*, lies the country of *Zebedee*, and his sons, *James the Great*, and *John the Evangelist.* The church is destroyed; it is about three miles from *Nazareth. Nazareth* is about ninety miles from *Jerusalem* by land, and about twenty-four from *Acre.*

From *Nazareth* you go to the sea of *Tiberias;* and first presents itself the city of *Cana* in *Galilee*, about four miles from *Nazareth.* In this place it was that JESUS converted the water into wine; and it is said to have been the country of the apostles *Bartholomew*, *Simon the Canaanite*, and *St. Matthew.* From this place you go to the sepulchre of the prophet *Jonas*, on a mountain two or three miles from the road, and about six miles from *Nazareth.* About twelve miles further, passing through a large plain, you go to the place called the *Table of Christ*, where, with seven loaves and two fishes, he satisfied four thousand persons. At a little distance is the *Mount of Blessings*, where the Saviour declared the eight blessings—"*Blessed are the poor in spirit*," &c. On the top of the mount, ruins are yet to be seen. About six miles farther is another mount, from which is seen the city of *Tiberias*, surrounded by a wall. In this place, JESUS CHRIST, after being risen from the dead, constituted *Peter* chief of the apostles, head and master of the world. The *Turks* have destroyed this place. *Tiberias* is distant from *Nazareth* about twenty-four miles. A little way farther, near the *Sea of Galilee*, is the famous city of *Capernaum*, where our Saviour preached for the first time the doctrine of the most august Eucharist; where he cured the paralytic; where *St. Matthew*, standing at the "receipt of custom," was called by him, and followed him; and where he cured the Centurion.

All the places here described are true and genuine, and the devout pilgrim will be able by this description to form an idea of them so as not to forget them—Praise to God.

JERUSALEM,
22d October, 1300.

CHAPTER X.

Irregularities in the Turkish *camp. Governor of* Damascus *beheaded. Memorial delivered to the Grand Vizier on the state of the camp. Desertion of* Turkish *chiefs and soldiers. Tents plundered by* Arabs. *Plague among the* Mamelukes *and* Albanians. *Mutiny of the janissaries. Ceremonies on paying them their arrears. Alarms excited by reports from* El-Arish. *Decapitation of* Turkish *soldiers for gaming. Ravages by the plague. Insurrection in* Palestine *on account of the heavy impositions of the government. Disastrous state of the* British *mission. Death of a military artificer. A* British *gunner dies of the plague. Death of Mrs.* Koehler, *and of the General. Precautions employed to stop the progress of the plague.* Turkish *entertainments in camp. Removal of the camp. Instances of insubordination in the camp. Effective force of the* Turkish *army. Observations on the plague. Vizier's physician dies of the plague.* Ramazan. Lydda. *The Grand Vizier indisposed, and attended by the author. Celebration of the* Biram *in camp. Remarks on the country about* Jaffa. *Climate of* Syria. *Face of the country, and soil. Productions of* Syria. *Sheep and goats. Other cattle. Habitations of the* Syrians. *Camels, and other beasts of burthen. Character and manners of the* Syrians. *Abject state of the farmers, or husbandmen.* Bedouins, *or wandering* Arabs. *Agriculture of* Syria. *Diseases of* Syria.

ON our return to camp we found that the transport had arrived on the morning of the preceding day, the 21st, from *El-Arish*.

The transport sailed on the 26th to *Caiffa*, the port of *Acre*, to seek shelter from the inclement weather and high winds, which rendered the road of *Jaffa* a place of little security for anchorage. The women belonging to the mission had been previously debarked from her, and were sent to inhabit a house in the town.

On the morning of the 27th, a smart and brisk fire of musketry, with ball cartridges, was kept up for a considerable time by the *Turkish* soldiery, who, as we afterwards found, had been amusing themselves in this way on their return from a field-day.

We learned on the 28th, that the Waiwode, or Governor of *Damascus*, had been beheaded, and a *Turk* of distinction sent to

collect his riches. The deceased had been Kia to *Mahomed Pacha*, by whom he had been appointed to the above situation.

During the night an affray happened among the *Arnauts*, who proceeded to such extremities, that five of them were killed, and three wounded.

I delivered in, on the 30th, a written representation to the Vizier and Reis Effendi, on the subject of the filthy and noxious state of the camp, arising from the abundance of the putrid carcasses of horses, mules, &c. which were every where dispersed. In my letter, I recapitulated, in the most forcible and energetic terms I was capable of using, all the dangers which might result from these nuisances, unless the means which I pointed out should be adopted without delay, or, provided they could not be readily effected, the ground of the encampment shifted previously to the expected falls of rain. The Vizier, in expressing his thanks for this communication, promised that an immediate and proper attention should be paid to the remedying of the evil of which I complained.

Towards the close of the month two of the *Turkish* chiefs, together with several hundreds of the privates, surreptitiously left the camp, to proceed to *Acre*, and join the forces of *Djezzar Pacha*, who, according to reports which were abroad, gave better pay to his troops than the Vizier.

About this time several of our tents were plundered by the *Arabs*, whose activity and address eluded all our pursuits. These depredations having been committed for several nights successively, our suspicions at length fell on an *Arab* cook, whom we had taken into our service, and who proved to be one of the parties concerned.

On the 3d of *November*, at six in the morning, the detachments which composed the *British* military mission, were marched out to be reviewed by his Highness the Vizier, for whom a superb tent had been pitched, together with several others for the company and attendants. Our detachments having gone through a variety of evolutions, and fired several discharges, the Vizier was pleased to compliment them, and to express his fullest approbation of their excellent order and discipline. Previously to their being marched to camp, a present was made by his Highness to the non-commissioned officers and privates. He had been careful to draw up on this occasion a large proportion of his troops to witness the review; and made it a particular request that our officers should join the *Turkish* caval-

cade in procession, on the return to the camp, in the course of which his attendants amused us by forming several djerid parties, the music playing, and the *Mameluke* cavalry going through a charge.

At this time the plague again made its appearance among the *Mamelukes* and *Albanians*, several of whom, we were informed, daily fell victims to this disease.

Hassen Djadarvi, one of the *Mameluke* Beys, left *El-Arish* on the 6th with a considerable body of troops, for the purpose of reconnoitring the detached parties of the enemy, and endeavouring to cut off them or their convoys. He returned a few days after, without having accomplished the object on which he had been sent.

On the 10th I received from the reverend fathers belonging to the *Latin* convent at *Jerusalem*, a present of fruits and of curious plants collected near the *Dead Sea*, accompanied by two bottles of the water taken from that sea, the taste of which was peculiarly saline and pungent. Upon their arrival in *England*, I shall endeavour to give an analysis of the water.

The jannissaries assembled on the 13th, in a tumultuous manner, and proceeded to their *Aga*, or commander, who, on being apprized of their intentions and menaces, had secreted himself. Being thus disappointed in meeting with the object of their resentment, they repaired to the Vizier, to state their grievance, which consisted in a considerable arrear of their pay remaining unpaid. A *Tartar* having arrived, however, the preceding day in a vessel from *Constantinople*, with a supply of treasure for the Vizier, he was enabled to make them a promise of payment, with which they were so well satisfied, that they returned quietly to their tents.

In consequence of an invitation from the Grand Vizier, the mission proceeded on the morning of the 18th, at nine o'clock, to witness the ceremony of the payment which was to be made to the jannissaries. To the right of the tent of the Grand Vizier a tent was pitched for our officers; and to the left a new and superb tent, provided with a handsome sopha for his Highness, and a stool for the Tefterdar, or high treasurer, was pitched for the ceremony. The money which lay in bags in the front of the tent, was divided into nine lots. The guards and attendants, together with the *Tartars* and jannissaries, formed three sides of a square, the fourth side of which was formed by the tents. The jannissaries who

were to be paid were without arms; and the Tefterdar read aloud the order of payment.

Of the nine lots eight were for as many companies of jannissaries, and the ninth for the Choarbagis, or commanders. The bags contained in one of these lots having been laid promiscuously within the square, a signal was made for the company which was to be paid. This was no sooner done than all the individuals belonging to it rushed forward and scrambled for the bags, contending with each other who should carry them off, to which circumstance they attach no small share of honour, at the same time that it is not accompanied by any pecuniary advantage, the bags being instantly taken to the tent of the Choarbagis commanding the company, and a proper distribution of the money there made. Each of the companies having received its lot or portion of the bags, the Choarbagis, who were permitted to wear their arms, had theirs delivered to them. The number distributed was an hundred and eighty-six, each of the purses or bags containing five hundred piastres.

The state officers who attended on this occasion were dressed in scarlet benices, or robes of honour; and the Tefterdar was, on the conclusion of the ceremony, invested with a caftan, as were likewise all those who were immediately concerned under him in making the payments. Except the contests which ensued, in this very extraordinary mode of paying the troops, to obtain the possession of the bags, not a tumultuous voice was heard; but the whole was conducted with great gravity and tranquillity.

In consequence of advices received from *El-Arish* on the 17th, purporting that the *French* had on hearing of the movement made by the Bey, *Hassan Djadarvi*, sent a body of fifteen hundred men to oppose him, and had also thrown a fresh body of troops into *Salahieh*, there was a considerable degree of agitation in the *Turkish* camp. It was reported also that a brig, supposed to be *French*, had been hovering for some days off *El-Arish*. It was obvious that, the *Turks* having received no direct intelligence of these events from those who were in their confidence, an entire belief ought not to have been attached to the rumours thus circulated, yet the alarm they excited had the good effect of keeping our allies more on the alert than usual, and of inducing them to send out advanced parties. Accordingly, on the 20th, new reports having reached the Vizier from *El-Arish*, that the enemy's forces were in motion, and that a part of them had already reached *Catieh*, Captain *Leake* of the

royal artillery was detached, with a party mounted on hedgins, or dromedaries, to reconnoitre the enemy.

We learned at this time that *Mahomed Pacha* was busily engaged in levying heavy contributions on the villages, and in the vicinity of *Jerusalem*. From the state of several of these villages, however, when we passed through them on our late excursion to *Jerusalem*, this appeared to be a task not very easy in its accomplishment.

The doubts which had been expressed by the Pacha some days before, respecting the advance of the enemy, in great force, on *El-Arish*, were confirmed on the 24th, when it was ascertained, that the small body of *French* which had advanced to *Catieh*, consisted merely of a reconnoitring party, which had retired, after having plundered the *Arab* inhabitants of that place of a few of their camels.

The difficulty of obtaining a precise knowledge of facts and occurrences at the station we occupied, arose from the interposition of a desert between the enemy and the *Ottoman* army, which obliged the *Turkish* commanders to listen to the reports made by the *Arabs*, until they could obtain intelligence on which a more full reliance could be placed.

There had been latterly frequent desertions, both from the great encampment at *Jaffa*, and from that of *El-Arish*. It ought, notwithstanding to be observed, that these desertions were not to the common enemy, but into the interior of the country. It frequently happened that the troops went off in large bodies.

Among other causes of insubordination, gaming had found its way into the *Turkish* camp, and was more particularly prevalent among the *Arnauts*, who would not desist from this vicious practice, notwithstanding it was in direct violation of public orders. We saw the bodies of several of these people, who had as we understood, been decapitated for the above offence, lying in the streets of the encampment, with the head placed under the arm, the mode customarily practised after the decapitation of *Musselmen*. When a *Frank* is beheaded, he is denied the privilege of having the head placed under the arm; instead of which it is placed between the legs, with the face towards the body.

On the 25th, in taking a solitary ride, at a little distance from the camp two shots were fired, which came in my direction, but which fortunately missed me. The General and myself rode out in

the evening to the spot whence they were directed, and made the necessary inquiries, which, however proved ineffectual.

The Pacha of *Aleppo*, whose dignity was announced by his being decorated with three tails, arrived at the encampment on the 26th, with a body of cavalry and infantry, amounting it was supposed, to about a thousand men.

The advices which had been received from *El-Arish*, respecting the formidable movements of the *French* forces were conjectured to have been merely a stratagem of the troops encamped at that place to obtain from the Vizier the liquidation of the arrears of their pay, which had long been due. Supposing this conjecture to have been well founded, the stratagem had its full effect, as the Vizier shortly after forwarded thither two hundred purses.

Several vessels, which in consequence of the late violent gales, had been obliged to slip their cables in the road-stead of *Jaffa*, and had sought refuge at *Caiffa*, the port next to *Acre*, returned on the 27th, laden with barley, the daily consumption of which, at the *Turkish* camp, was said to amount to six hundred kiloes, each containing twenty-two okes; or, to speak with more precision to the *English* reader, fifteen tons of that object of prime necessity were, according to this computation, consumed daily by the cattle.

The gales still continued with unabated severity, and on the 28th the wind blew with unusual violence from the north and north-east. It might have been expected that the *Turkish* camp, however replete with the germes of pestilence, would have been in some degree ventilated by these searching winds; it is however, but too true, that the mortality occasioned by the plague, was at this time in an increasing ratio, and that many of the troops daily fell victims to its attacks.

The officers belonging to the mission, dined by invitation, in the *Turkish* style, on the 30th, with his Excellency the Reis Effendi. In the rear of the ground on which the mission was encamped, an affray took place in the evening among the *Turkish* soldiers, in which several of the combatants were wounded.

Advices were at this time brought to camp that *Mahomed Pacha* who, as has been before noticed, had been employed in the interior in exacting heavy and arbitrary contributions, had met with a formidable resistance from the inhabitants of *Nablous*, and of the adjacent villages, by whom he had been defeated with considerable loss, after various skirmishes, which had continued for four days successively. Having also received a check from the inhabitants of

the villages bordering on *Jerusalem*, he had at length been obliged to retreat towards *Hebron*.

The *English* sloop of war the *Camelion*, Captain *Maitland*, arrived at *Jaffa* in the night of the 2d of *December;* and, on the following morning, Colonel *Murray*, deputy quarter-master-general to the forces under the command of Sir *Ralph Abercrombie*, came to the camp, with the very satisfactory intelligence of the approach of a considerable *British* force. From this information we were encouraged to hope that the painful situation of the mission would be speedily alleviated by the adoption of more active measures, which would bring the affairs in this part of the world to a speedy conclusion.

Captait *Maitland*, of the *Camelion*, having been advised that a suspicious brig had been observed for several days past hovering off *El-Arish*, sailed on the evening of the 3d, in hopes of falling in with her.

The plague continued to make great ravages in the *Turkish* camp, and was not, as before, confined to the *Mamelukes* and *Albanians*, but had become general among every description of the troops. It was impossible to form a precise idea of the mortality it occasioned; but from what we witnessed, we had reason to conjecture that an hundred individuals perished daily from this complaint. The *Turkish* ranks were also greatly thinned by the desertions, which were effected in large bodies to prevent the passage from being disputed by a small guard purposely stationed about three miles from the camp, on the road leading to *Acre* and *Damascus*.

General *Koehler*, Colonel *Murray*, and all the officers of the mission, were invited to be present at a *Turkish* field-day, on the 4th. The troops, consisting of about six thousand, went through nearly the same manœuvres with those which have been already described.

The *Camelion*, having on board Major *Fletcher* and Captain *Leake*, arrived on the afternoon of the 7th, from *El-Arish*, without having fallen in with the suspicious brig, in quest of which she had sailed from *Jaffa*.

I am compelled here to interrupt the order of my narrative of general occurrences, to speak particularly of the situation of the mission at the period on which I am entering. On the 5th of the present month, *December*, *Geary*, a military artificer, was attacked by symptoms of malignant fever, to which he fell a victim on the 10th in the afternoon. His death was soon followed by other

similar disasters; for, on the night following the day of his decease, *Mace*, a civil artificer, was seized with symptoms which very speedily announced the disease to be a true case of the plague. Under this attack he sunk at nine in the morning of the 12th, after an illness of little more than twenty-four hours. This fatal case was succeeded by that of gunner *Cowden*, one of the artillery-men, who was attacked on the evening of the 13th, with symptoms similar to the above, and languished until the afternoon of the 18th, the sixth day of the attack, when he expired. In both of these cases several pestilential tumours were manifest. It will be seen, in the Medical Appendix annexed to this work, that, under these alarming and calamitous circumstances, none of the precautions which prudence could suggest were neglected, to prevent the further spreading of the contagion.

The fatal illness of Mrs. *Koehler*, wife of the General, was of a more lingering kind than those related above. On the seventh day of the month she was attacked by symptoms of malignant fever, which did not yield to any of the curative means employed, but manifested in their progress an increased virulence. On the 13th she was conveyed from the encampment to the town of *Jaffa*, where a lodging had been provided for her; and died there on the 14th, in the afternoon. Her affectionate and inconsolable husband, the General, did not long survive her loss. He was seized nearly in the same manner on the morning of the 26th; and, having quitted the encampment, sent his secretary immediately after to Colonel *Holloway*, the next in command, to say that he was gone to *Jaffa* indisposed. The malignance of the fever by which he had been attacked, added to the melancholy into which he had been plunged by his recent loss, very speedily terminated his earthly career. He died on the evening of the 29th, the fourth day of the attack; and was buried on the following afternoon with military honours.

Here let me pause for a moment, to reflect on the sad position of those who were left to lament his loss, and to deplore the calamitous events of a similar kind which had followed each other in so quick a succession. The plague at this juncture raged with the utmost violence in the *Turkish* camp, and had, as has already been seen (as well as a fever which appeared scarcely less malignant) commenced its ravages in our small party, in which a general indisposition prevailed. We had lost our Chief, who had fallen a victim to disease; and each of us trembled for himself, and for the friends

and associates by whom he was environed. It would be difficult to conceive a situation of more imminent peril* than that in which we were placed, and it is impossible to describe the painful sensations by which each individual was agitated. It was sufficient that a new case of illness, from whatever cause it might have arisen, was announced, to fill us with the most agonizing pangs, the most heart-rending apprehensions!—In the mean time, a vigilant and unremitted attention was paid to whatever could stay the progress of infection; fumigations were, among a variety of means, employed in each of the tents, and the sick, as well as the attendants, separated from the rest of the people. In each of the cases which had terminated fatally, the clothes, bedding, and, in general, whatever had been employed for the service of the deceased, were immediately burned.

My narrative recommences on the 8th of *December*, when the officers belonging to the mission, with Colonel *Murray*, the deputy quarter-master-general, whose arrival in the camp I have already announced, had the singular honour of dining with the Grand Vizier. His Highness was in uncommonly good spirits, in consequence of his having that morning received a firman from the Sultan, accompanied, among other presents, by that of a beautiful handjar, or dagger, the hilt of which was set with diamonds of great brilliancy. On this particular occasion a royal salute was fired; and his Highness's magnificent tent spread, to receive the firman, or letter, and to display the presents.

Our dinner was entirely in the *Turkish* style, and of course consisted of the best dishes the country could supply, prepared with the most consummate address. The polite and friendly attentions of the Vizier, who paid many compliments to his *English* guests, gave them a still higher relish; and we departed with the most satisfactory impressions of his kind and undisguised hospitality. On our return home, his Highness sent each of us a present of a shawl and a piece of silk. The General received also a gift of a snuff-box, ornamented with diamonds.

The same party, with the exception of the General, who absented himself on account of Mrs, *Koehler's* indisposition, dined on the 11th with the Kia Bey. On proceeding up the camp, to repair to

* This peril was augmented by the necessity of attending, at so awful a crisis, on the Vizier. Thirty-six of his family and retinue had already fallen victims to this fatal disease, which was fast gaining ground in his Highness's quarters.

his tent, we were invited by the Vizier to see the *Turkish* practice of cutting a large roll of felt, nearly ten inches in diameter, moistened, and suspended by a cord. On this roll of felt several good cuts were made, but one only by which it was completely severed into two parts. This extraordinary atchievement, to effect which must have required great address combined with a long practice, was rewarded by a suitable present.

We found the Kia Bey to be a very agreeable and pleasant man, of about forty-five years of age. Before and after our dinner, which was served up with much taste and neatness, pipes, coffee, and other refreshments, were handed to us; and no attention spared to demonstrate the kind and friendly disposition of our host.

Colonel *Murray* embarked on the 13th on board the *Camelion* sloop of war for *Macri*. He was accompanied by Major *Fletcher*, of the royal engineers, charged with despatches to Sir *Ralph Abercrombie*.

On the 15th the Vizier shifted the site of his encampment to a spot on the other side of *Jaffa*, distant about an hour's journey, or three miles, from the ancient ground. His Highness, and principal officers, accompanied by the different corps of troops under their respective commanders, moved with great ceremony to occupy the new ground of encampment. We followed his example on the 16th, and pitched our tents on an eminence, covered with a white and clear sand, and commanding a fine view of the sea.

The *Turkish* sick, who were very numerous, and among whom so great a mortality prevailed, that, on the morning of the 15th, no less than fifty dead bodies passed in front of our encampment, were left behind. Many thousands of men, alas! had already perished, and many others were still doomed to destruction, through the superstitious prejudices and culpable neglect of their rulers, who had spurned at every admonition to take the necessary precautions for their safety. The ground which the *Turkish* soldiery had quitted, exhibited a melancholy scene, the horrors of which were heightened by the great numbers of carcasses of camels, horses, asses, and dogs (among whom also an epidemical disease had recently broken out), with which the earth was abundantly strewed. It was now left to vomit forth the abundance of putrid animal matter with which it had been so long surcharged.

On our fixing ourselves on the new ground of encampment, so much firing was kept up by the *Turkish* military, the balls from

whose pieces frequently fell within the camp of the mission, that General *Koehler* found it necessary to make an official representation of this abuse to the Vizier and Reis Effendi. The result of this measure was, that a guard of janissaries was placed on the left of the camp; but no sooner was the mission relieved from one inconvenience, than it was followed by another of a more alarming nature, the commander of the guard falling a victim to the plague a few days after.

On the 17th, three bodies were seen lying in the streets of the new camp, with the head placed under one of the arms. This *Turkish* custom, in the punishment of criminals, has been already explained.

The *English* hospital tent, which had been left on the old ground of encampment, with the plague patient, *Cowden*, on whose case I touched in a late digression, was attempted to be robbed by a party of *Arabs*. The guard in attendance fired on these miscreants, who could not be deterred from their predatory pursuits by the risk even of encountering so dreadful a disease.

At this time an incident occurred which displays the extreme heedlessness of the *Turks*. Major *Hope* commanding the artillery, went to the Topgis Bashi, or chief of artillery, to give him some instructions relative to the *Turkish* ordnance. One of the topgis, or artillery-men, brought a live shell into the tent in which this business was transacting, to show the priming and quick match, which he placed close to the pipes of those who were smoking, and with a thorough insensibility of his own danger, and of the risk to which he exposed all the ammunition in the park of artillery, drew out his knife to open the match. So little attention do these people pay to consequences, that he would, in the same way, have brought in a cartridge of powder, if the major had not prevented him.

On the evening of the 19th the sick were removed to the new encampment, where they were placed under the same strict and severe quarantine as before.

An *English* gun-boat arrived at *Jaffa*, on the 27th from *Gibraltar*. She brought advices, that the fleet stationed off *Malta* had captured three vessels richly laden out of *Alexandria*, at which place nearly sixty sail, having on board property destined for *France*, were making preparations for their departure. The gun-boats sailed in the evening for the coast of *Egypt*.

The death of General *Koehler*, our highly lamented and equally respected chief, occurred, as I have already stated, on the 29th of the present month. On the 30th after all the honours due to the rank and importance of the deceased had been paid to his revered obsequies, Lieutenant Colonel *Holloway*, on whom the command of the mission devolved, sent messages to the Grand Vizier, the Kia Bey, the Reis Effendi and the Tefterdar Effendi, to announce to them, respectively and individually, the melancholy event. He at the same time requested an audience of the Grand Vizier, which took place on the following day, the 31st, when he announced his situation officially. He was accompanied, on this occasion, by Major *Hope*, who was acknowledged by the Vizier as second in command; and, after many compliments had been paid to each of these officers, the former was invested with a sable pelice, and the latter with a pelice of ermine.

On the 1st of *January* 1801, I paid a visit to the Reis Effendi, with whom I had a long conversation relative to the precautions to be taken to prevent the further progress of infection. He imparted to me the pleasing intelligence, that the camp was more healthy than it had been, the plague having in a great measure ceased.

Colonel *Holloway* urged the Vizier on the 2d, to make such preparations as the expediency of the circumstances seemed to require, and, among others, to establish magazines of provisions and ammunition at *El-Arish*.

In the afternoon, while the servants of Colonel *Holloway* and Major *Hope* were exercising the horses of their masters, they were attacked by a party of plundering *Arabs*, by whose fire the Colonel's horse was killed, and his servant wounded with balls and slugs in nine different places. By the exertions of his companion the wounded man was brought off; and the balls and slugs afterwards extracted by me. On this outrage being communicated to the Vizier, he gave orders that the most strict enquiry should be made after the culprits.

On the 3d a dispute took place at *Jaffa*, between a janissary and a *Dehli*, in which one of the parties was killed. On this event being made known the two corps resorted to arms, and drew up in opposition to each other with so menacing an aspect, that it required the utmost exertion on the part of the Vizier to prevent the most serious consequences from ensuing.

The effective force of the *Turkish* army consisted at this time of about sixteen thousand men, who were distributed as follows: ten

thousand in the Vizier's encampment; two thousand at *Gaza;* and four thousand at *El-Arish.*

In a conversation with the Reis Effendi on the 6th, he informed me that, notwithstanding cases of plague still occurred in the *Ottoman* camp, the disease was become much milder, and consequently less fatal in its effects, insomuch that several of those who had been recently attacked, had recovered. The same circumstance has been known to occur at *Constantinople* when the disease was upon the decline.

The *Camelion* sloop of war arrived at *Jaffa* on the morning of the 9th, with General *Moore*, Captain *Anderson* his aid-du-camp, and Mr. *Morier* secretary to Lord *Elgin*, all of them from the *British* army. They had an immediate audience with the Grand Vizier and Reis Effendi, to whom they were the bearers of important despatches. We learned from them, with much satisfaction, that the whole of the *British* forces had reached *Marmarice Bay* in good health and spirits.

The bodies of several persons who had died of the plague, eight of them from the Vizier's own particular camp, were on the 10th carried for interment in our view. To demonstrate, however, that the disease was mitigated in its effects, the Reis Effendi stated, that of five of the slaves of the Grand Vizier who had been latterly attacked by this disease, three had recovered.

On the 12th I rode across the plains of *Jaffa* and *Lydda*, in company with Captain *Maitland*, of the *Camelion*, and several of his officers. We approached the town of *Lydda*, or *Loudda*, and saw the *Arab* inhabitants busily employed in sowing their barley. The soil of these fine and extensive plains is a rich black mould, which, with proper care and industry, might be rendered extremely fertile.

Dr. *Bosari*, physician to the Grand Vizier, died of the plague on the morning of the 13th, being the third day of the attack.

General *Moore* his aid-du-camp, and Mr. *Morier*, left *Jaffa* on the 14th, to rejoin the *British* army. During his stay at the encampment, the General had, as well as Colonel *Holloway*, daily conferences with the Vizier and *Ottoman* ministers. Our expectations were, that we were to remain with the *Turkish* army, which it was thought would very soon break ground, either to co-operate with the *British* forces, or to attack the common enemy at such points as should be found advisable in the sequel.

The *Cynthia* sloop of war, Captain *Dick*, arrived at *Jaffa* on the morning of the 15th, with despatches from *Alexandria*, which were immediately sent on shore. She sailed in the evening with despatches, to join the fleet commanded by Admiral Lord *Keith*, lying in the bay of *Marmarice*, and was to touch at *Cyprus* on her way.

The *Turkish Ramazan*, a solemn fast already described, commenced on the evening of the 16th. No sooner was the new moon, by which it was introduced, descried, than a general discharge of cannon, musketry, and pistols, was heard in every part of the camp, to announce the event.

L'Entreprenant, an *English* cutter, arrived at *Jaffa* on the 21st, with despatches from Admiral Lord *Keith*. Among the papers containing intelligence which were received by this channel from *Cairo*, was a printed proclamation of General *Menou*.

Further intelligence from *Cairo* was received on the 23d, by a *Greek* merchant, who had left that place eighteen days before; and also by a confidential *Arab*, sent by *Mahomed Elphi Bey*. The latter had passed through *Cairo* and *Salahieh*, both of which places the enemy were employed in fortifying, more especially the latter, for the defence of which they had recently sent several pieces of heavy ordnance. He estimated their force at about twelve thousand *French*, and from two to three thousand native troops, distributed in these places and their vicinity. This *Arab* was the bearer of a note from *Mahomed Elphi Bey* to the officer commanding the *British* mission.

I rode out, in the morning of the same day, towards *Lydda*, the ancient city of *Loudda*, where *Peter*, the disciple of our Lord, healed the aged *Æneas*, who laboured under a paralytic complaint; and whence he proceeded to *Joppa*, the *Jaffa* of modern times, to effect a miraculous cure by restoring to life *Tabitha*, or, as she was otherwise called, *Dorcas*, a pious and good woman. *Lydda* is denominated by the *Greeks Diospolis*, or the city of *Jupiter*, probably because a temple had been dedicated in its vicinity to that deity. Since the crusades it has received from the *Christians* the name of *St. George*, on account of its having been the scene of the martyrdom and burial of that saint. In this city tradition reports that the Emperor *Justinian* erected a church.

On the 25th the confidential *Arab*, to whom I referred above, left the camp with the reply of Colonel *Holloway* to the note of

Mahomed Elphi Bey. Fresh disturbances broke out among the janissaries on the following day.

The Vizier proceeded with great ceremony on the 27th, to visit the new bastion, which was now completed. To give a greater *éclat* to this event, he, with his own hands, laid hold of the ropes to get in the guns, and then seated himself on the rampart, to see them placed in the embrazures. As soon as the first gun had been laid on its platform, a solemn prayer was repeated by the *Turkish* priests. Pelices were afterwards presented to Colonel *Holloway* and Major *Hope*, together with several caftans to the *Turkish* officers who were in attendance.

There was so violent a storm on the 29th, that several of our tents were blown down. It blew most tremendously during the night, and was accompanied by thunder, lightning, and hail.

The three sick who were lodged in the lazaretto-tent being perfectly recovered, were released from their confinement on the 31st. Previously to their joining the camp, their clothes and bedding were, together with the tent, committed to the flames; in addition to which precaution, they were made to wash themselves in the sea.

On the 1st of *February* there was a riot among the janissaries, for which several causes were assigned, and, among others, the want of forage for their horses. In the midst of their discontent, they were, they said, willing to agree to two things, namely, that the *English* should have barley for their horses, because they were good friends; and that the horses which drew the guns should also be furnished with provender, as such a supply was necessary to the public service: but they could not consent that any part of what was in store should be issued for the use of the great officers of state, as they could afford to make the requisite purchases.

The Vizier being indisposed, I was desired to visit him, and found him laid up with symptoms of a severe cold. He requested of me to see him from time to time; and, on my repeating my visit on the following day, I observed that he laboured under a great depression of spirits, which he acknowledged to have arisen from the operation on his mind of the frequent difficulties he had had to encounter. Among these, the gales of wind which had recently prevailed had forced the vessels laden with barley, and other supplies of stores and provisions for the *Turkish* army, to quit their anchorage; and had also prevented the arrival of other vessels, as had been expected. In this way a scarcity had been occasioned, by

which the Vizier had been frustrated in his intention of making a movement, however strongly he was urged to do so by the existing circumstances.

Captain *Lacy* was despatched to *El-Arish* on the 2d, to collect military information.

The weather was at this time become settled and pleasant, attended by the land breeze, which, setting in towards evening, furnished an indubitable token of its continuance. The country in the vicinity of the encampment began to wear a smiling appearance, and, in consequence of the late heavy rains, was covered with a fine verdure, which overspread even what had been hitherto merely arid and sandy hills.

Intelligence was received from *Cairo*, on the 5th, which stated, among other particulars, that the plague had broken out among the *French* troops, sixty of whom perished daily from its attacks. It gave me great satisfaction, at the same time, to learn from the Reis Effendi, that this formidable adversary had nearly disappeared among the *Turkish* soldiery.

The *New Adventure* transport had arrived from *Caiffa*, and, together with a considerable number of vessels laden with barley, and other stores for the army, lay at anchor off *Jaffa*. A reinforcement of troops had also reached that place by sea; and a corps of about a hundred and fifty *Arnauts* arrived in the camp, after an overland march, on the 6th. These arrivals induced the Vizier to make some preparations for marching. The Kai Bey having been ordered to *Constantinople*, the Tefterdar was, on the same day, appointed Kai Bey in his stead.

The Vizier transmitted information to Colonel *Holloway* on the 7th, that in the space of ten days he should march forward with his army.

On the 8th a body of *Arnauts*, in marching into the camp, made the usual discharges of musketry, the consequence of which was, that, to our great annoyance and manifest peril, several of their shots passed close over the encampment of the mission. This irregularity, accompanied by much shouting and tumult, was continued throughout the whole of the evening.

Letters were received on the 11th and 13th from Captain *Lacy*, at *El-Arish*. They stated, that the enemy were busied at *Cairo* in constructing towers, or detached redoubts, provided with heavy artillery; and were also erecting other works, on which a great number of persons were employed. At the date of his let-

ters the plague still prevailed with great violence in the camp at *El-Arish*.

The festival of the *Biram*, which commenced on the 13th, on the completion of the *Turkish Ramazan*, or *Lent*, and the celebration of which was to last during three days, was announced by the Vizier by the discharge of several rounds of artillery, accompanied by frequent discharges of musketry throughout the whole extent of the camp. In the evening brilliant illuminations were displayed.

On the above festive occasion, the whole of the following day, the 14th, was spent by the great officers of state, and other *Turks*, in making visits of ceremony, and in demonstrating, in every possible way, the joy they felt at being no longer subjected to the penalties of the *Ramazan*, or fast.

In a *benice*, or entertainment, which the Vizier commanded for the 15th, he was accompanied by all his principal officers of state, and by at least one thousand persons, who joined in the cavalcade. The troops, whose numbers appeared to have been latterly much augmented, were drawn up in a line; and a tent pitched, in which the Vizier, the principal *Turkish* officers, Colonel *Holloway*, and Major *Hope*, were seated. A djerid party having been assembled, upwards of fifty combatants on each side supported the different attacks with great spirit, agility, and address. Unfortunately, one of them received so serious a hurt, that he was obliged to be carried off the field. In this military exercise, into a concise explanation of which I have already entered, it sometimes happens that one of the opponents, in riding full speed after the other, lances his stick, or wand, with such force and adroitness, that the latter, however dexterous he may be, is unable either to lay hold of it, or to parry off the blow. In such a case he is inevitably struck with so much violence, as to be obliged to have recourse to cupping, to relieve himself from the effects of the severe bruises he has received. In this way it was that the Vizier some years before unfortunately lost an eye, which was beaten out by one of his own attendants. To this unlucky circumstance I adverted, when I gave, in the preceding pages, a description of this distinguished personage; but I did not relate an anecdote which resulted from the accident, and which, as it clearly indicates a humane and feeling disposition, such as, it is to be regretted, few *Turks* possess, is a trait in the Vizier's character which ought to be recorded. He sent, on the following day, for the individual by whom he had been

wounded, and, on his being brought before him, made him a valuable present, requesting, at the same time, that he would never again appear in his presence, lest it should remind him of his misfortune.

In returning to the ground of the encampment, the procession moving in the same order as in setting out, a corps of *Turkish* cavalry, *Dehlis*, galloped forward, and took possession of a height. A sham attack being made on them, a heavy firing of musketry and pistols, discharged in the air, was kept up, the balls with which they were charged flying, as usual, in every direction.

Among the new levies which were daily pouring in to the *Turkish* camp, were several individuals who had suffered an amputation of the nose. This being the punishment inflicted by *Djezzar Pacha* at *Acre*, plainly indicated whence they came.

A Pacha, with a corps of about four hundred men, arrived in the camp on the 16th. The mission about this time suffered great inconvenience from the difficulty of procuring a necessary supply of provisions.

On the 20th, Captain *Leake* was ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed with despatches to the commander in chief; and on the following day the janissaries, with another party of troops, marched from the camp, on their way to *Yebna*—a sufficient indication that the active military operations were on the eve of commencing.

Several other detachments quitted the encampment on the 23d; and we were ordered to hold ourselves in readiness for the 25th in the morning, beyond which time the march of the Vizier, with the remainder of his army, was not to be delayed.

In quitting *Jaffa*, some description of the country in which we had resided for such a length of time may reasonably be expected from me, in addition to the information I have already been enabled to give, in detailing the particulars of my occasional excursions from the camp. I shall therefore close the present chapter with a brief sketch of the most interesting particulars I was able to collect, during my stay in this part of *Syria*; and shall afterwards resume my narrative of general occurrences, which will thus have suffered only a momentary interruption.

A general idea of the climate of *Syria* may be formed from the following particulars:—During our stay there, the thermometer, in the months of *July*, *August*, and *September*, marked the highest, in the afternoon, from ninety-three to ninety-five degrees of

Fahrenheit. It is unnecessary to remark, that during this interval the heat was extremely oppressive to such of our party as had not been inured to the more sultry climes. The sky was, at the above season, beautifully clear, without a cloud to obscure the wide expanse; and the atmosphere pure and benign. The greatest variation of temperature occurred in the months of *October* and *November*, when the rains came on suddenly with some degree of violence. This may properly be considered as the rainy season, since, generally speaking, during the other parts of the year a drought prevails. The very copious dews which fall in the dry months, when there is a total absence of rain, promote and forward the vegetation.

During the summer months the prevailing winds are from the north and north-west. In entering on *October*, they are more variable, blowing strongly from the south, south-east, and east. It is at this time that the sudden and heavy showers commence, and that the sky, which was before so uniformly clear, is overspread with dark and heavy clouds. At length, the month of *November* drawing towards its close, the rains cease to fall, and the weather becomes pleasant and salubrious. The result of my observations at this season was, that before sun-rise the thermometer ranged from 42 to 52 and 53, and that, consequently, the mornings were refreshing and cool. At noon the variations of the thermometer were from 66 to 76, with a degree of heat which was by no means oppressive.

On the coast of *Syria* the sea breeze prevails during the day time, and, falling in the evening, gives place to the gentle land breeze, which continues to blow until about nine the next morning.

In the month of *December*, 1800, the *January* following, and a part of *February*, the weather was very tempestuous, with heavy rains, vivid lightnings, and thunders, the explosion of which was awful and tremendous. During this period the thermometer was low; and, on one occasion, the storm was accompanied by hail. The winds were usually from the south or south-west. A haziness from the southward was the sure precursor of each of the gales; and to this indication of foul weather was superadded a remarkably large circle, or disk, round the moon. This boisterous and comparatively cold weather was highly favourable to the health of the individuals belonging to the mission. It yielded, about the 10th of *February*, to a more warm and settled temperature of the

air, which, bestowing on the arid hills some slight degree of verdure, rendered the aspect of the country more cheerful.

Syria may in general be considered as a mountainous country; but the part bordering on *Jaffa* has several very extensive plains, which are intersected, at certain distances, with moderate heights. In approaching *Jerusalem*, after having proceeded to the other side of *Ramla*, the mountains are very lofty, and, having but a slender superficies of earth to cover their rocky prominences, are exclusively adapted to the cultivation of olive-trees, which take root in their very clefts, and hide the naked appearance they would otherwise exhibit.

In general the country is but thinly covered with trees, and has few woods, or thickets. In the parts where there is no texture of soil, but merely a white loose sand, not a tree nor shrub is to be seen.

To the north side of *Jaffa*, a small river, which empties itself into the sea, presents itself at the distance of two or three miles. It is the only one which I met with in *Syria;* it is probable, however, that others may have been formed, subsequently to the excursions I made into the interior, by the abundant falls of rain I have had occasion to notice.

From the information I was able to collect, as well as from my own personal observation, I could not learn that either mines or eruptions of volcanic matter are to be met with in *Syria*.

The soil in many parts, in those more especially bordering on the deserts, consists almost exclusively of a fine white sand, the reflection from which is extremely painful to the sight. This barren territory extends, to the northward, beyond *Jaffa*. It contains, however, in common with the other parts of *Syria*, several fertile spots, covered with a rich black mould, which very copiously repay the labour bestowed on them. On the rocky grounds an inconsiderable portion of calcareous earth is found blended with marl.

Wherever the land is susceptible of cultivation, and has not been neglected, it affords abundant crops of wheat, barley, *Indian* corn (dourra), tobacco, cotton, and other productions. Fruits and vegetables are in equal abundance. Among the former are pomegranates, figs, oranges, lemons, citrons of an uncommonly large size, melons, grapes, and olives. The melons are large, and have a delicious flavour; as have also the grapes, of which we partook so late as the month of *December*, when we found they still re-

tained their exquisite flavour. I have already adverted to the uncommon size of the water-melons, many of which weigh from twenty to thirty pounds. They are a great and valuable resource to the inhabitants, who are so passionately fond of them, that, during the summer months, they form a great part of their subsistence. Notwithstanding they are as cooling and refreshing, as grateful to the taste, I was surprised to see the natives eat them in such immoderate quantities, without experiencing any unpleasant consequences.

Among the vegetable productions for the table may be ranged the coulcas, the okre or bannier, the coussa, a species of gourd, the tomata, and a kind of bean which has some resemblance to our *French* bean. The coulcas is a root brought from *Bairout*, *Acre*, *Sidon*, and *Damietta*, which, when cooked, is in taste not unlike the potato, from which it differs in appearance by its darker hue and less regular shape. In its raw state it is extremely acrid, and produces on the mouth and fauces, when tasted, a sensation of pricking and smarting, such as is caused, under the same circumstances, by the *Arum* root. It is considered by the inhabitants as a wholesome and agreeable vegetable, and, being scraped and boiled, enters into the composition of many of their dishes. The okre is a fine mucilaginous vegetable, which gives an excellent flavour to the soups.

To the above list may be added other vegetables, the quality of which is excellent, such as cabbages, cauliflowers, spinage, lettuce, endive, turnips, cucumbers, radishes, and onions; the latter extremely mild. Both fruits and vegetables, as well as all other marketable commodities, are sold by weight.

The grounds in *Syria* are in general open. Where enclosures have been attempted, they are fenced in with the prickly pear tree.

Numerous flocks of goats and sheep are distributed over the plains, as well as in the mountainous territory. The tails of the latter are uncommonly large, resembling those of the sheep of the *Cape of Good Hope*. Many of them have an extraordinary length of ear; but this observation applies still more particularly to the goats, an ear of one of which I had the curiosity to measure, and found it to be nine inches in length. The cows and oxen are small, and of a reddish hue: large herds of them are driven out in the mornings, to browze in the plains, and in those parts of the moun-

tainous territory, where a scanty superficies of soil, spread over the rocks, affords a feeble hope of pasturage.

The animal food of the *Syrians* consists principally of mutton and goat's flesh, and they consume but a very small proportion of beef, and no veal. They are, indeed, very sparing in their use of flesh, chiefly confining themselves in their diet to the vegetable productions they have in such great abundance, and of such excellent qualities.

The horses are small, but fleet, and very sure footed. In their choice of them, the *Turkish* inhabitants attach themselves rather to the figure and showy appearance of the beast, than to his fleetness and other useful qualities. During our stay in the country, a good horse brought from four to five hundred piastres, that is, from thirty to nearly forty pounds *English*.

The mules are very numerous, and of a large breed. This remark also applies to the asses; and the latter are much more swift of pace than those of *England*.

As a beast of burden, the camel has a remarkable pre-eminence in point of utility. The inhabitants being destitute of carriages for the conveyance of their merchandise from place to place, such vehicles being incompatible with the state of the roads and country, have necessarily recourse to this animal, to perform the labours to which the mule, from his comparatively diminutive stature, cannot be subjected. This is not the only advantage which has resulted to the *Syrians*, from the pains they have bestowed in the propagation of their race of camels, whose patient endurance of fatigues is only to be equalled by the parsimonious support which their nature requires. In crossing the deserts, or in performing other tedious and laborious journies where water cannot be procured, they pass several days in succession without allaying their thirst; and make a hard and scanty meal on the shrubs and bushes they may chance to encounter on their way, without subjecting their masters to the necessity of loading them, in addition to their other burdens, with provender for their support. A smaller and more slender species of the camel, called *hedgin*, is mounted by the natives and others, and is capable of making a greater progress, on a long journey, than a horse. It requires some habit to be reconciled to its motion, which is, however, not so fatiguing as might be supposed from the appearance of the animal, for its pace being by long and regu-

lar steps, the rider feels a sensation similar to that of being rocked in a cradle.*

The *Syrians* are in general of an ordinary stature, and of a spare thin make, but very active and alert. Their speed, both in running and walking, is very great; and being inured as well to privations as to fatigues, they are capable of enduring an extreme toil, with a very scanty support, for a considerable length of time. In this particular they have a great resemblance to the *Indians* of *America*. Their countenances are meagre and wan; and their complexion so dark as, in a variety of instances, to approach nearly to black. Their hair is of a shining black, and it is worn by the women very long, extending even to the waist. They dress and decorate it in a very fanciful manner, suspending from it, and round the head, different coins, such as paras, sequins, and piastres, large bunches of which are also suspended from the ears. On the wrists they wear bracelets of coloured glass. They stain their nails of an orange colour with the henna, and blacken their eyelids with a powder, of which I have already spoken in the details I have given relative to *Turkey*.

The inhabitants of *Syria* are very abstemious in their diet, which is simple in the extreme. It consists chiefly of salted olives, cheese of a poor and indigestible quality, a coarse bread badly baked, and formed into flat cakes, and rancid butter, or perhaps oil. They rarely indulge themselves in the use of animal food; but on these occasions prepare a wholesome, and to many a palatable dish called *pilaw*, by stewing the flesh with rice. Notwithstanding their common beverage is water, a spirituous compound, called *rackey*, made from the fermented husks and stalks of grapes, distilled with aniseeds, is imported into *Syria* from *Turkey* and *Asia*.

During our stay at *Jaffa* we were well supplied with fish, such as mullets, breams, &c. Our butter we were obliged to procure from *Jerusalem*: it was made without salt, and cost nearly eighteen pence *English* per pound. In every part of the country there is an abundance of fowls; but we did not meet with either tame ducks, geese, or turkies, with the exception of those brought from *Cyprus*, where they are bred in great numbers.

* I do not recollect to have seen, either in *Syria* or in *Egypt*, more than one protuberance on the back of the camels, whether *hedgins* or dromedaries, which appear to be only a more slender and smaller species of the camel.

There are two classes of *Arabs* very different from each other in their habits, morals, and style of living. The Fellah, that is the farmer, or husbandman, inhabits the villages, or the detached and isolated dwellings in the plains, under the subjection of a Bey, or, perhaps, of a *Mameluke*, or cachef, who, having been originally a slave to one of the Beys, has gained the confidence of his master, and received not only his freedom, but the government of a certain number of villages, on the revenues of which he preys without control. In the exercise of his oppressive acts he is aided by a subordinate officer, denominated a gindee.

Each of the newly appointed cachefs has no sooner enriched himself by the contributions levied on the produce of the wretched Fellahs subjected to his domination, than he purchases such of the estates as devolve to the Bey from the original proprietors, either by death or forfeiture. Cases of the latter description frequently occur from the cupidity of the Bey, who, being aware of the very precarious tenure by which he holds his government, seizes, on the slightest pretext, upon all the property within his reach, and has been frequently known, in the course of a short and despotic administration, to bring the same estate repeatedly to sale. Thus are the Fellahs, while they plant and sow, in an uncertain state, whether the whole of the expected produce of their industry is to be snatched from them by their oppressor, on the ground of confiscation, or whether they are still to be allowed the small portion of it which the Avanias spare, and to be maintained in their quiet possession of the territorial property transmitted to them by their ancestors.

To this class of *Arabs* the artizans, domestics, and in general all those who constitute the lower ranks of society, in the towns and villages, belong.

With relation both to morals and industry, the Fellahs have unquestionably an advantage over the *Bedouins*, or wandering tribes of *Arabs*. Being stationary, and acquiring by their labour and industry the little which is requisite to satisfy their wants, they have not been stimulated to the predatory pursuits by which the latter have rendered themselves formidable and obnoxious to society. In the midst of the abject state in which they live, they have on some occasions evinced that they are not destitute of courage and energy. In several of the districts, more especially in those of *Foua* and *Demenhour*, when the *French* troops, commanded by Generals *Desaix* and *Belliard*, penetrated into *Upper Egypt* and some parts

of *Syria*, the Fellahs manifested a spirit of resistance which the invaders had little reason to expect. In the relation which the *French* artist, *Denon*, who accompanied the above detachments, has published, the vigorous resistance made by these people is recorded, but not with all the circumstances by which the transactions were accompanied. It is certain, that a detachment of eighty *French* was put to death in the night-time by the inhabitants of *Foua*, led by a fanatic shieck; and that, on several other occasions, they harassed and annoyed the republican troops, by whom they were at length, with great difficulty, brought under subjection.

The wandering *Arabs*, or *Bedouins*, who form the other class, are divided into tribes, more or less numerous, to each of which distinct limits are assigned. These tribes do not always live in amity together; and whenever, in consequence of an invasion of limits, or some other cause of dispute among themselves, war is declared, alliances are formed, in which the policy of the numbers to be ranged on each side is consulted. The weaker tribes, in these cases, do not of course neglect to associate themselves with the more powerful. The worst part of their warfare consists, however, in the attacks they make on travellers, whether in small and isolated parties, or in the large bodies formed for protection and defence into caravans. The *Bedouins* then betray all the ferocious cruelty of their character, which they also manifest when they make incursions into the villages of the *Arab* cultivators. In executing their predatory projects, they have even dared to penetrate to the walls of *Cairo*. The property with which they travel consists of horses, camels, and sheep; and to seek pasturage for these animals, they are constantly shifting their ground in the deserts where they have taken up their residence. A class of them, however, more settled than the others, but still *Bedouins*, inhabit tents on the borders of the deserts, and there cultivate such spots as are favourable to vegetation.

The swiftness of the mares on which they are mounted was a great obstacle to the progress of the *French*, on their penetrating into *Upper Egypt*. Whenever they felt themselves in sufficient force to encounter their enemy, the *Bedouins* attacked with an entire confidence that, in case of a defeat, they should be able to effect their escape. It was on this account that the *French* had recourse to the formation of a corps mounted on dromedaries, which I have already had occasion to notice. By the aid of these ani-

mals, they surprised several of the *Bedouin* tribes in their retreat; but not without incurring great risks in penetrating into the deserts, where they were repeatedly exposed to perish from thirst, the fugitive *Arabs* leading them in a direction contrary to that of the watering-places, with the position of which they alone were acquainted.

The arms of the *Bedouins* consist of a musket, provided with a match-lock, slung around the arm, a sabre, and a long spear, which they carry in the hand. The latter of these weapons they employ with great effect, when in pursuit of an enemy. Notwithstanding they are themselves armed with muskets, they have a great dread of fire-arms, and abandon the field to their adversary, as soon as a few of their party are brought down by the balls. They cannot, therefore, be deemed formidable, when opposed to troops subjected to any degree of discipline; and are only so when they encounter an unprepared enemy, or one greatly inferior in force.

The *Arabs* in general, whether *Bedouins* or husbandmen, are expert thieves, and are distinguished also by their consummate hypocrisy and treachery. Many of the Fellahs have been converted to Christianity, and have engaged themselves as domestics, in which capacity they require a very strict goverment to ensure any thing like obedience. They are, however, excellent grooms, bestowing a particular attention on the horses committed to their charge. They allow them, in the course of the day, two feeds only of barley and chopped straw; and in supplying them with these meals in the morning and evening, give them a very scanty allowance of water. They have certainly good reasons in favour of this sparing regimen, as is attested by the healthiness and good condition of the *Arab* horses.

The villages in *Syria* appear to be well peopled; but it is impossible to form any correct idea of the general population of the country, in consequence of the migrations of its inhabitants from place to place, and of the great proportion of them who reside in tents.

Such of the Fellahs as have cultivated their lands with any success, are as careful to conceal their little store of riches, as they were industrious in its acquisition. The plea of poverty to which they resort, is not, however, in every case, equally successful. The avaricious Pacha, either personally, or by the means of his instruments, keeps a watchful eye on each of the cultivators, and

endeavours to estimate his means. If there is no plausible colour or pretext for the entire confiscation of the property of an individual on whom the suspicion of riches has fallen, he is called on to contribute a sum, perhaps very disproportionate to his means, on the default of producing which, not only his property, but his own life, and those of his relatives, are brought into danger. Industry is thus discouraged; and to the tyranny exercised over the wretched cultivators may be attributed the neglected state of many large tracts of land, which, under a better form of government, would be abundantly productive.

The wooden plough employed here for agricultural purposes, is drawn by a pair of small oxen. The barley and wheat are sown in *January*, and reaped in *May*. In different parts of *Syria* the inhabitants pursue different modes in the treatment of their vines, which in some places they prune nearly to the surface of the earth, depending on the spring shoots for the autumnal produce; while in others they allow them to attain their full growth, supporting their branches with props. The grapes, when ripe, are in general held in too great an esteem, as a part of the nourishment of the inhabitants, to be converted into wine; but this is not invariably the case. At *Jerusalem* and *Bethlehem* we drank some excellent wine, the produce of the neighbouring vineyards, which were cultivated with much labour and industry.

I shall add a few words of general observation on the diseases of *Syria*, with which I shall close the present digression, and then proceed to the more immediate objects of this narrative.

The *Syrians* are subject to few endemic diseases, of which the psoroph thalmy, an inveterate complaint of the eyes, is the pincipal and most common. It prevails so generally, that in the town of *Jaffa* nearly two thirds of the inhabitants had, from its effects, lost the sight either of one, or of both the eyes; insomuch that the numbers of blind people led about were truly astonishing. It appears to me that the remote causes of this obstinate disease, the effects of which are so calamitous, may be traced to a bad diet; an exposure to a hot air from the white and burning sands, the fine particles of which float almost perpetually in the atmosphere; and, lastly, the confined huts or dwellings in which the inhabitants reside. In support of the probability of the second of these causes, it has been remarked, that during the season when the figs and grapes ripen, that is, in the months of *May*, *June*, and *July*, when the most intense heat prevails, this disease is most common,

and is accompanied by an unusual malignance. With respect to the latter cause which has been assumed, it should be remarked, that the habitations of the poorer classes of *Syrians*, to whom the psorophthalmy more particularly attaches itself, are formed of a few stones badly cemented together by the means of mud or dung, and which, having but a small elevation from the soil, rather resemble cells, or caverns, for the abode of anchorites, than dwellings in which the conveniences of social life are consulted. Being utterly destitute of chimnies, or other openings to carry off the smoke, the vapours of the dried camel's dung, which is burned for fuel, disperse themselves in the foul atmosphere by which the wretched inmates are enveloped, and, among other baneful effects, cannot fail to irritate the organ of vision. It is most probably owing to the same cause of the impure air which they inspire in these miserable hovels, that the countenances of the *Syrian* peasants are haggard, squalid, and without that animated glow which denotes an equable circulation of the blood, and a free passage through the excretory channels of the skin.

The other diseases most prevalent in *Syria* are dysentery, cutaneous eruptions, small-pox, putrid, intermittent, and remittent fevers, and, lastly, the plague, which it would appear, however, is generally brought from other countries. The small-pox is frequently very fatal among the inhabitants, who, to guard against its ravages, have sometimes recourse to inoculation. In these cases it is their practice to puncture the arm with a sharp instrument, similar to a needle, and to rub on the punctured part the variolous matter taken from a chosen pustule. This mode of inoculation is confined to the *Christian Arabs*, who are pretty successful in the result, although they have no recourse to internal remedies. The malignant fevers generally prevail in the winter season, and during the months of *November* and *December* 1800, swept off a great part of the population of *Acre*.

The treatment of diseases employed by the *Syrians* is as capricious and immethodical as confined within narrow limits. They place a great confidence in the use of the lancet; but to this they have recourse in the spring season only of the year.

As an argument of the salutary temperature of the air of *Syria*, the very rare occurrence of pulmonary diseases should be adduced, as well as the numerous instances of longevity among the inhabitants, who frequently attain the age of an hundred, and, in some instances, of an hundred and ten years, and upwards. Were they

in a more civilized state, and united in a social compact under a good government, they would become very numerous and powerful, the *Syrian* women, who marry very young, being remarkably prolific.

CHAPTER XI.

The army of the Grand Vizier. Principal officers. Different casts of people. Artificers and attendants. Precarious state of greatness in the Turkish *government. Standards. Dervises. Gross superstition of the* Turks. *Tradition relative to the downfal of the* Turkish *empire. Origin and present state of the janissaries. The* Arnauts. *Light cavalry. Volunteers. Religious sectaries who follow the army. Plunderers.* Mamelukes. Arabian *camel-drivers. Thievish disposition of the* Arabs. Tartars. *Guards of honour. General character of the* Turks; *Personal courage; Superstition; Temperance; Addiction to coffee and tobacco; Games; Pay and allowance of the soldiery; Miserable state of the medical art among the* Turks; *Horsemanship.*

THE principal *Turkish* officers who served in the *Ottoman* camp, under the command of his Highness the Grand Vizier, were as follow:

The Seraskier, *Mahomed Pacha*, a Pacha of three tails.
The Charcagis, *Taher Pacha*, a Pacha of two tails.
The Yenecheri Agassi, or Janissary Aga, having the rank of a Pacha of two tails, and the chief command of the janissaries.
The Jebigis Bashi, or commissary of stores, a Pacha of one tail.
The Topgis Bashi, or commandant of artillery.
The Arabahgis Bashi, or superintendant of gun-carriages.
The Coombarahgis Bashi, or commandant of bombardiers.
The Lakemgis Bashi, or commandant of miners.
The Seymen Bashi, or second in command of janissaries.
The Cul Caiyahsi, whose appointment is similar to that of our officers superintending press gangs.
The Cadi Asker, or military judge (occasionally attached to the *Ottoman* army).
The Etchi Bashi, or Cook Bashi.
The Samsoongis Bashi, or principal dog-keeper.

The Zahergis Bashi, or secondary dog-keeper.

Besides these there were many others whom it would be superfluous to mention, and among them several whose presence in the camp was not of the least utility. Of this description are the two personages who stand the last on the list, and whose titles would not have been enumerated, had it not been for the singularity of their appointments. Originally, a certain number of dogs were, in a *Turkish* army, attached to the troops; but this practice having been long discontinued, nothing now remains except the rank and emoluments of the office. That of the Tournahgis Bashi, or bird-keeper, who had the charge of the birds formerly carried with the army is now become obsolete.

The appointments held by the generality of these officers sufficiently explain the relative importance of their stations. There are, however, one or two of them who are entitled to a particular notice.

The Cadi Asker is, in his judicial capacity, invested with an office of great dignity and responsibility in the *Turkish* army. He is the supreme judge and arbitrator in all disputes and legal questions which may arise, whether of a civil or military nature. It is, notwithstanding, to be presumed, that under so despotic an administration as that of the *Turks*, more especially where the military is concerned, his awards must be subject to a great degree of control.

The Etchi Bashi, or cook of the corps of janissaries, whatever his title may appear to import, has a distinguished consideration in the *Turkish* army; and, to heighten his importance, carries about him certain marks and characteristic distinctions, which render his appearance highly ludicrous. He is cloathed in a large habit of dark coloured leather, covered over with devices of plated metal, which render it extremely weighty, insomuch, that on days of ceremony, when he is decorated with all the insignia of his office, what with the pressure of this habit, or tunic, and that of the other parts of his dress, which, being also covered with plates of metal, are equally cumbrous and oppressive, he requires the aid of two persons to assist him in walking. It is from this officer, who is both feared and respected by his corps, that the janissaries receive the punishment of the *coup de baton*.

In a *Turkish* army, complexions of every hue, black, copper-colour, olive, tawny, yellow, and white, are to be found, as well as the different casts of features, and varieties of shape and propor-

tion, which result from so motly a compound of so many different nations indiscriminately brought together. The complexions depend of course on the varieties of the climates whence the different corps have been recruited. The *Africans* are black, with the exception of those who come from the more northern parts of *Africa*, and who, notwithstanding they have on the head the curled woolly hair of negroes, are of a tawney complexion, It has by some been asserted, that they are sprung from colonies imported into the countries they inhabit, from different parts of *Europe* and *Asia*. The *Egyptians*, as well as the inhabitants of *Asia*, *Syria*, *Diarbeker*, &c. are also dark or tawney. Among the whites may be comprehended, not only the *Europeans*, but the inhabitants of *Natolia*, *Armenia*, *Georgia*, and *Tartary*. The *Georgians* are justly celebrated for the finest complexion and most regular features any where to be found. Many of the *Bedouin Arabs* differ so much from their countrymen in their complexion, as to be nearly black.

So considerable, in a *Turkish* army, are the numbers of tradespeople, attendants, domestics and followers of every denomination, that when it is computed to amount to twenty thousand men, nearly the half of that number must be subtracted, to form an estimate of its real and efficient force, when brought into the field. Each of the chiefs and pachas is constantly surrounded by a very numerous suite of attendants, who keep their eyes steadily fixed on him to catch his nod, and hasten to the execution of his imperious mandates. By the numbers of his followers, who thus swarm about him, his dignity and respectability are estimated. Amidst all this grandeur, his situation, than which nothing can be more precarious, ought not to excite the envy or jealousy of those who act in the subordinate ranks. Should he have signalized himself on a great and trying occasion, it too frequently happens, that his distinguished merit points him out to his superiors as the object of an odious persecution. His views and expectations are thus baffled, and the earliest occasion sought to accomplish his ruin, and to gratify a hateful spirit of revenge. To affect this, he is perhaps ordered to execute an insurmountable difficulty, in the accomplishment of which having necessarily failed, he is deprived of his employment, degraded from his rank, robbed of his wealth, and in the midst of his sufferings may esteem himself happy that his life has been spared by his savage persecutors. The maxim which the *Turks* have em-

braced, that success gives a divine sanction to all actions, supplies them with an excuse for the commission of the blackest crimes.

In an *Ottoman* army, the multitude of useless people to whom I have just alluded, cannot fail to be attended by great inconveniencies, as well as by the occasional distress resulting from an insufficiency of means. While so marked an attention is bestowed on an ostentatious parade, which might be permitted elsewhere to the luxurious inhabitant of the east, every essential arrangement in the establishment of depots, magazines, &c. is neglected, insomuch, that the horrors of an approaching famine have frequently manifested themselves in the *Turkish* ranks, as we can testify from ocular observation.

Each of the Pachas or chiefs has his respective standard, which is very large; and the dervises, or religious professors, by whom the *Turkish* army is accompanied, have also their sacred banners, the colour of which is usually green. In addition to this, each of the small companies, consisting of from twenty-five to thirty privates, belonging to the corps of infantry, carries a small flag or banderole. Among the *Arnauts* these little flags are still more numerous. The necessary inference to be drawn from the employment of such a multiplicity of standards, banners, and flags, is, that those who have the charge of them must not only diminish in a considerable degree, in the field of battle, the effective force which would otherwise have been brought into action, but must even shackle and impede the military operations. How mistaken therefore is the calculation that, independently of the ideas of grandeur and magnificence which the *Turks* attach to these trivial objects, they have the effect of inspiring the enemy with terror and dismay?

A *Turkish* camp is lighted up at night by a kind of large lanterns, formed of iron hoops, and fastened upon long poles. Several of these lights, in which rags impregnated with grease, oil, or a resinous substance, are burned, are placed in the front of the tent of each of the Pachas. In the disposition of the centinels, as well as in the distribution of the tents, and, in general, in every essential arrangement in which security ought to be studied, the *Turks* are so extremely negligent and inattentive, as to be constantly exposed to a surprise, more particularly in the night-time. In such a case the panic and alarm produced cannot fail to throw every part of the camp into the utmost confusion, since it is impossible to rally, unite and form a whole, where neither order nor method has

been studied in the distribution of the parts. There is nothing, indeed, to obstruct the progress of an enemy who should attempt to penetrate by night, with cautious and wary steps, into the camp, and who by cutting the cords of the tents would be certain to produce a fatal embarrassment among the troops within. Whether the slaughter which would ensue should be more or less terrible, the ultimate effect of the abandonment of the camp would be the same; and the equipage and artillery would become a sure prey to the assailants. The dreadful massacre which occurred on the 17th of *September*, 1769, arose from the unprepared state of fourteen thousand *Turks* encamped, and the very feeble resistance they were in consequence enabled to make. Instead of defending themselves, the greater part of them crept under the tents, where they were put to death by the bayonet, without imploring the mercy of their vanquishers. During the late contest in *Egypt* an equally calamitous scene was witnessed at *Aboukir*, where many thousands of the *Turks* who had been routed in their encampment, in attempting a precipitate escape, drowned themselves in the sea.

The *Turks* who are involved in superstition, carry about them, in the camp and in the field, as well as in every other situation, certain talismans, consisting chiefly of verses of the Koran, to which they attach very extraordinary virtues, regarding them as a safeguard and a protection against every danger by which they may be assailed.

They bestow an implicit faith on an ancient prophecy, a part of which, according to their traditions, was found engraven on the tomb of one of their santons, and which is pretty nearly to this effect: "That the *Turkish* empire will be annihilated by the *Russi-*
"*ans;* that the first battle which will be fought between the two
"contending powers will be lost by the *Ottomans*, on the banks of
"the *Niester;* that another battle will afterwards be decided
"against them in the neighbourhood of *Constantinople;* and that
"their emperors will be compelled to reside at *Damascus.*"
Should they therefore be overcome, in a future contest with this power, it will not perhaps be owing so much to the imperfect state of their tactics, to their bad conduct in the field, or to the valour of their enemy, as to the chimerical and superstitious ideas they are weak enough to entertain.

The origin of such an extraordinary military body as that of the janissaries has justly excited curiosity, yet it will be found nearly similar to that of other establishments. *Amurat* I. for the better

preservation of his empire, found it necessary to establish a formidable and well disciplined militia, a part of which was destined for the defence of his own person. He accordingly collected every fifth youth who had attained the age of fifteen years, belonging to the *Christian* inhabitants of *Bulgaria*, *Macedonia*, and the *Greek* provinces, which were thus rendered tributary in a considerable portion of their rising population. These children were carefully instructed in the *Mahomedan* religion, and inured for a certain number of years to laborious exercises, by the husbandmen to whose care they were entrusted. They were afterwards trained to the use of arms; and, to the end that they might be accustomed to the spilling of blood, and their character stamped with a savage ferocity, they were made to exercise their weapons on the bodies of prisoners taken in battle, or on those of condemned criminals. They were styled *hadjemoglar*, or the children of strangers. This personal tribute to which the *Christians* were subjected having been at length commuted into a fine, the janissaries were recruited by volunteers, the greater part of whom have been latterly taken from the lowest classes of the people, insomuch that they are now in a very degraded state, when compared with what they were at their original establishment. From the words *yeni-asker*, which, in the *Turkish* language, imply new levies, the word janissary is derived.

However the janissaries, in consequence of deviations from their original institution, may have relaxed from the discipline which in ancient times rendered them so formidable, they may still be considered as the most select and regular of the *Turkish* troops. They are at the same time better and more uniformly dressed and equipped. They carry a short rifle-barrel musket, slung across the shoulder, without a bayonet. The fire of these muskets, the greater part of which are manufactured at *Damascus*, cannot be very brisk, as they require a considerable time to load. The other arms of the janissaries consist of a large knife, or dagger, and a pair of pistols fastened within the sash which surrounds the waist. In some instances they carry sabres. On particular occasions they wear a large and singular cap of white felt, with a long flap behind, hanging carelessly down the back, and in the front a brass tube, in which the spoon is intended to be carried for the pilaw. Their trowsers being much narrower than those worn by the *Turks* in general, are less embarrassing in walking. During the summer their legs are naked, as are also their arms as high as the shoulders. On the feet

they wear red slippers, and are occasionally enveloped by a loose cloak. When in their tents they sit and lie on a small *Turkey* carpet, or, when this cannot be procured, on a sheep skin. On a march they carry their water either in a tin canteen, or in a leathern bottle.

The total amount of these corps has been variously estimated. By some it has been carried to more than an hundred thousand effective men; while others have supposed it not to exceed forty thousand. Each oddah, or regiment, has a flag or symbol by which it is distinguished from the others. These symbols are in some instances characteristic, as in the case of the thirty-first oddah, or regiment, where the anchor on the flag denotes that this regiment is devoted to the service of the marine. In other cases the symbols are fanciful, representing birds, fishes, animals, sabres, &c. The arms also of the provinces from whence the regiments were originally recruited, and the names of which they bear, are represented occasionally on these colours. The strength of each oddah depends in a great measure on its celebrity.

The preservation of their colours in battle is not with the janissaries so much an affair of momentary concern, as that of the large copper kettles, two in number, which are constantly placed in the front of the tents of each regiment, and which are accompanied by a skimmer, a ladle, and a kind of halbert. They have two sets of these cooking utensils, to guard against any accident which may occur; and they are held so sacred as to be a certain protection to those who seek refuge beneath them. When both sets are lost, the regiment is disbanded. On a march these kettles are carried in front of each respective regiment.

In *Constantinople* the janissaries form the night guards, and in parading the streets are equipped with heavy sticks, or bludgeons. When, in time of war, they are stationed either in towns or in camps, many of them associate themselves with the trades-people and settlers, to whom, if *Christians* more especially, they are a protection, and whose custom they are certain to augment by their influence, while they share their profits.

In addition to the ration which is regularly allowed them, they receive a moderate pay, which does not exceed a crown per month. The mode of the monthly distribution I have already described.

The Yenicheri-Agassi, or generalissimo of these troops, is a person of high rank and consideration, invested with all the dignities

of a Pacha of two or three tails, and having an occasional seat in the divan. Among the other officers are the Choarbagis, or colonel, and the Bayractar, or standard-bearer. The title of Seraskier corresponds with that of our commander in chief of the army, and is bestowed on a Pacha commanding an army, with other Pachas who act under him. With the exception of the Aga and Colonel, the *Turkish* military officers in general are destitute of the respectability which is attached to *European* officers enjoying the same rank. Their promotion being obtained by purchase and favour, rather than by merit, the influence of an individual high in power is alone necessary to raise the most obscure individual in the service to the highest command.

I shall add a few observations on such of the *Turkish* military corps as deserve a particular notice, and then proceed to the narrative of the operations of the Vizier's army.

The troops which are raised in the *Morea*, in *Macedonia*, *Bosnia*, &c. are styled *Arnauts*, and have already been very frequently cited by me on account of their very turbulent and indocile qualities. The corps of infantry into which they are formed are commanded by officers from their respective provinces, which, whenever the *Turks* are engaged in a war, are drained of a great proportion of their male population, on account of the warlike disposition of the inhabitants, who are trained exclusively to the use of arms, to engage themselves as mercenaries wherever their services may be demanded. Being inured from their infancy to laborious exercises, they are hardy and vigorous; and the pursuits in which they are engaged give them an air of savage fierceness well suited to their character. Among their other immoral qualities, they are expert thieves. When they are engaged, a sum of money is given to a Pacha, or some other chief, to entertain a certain number of them for a given time. He bestows on each of them a small monthly pay, in addition to which they are supplied, when in the field, by the *Turkish* government, with biscuit and rice. A Bin-bashi, having under him several officers of inferior rank, commands a corp of these troops, a thousand strong. Notwithstanding they are in general formed into corps of infantry, several thousands of them were mounted during the last campaign in *Egypt*. Their dress has some resemblance to the tunic. That of the superior officers is of rich velvet, nicely embroidered with gold. They wear a breast-plate of silver, or white metal; and in some cases cover the legs with a kind of armour, putting on sandals, to imitate in their dress,

as nearly as they can, the *Spartans*, from whom they suppose themselves descended, and whose fierce and martial air they appear to have retained. The head is shaved, except on the middle, or crown, whence a tuft of hair descends, and flows loosely down the back. Over the head is a red skull-cap, which descends low down on the forehead. In general their appearance indicates that they are very negligent and slovenly in their persons. On a long march, and after a considerable absence from their homes, they are often exposed to the greatest misery and distress, of which indeed we were ourselves, on several occasions, witnesses. Amidst the vices in which they indulge, that of gambling is carried to so great an excess, that when they have lost at cards the little money they have in their possession, they frequently stake their fire-arms, and every other description of property. They are great marauders, plundering whatever they can lay their hands on; and so unruly and intemperate in their passions, which they cannot govern, that they frequently commit assassinations among one another. They speak a language peculiar to themselves, said to have been handed down to them by the ancient *Illyrians*.

Their arms consist of a pair of pistols worn in a sash, with a long handjar knife, or dagger, and a musket with a long barrel. Their pistols and muskets are usually mounted in silver, and much ornamented. They are without knapsacks, for which, in truth, they have not the smallest occasion. The mode in which they are trained from their youth renders them excellent marksmen.

In the *Turkish* cavalry, as well as in the service of the infantry, the soldier provides himself with the arms the most agreeable to his fancy. Frequently, however, the horsemen carry pikes and javelins of different lengths, of which the shorter ones are girted on and secured to the saddle. Some of these weapons are six feet or more in length, with an iron point, or ferrule, nearly a foot long, to the bottom of which is attached a tassel made of feathers, or hair. Having, in training up to discipline, made the djerid exercise a principal pursuit and chief amusement, they lance the javelin with great force and dexterity. They likewise carry battle-axes, and maces, or clubs, with sabres, and, in some cases, carabines, or rifle-barrel muskets. It seldom happens that bayonets are employed by the *Turkish* soldiery; but among the cavalry, two, or even a greater number of pistols, ornamented with a silver mounting, are placed within the sash, or girdle.

There are two indispensable articles with which a *Turkish* horseman never fails to provide himself, namely a leathern bottle, or perhaps several, filled with water, and reaching from the saddle to beneath the belly of the horse; and his pipe, which is fastened in front to the pommel of the saddle.

The number of the cavalry is much greater than that of the infantry. The horses on which they are mounted are of a greater or less value and estimation, according to the countries from whence they have been procured. In the management of them their riders are very adroit; and mount with much grace and agility. As is the case with all the *Turkish* and *Arab* horsemen, their stirrups are very short.

When on a march, the cavalry are not more regular and orderly than the other *Turkish* troops. It is said that in battle they do not engage *en masse* so much as the janissaries, but are more dispersed. It is however certain, that on these occasions each troop or squadron, whatever may be its strength, keeps together without mixing with the other troops. In rushing forward, at a given signal, to encounter the enemy, each of the horsemen exclaims with vehemence, *allah! allah!* invoking the aid of the Deity to the enterprize.

Among the troops of light cavalry the natives of *Georgia* and *Circassia*, known under the common appellation of *Leghis*, are the most conspicuous. They are well proportioned, of a robust make, and have the fine features and complexions for which the above provinces are distinguished. The state of warfare which is constantly kept up between them and the *Russian* troops stationed on their frontiers, together with the hostilities they carry on among themselves in a predatory way, and which are favoured by the mountainous territory they inhabit, have rendered them well calculated for a military life. Except that the head is not shaved, and that they wear a sheep-skin cap instead of a turban, their appearance is not unlike that of the *Tartars*.

Under the description of volunteers may be comprehended the religious sectaries whose excess of enthusiasm urges them to dispose of the little property they possess, and to repair, from every part of the *Turkish* empire, to the standard of their prophet *Mahomed*. But of all the sects the most numerous is the sect of plunderers, who also resort to his standard, in the hope of acquiring a greater booty than they could reasonably expect elsewhere.

By the word *Mameluke* is implied a native of a distant region. Accordingly, the *Mamelukes*, who made so conspicuous a figure in history some centuries ago, who recently distinguished themselves in the *French* invasion of *Egypt*, and whom I have had repeated occasions to notice in speaking of the army of the Grand Vizier, are either *Georgian* or *Circassian* slaves brought into *Egypt;* with the exception, however, of a few among them, whose dark and swarthy countenance announces, as well as the cast of their features, that they are of *Nubian* origin. It is necessary that every individual *Mameluke* should have been a slave, to arrive at the highest dignities, such as Bey, &c. The climate of *Egypt*, or some other cause, however, is extremely unfavourable to the descendants of the *Mamelukes*. They are generally short lived. It is said that these can never be permitted to enjoy the elevated situations among the *Mamelukes*. The children of *Europeans* also, who are settled in the country, are unhealthy, and are reared with the greatest difficulty.

There was a time when the more successful and more enterprising of the *Mamelukes* rose to the highest dignities in *Egypt*, from the office of Bey to that of Sheick-el-belled, or Supreme Governor; but the ascendency they had acquired in that country has been latterly much diminished. The numbers of those by whom the army of the Grand Vizier was augmented were comparatively few, but they were entitled to more confidence than the generality of the troops.

The *Arabian* camel-drivers, who are not furnished, like the *Turkish* soldiers, with tents for their lodging and accommodation, while on the march, are reduced to the necessity of forming, at the expiration of each day's march, a ring or circle, by the means of the saddles and other furniture of their camels, near to whom they are constantly stationed for their safety and protection. Within this circle they make a fire with the dung of the animals, dried roots, withered shrubs, &c. and with all possible hilarity hover over this fire in the evenings, to partake of such amusements as their leisure may suggest. On these occasions they sing, dance, and relate stories, some of which are of an hour's duration. While a part of them are engaged in dancing, the others beat time to them by clapping their hands.

When, on the marches we had occasion to make in *Syria* and *Egypt*, their camels were laden with our baggage, we never entertained the smallest apprehension respecting the probity of these

Arabs. No sooner, however, were the animals eased of their burthens, than their drivers considered that they had executed their trust, and that whatever they could lay their hands on was fair game. This propensity to theft, which is common to the *Arabs* of every description, demanded on our side the utmost vigilance, as well during our marches as in the encampment, where the nocturnal robberies which so frequently occurred, were traced to the same source of *Arabian* rapacity.

In the course of my narrative repeated mention has been made of the *Tartars*, who are entrusted with public despatches. A certain number of these *Tartars*, under a Khan, or chief of their own nation, were constantly stationed with the army of the Grand Vizier, to receive his Highness's commands, and to proceed on the different missions which the public business might require. They are despatched in this way, not only from the armies, but from the capital, to every part of the *Ottoman* dominions, and are as quiet and well behaved, as they are remarkable for their fidelity. Instead of a turban, they wear a yellow calpack, round the inferior part of which is a broad band of black cloth. They are a strong and hardy race, capable of enduring the greatest fatigues, and perform their journies with remarkable celerity, seldom or never sleeping on the route. They are provided with a firman, or order, which enables them, in the towns through which they pass, to make requisitions for horses, and whatever besides may be necessary for their further progress; and with these demands the governors, magistrates, and others, are bound strictly to comply.

The Vizier was, as well as several of his principal officers, attended by a description of guards of honour, styled bostangis, a word which in its literal sense, implies gardeners. At *Constantinople* they are very numerous, and form the body guard of the Sultan, whose barge is entrusted to their management whenever there is a public procession by water. Their chief, the Bostangi Bashi, holds an appointment of great trust, being invested not only with the civil jurisdiction of the seraglio, but also with that of the villages on each side of the *Bosphorus*.

I shall close these details by a few general remarks on the *Turks* more particularly as far as regards their military character.

That the *Turks* possess a considerable share of personal courage is beyond a doubt: it is therefore to be lamented, that this quality should be rendered useless, or even pernicious, by the superstition into which they are plunged, as well as by all the radical vices of

their government. They are hardy, temperate, patient under afflictions, and upright in their dealings. Having been accustomed from an early age to an abstemious mode of living, and inured to hardships, those of the inferior classes are well calculated for a military life. Their customary diet consists of a small portion of bread or biscuit, with a scanty allowance of cheese, onions, olives, and oil, whenever either or any of these articles can be procured. It occurs but seldom that they can gratify themselves by an indulgence in animal food; and in such cases they are very fond of a pilaw, consisting of a strong gravy made from mutton, fowls, &c. in which a proportion of boiled rice is stewed. This luxury, however, but seldom falls to the lot of the military by whom the *Turkish* ranks are filled, and who have recourse to other and less costly gratifications, the principal of which are coffee and tobacco. The former they drink in as strong an infusion as possible; and to the use of the latter they are so much addicted, that the pipe is the inseparable companion of many of the women even among the lower ranks of the *Turks*. Wine being prohibited by the Koran, the usual beverage of every class of *Mussulmen* is water; but whenever they can prevail on themselves to overcome their religious scruples so far as to indulge in the use of wine or spirits, they swallow them so copiously, and with such eagerness, that, in the intoxication which follows, they become noisy and riotous in the extreme.

The game of chess, which is not prohibited like gambling with cards or dice, is one of their amusements in the camp, as well as in the towns. They are likewise very fond of singing, which is generally performed in a harsh and discordant tone, without any modulation of the voice.

In addition to this scanty allowance of bread, or biscuit and rice (and of barley for his horse, if belonging to the cavalry), the *Turkish* soldier is allowed from five to ten aspers, that is, from a penny to two-pence, *English*, per day. With this wretched stipend he is obliged to supply himself with tobacco, coffee, onions, olives, &c. When sick, he has little to expect from medical skill or attendance, and can place as small a dependance on the administration of the necessary remedies, which are very rarely supplied to combat his disease. I was acquainted with four surgeons belonging to the army of the Grand Vizier, three of whom were *Italians*, whose practice was chiefly confined to the pachas and commanders of the different corps. They fell victims to their professional duties.

The fourth was a *Turk*, whose skill in medical science corresponded with that of the greater part of his countrymen who had embraced the same pursuit.

As well in camp as in every other situation, the *Turks* attend regularly to their prayers five times in the course of the day, at sunrise, at nine in the morning, at noon, at four in the afternoon, or two hours before sun-set, and at the setting of the sun. Before each prayer they invariably wash their feet, hands, and face, and having spread their little carpet in the tent, make their prostrations, and go through their devout exercises. After their second prayer, at nine in the morning, they breakfast; and delay their dinner until the last, or sun-set prayer has been repeated. These are the only meals of the lower classes of the *Turks*.

The Seis, or *Arab* groom, is generally preferred by the *Turks*, on account of his skill and address in the management of horses. The *Turks* themselves are, however, little inferior to the *Arabs* in this qualification, and pay a particular attention to the animals entrusted to their care, the bodies of which are constantly covered either with a thick cloth to defend them from the weather and from the bites of insects, or with the saddle. Whether in the stable, or without door at picket, the horses of the *Turkish* cavalry are kept closely girthed, and fettered or tethered, and equipped at all points for service.

It is by no means uncustomary to see a *Turk* on horseback ride full speed up to another who is also mounted, and having discharged his pistol in the air, suddenly stop his horse. He does this as a very high compliment, and to evince not only his own skill in horsemanship, but the confidence he reposes in his horse, over whom he has a perfect command. This mode of paying a compliment is certainly calculated to excite a considerable degree of alarm and apprehension in a stranger who witnesses it for the first time, and it may be attended with some danger to one who is not very perfect in horsemanship.

Notwithstanding the precepts of their exclusive religion have rendered this nation haughty and imperious, many of the *Turks* of a distinguished rank display in their social intercourse, great urbanity and courtesy of manners.

CHAPTER XII.

Narrative resumed. Breaking up of the camp at Jaffa. *March of the army. New encampment. Account of General* Mustapha, *alias* Campbell. *Singular fact relative to the plague communicated by General* Mustapha. *Several deaths by the plague. Rock where* Samson *was surprised by the* Philistines. Ekron. Ashdod. Askalon. Ramah *of* Gilead. *Preparations for march. Order of the march. New encampment near* Esdal, *or* Eshtaol. Arab *villages.* Ashdod, *or* Azotus. *Progress of the army. Country round* Ascalon *described. Dearth of corn in the camp. March towards* Gaza. *Encampment near* Gaza. *Visit to that place. Porch of which* Samson *carried away the gates. Place of his death. Description of the city and suburbs of* Gaza. *Port of* Gaza. *Delightful gardens. Antelopes. Quails. Jackalls. Strong detachments sent from the Vizier's army for the purpose of active operations. Successful progress of the* British *army in* Egypt. *Scarcity of specie in the* Ottoman *army. March of the army. Difficulties of the march. Encampment at* Kahnyounes. *Further march of the* Ottoman *army. Entrance into* Africa. *Encampment in the desert. March over the desert. Arrival at* El-Arish. *Regulations of the Grand Vizier. Arrival of fresh troops. Detachment sent off towards* Salahieh. *Serious disagreement in the* Turkish *camp. Storm in the desert. Deficiency of provender. Kampsin wind. Casual supply intercepted by* Bedouin Arabs. *Arrival in camp of a* French *deserter. Loss of camels. Embarkation of civil artificers for* Tineh. *March from* El-Arish. *Crossing the desert. Encampment at* Barrahcat. *March across the desert to* Theah. *Encampment there. March to* Bir-Denedar. *Overflowings of the* Nile. *Encampment at* Kantara. *March into* Salahieh. *Curious huts inhabited by* Arabs. *Flight of the* French *from* Salahieh. *Fortress of* Salaheih. *Debility occasioned by the Kampsin wind. Inhabitants of* Egypt. *March to* Korin. *Village of* Korin. *Precious stones.* Egyptian *partridges. Flocks of doves.* Belbeis. *Mode of getting in corn in* Egypt. *Oppressive heat. Appearance of the enemy.* Taher Pacha *detached in pursuit. Action between the* French *and* Taher Pacha, *in which the former were defeated. Ill state of discipline in the* Turkish *army.* Sackars. *March from* Belbeis *to* Meshtoule. *Encampment on the* Nile. *Water of the* Nile. *The* Delta. *Arrival of General* Hutchinson *in the Vizier's camp. Diseases in the* Turkish *camp. March to* Dagona. *Great pyramids of* Giza. *Diseases in the* British *army. March to* Shellacan. *New encampment on the banks of the* Nile. *Armistice agreed*

on with the French. *Fort* Shoulkouski *and the pyramids of* Giza *surrendered. Convention agreed upon.* Heliopolis. *Clouds of dust.* British *troops take possession of* Cairo. *Description of* Cairo. *Citadel. Grand aqueduct. Baths. The* Mekias, *or* Nilometer.

WHEN I interrupted my narrative to enter on the preceding digressions, I stated, that the steps preparatory to the march of the *Turkish* army had been taken on the 24th of *February*. At eight in the morning of the 25th this event was announced by the sound of the trumpet, the signal to strike tents; and at half past eleven three guns having been fired in the front of the Vizier's tent as a signal of departure, the whole of the *Ottoman* troops who composed his Highness's army, with the exception of those who had been sent off on the preceding days, were put in motion. Their effective force might, on a near calculation, amount to about twelve thousand men, consisting of Topgis, or cannoniers, janissaries, *Arnauts*, *Mamelukes*, *Dehlis*, *Asiatics*, *Tartars*, *Mograbians*, *Avarees*, and *Bedouin Arabs*. His *Britannic* Majesty's military mission marched with the Grand Vizier, Reis Effendi, and other state officers. This movement, which was to be considered as the commencement of the active operations of our *Ottoman* friends and allies, presented a scene truly novel and interesting. Previously to the departure of the troops, the Grand Vizier sent forward a Pacha with one of his tails, which was planted on the spot destined for his Highness's own particular encampment, and that of the state officers. Within the compass of this spot the ground of encampment for the *British* military mission was invariably to be included.

We reached the new ground of encampment at a little before three in the afternoon. It was situated near the village of *Yebna*, and about twelve miles distant from *Jaffa*, in a fine open plain surrounded by hills, and covered with herbage which was highly acceptable to the half famished cattle. A rivulet formed by the late rains supplied us with excellent water.

The Vizier's tent was known exteriorly by two gilt balls placed on the extremities of the tent poles; and near to it was displayed a large white flag, having on it an inscription in *Arabic* characters. The troops pitched their tents promiscuously, round those of their respective Pachas or chiefs, whose posts in the encampment had been marked out by the Pacha sent forwards with the Vizier's tail. The duties of this officer are very similar to those of our quarter-

master-general. On the march, the bands belonging to the Vizier, *Kia Bey*, and several of the principal Pachas, occasionally struck up a martial air of music. The Topgis, with their artillery, were distributed, and attached to the most distinguished of the Pachas; and no circumstance was omitted which could give an air of grandeur to this military spectacle.

In the evening Captain *Skipsey*, of his Majesty's sloop of war the *Termagant*, which we had descried in the morning off *Jaffa*, prior to our leaving the old ground of encampment, reached our new station, with despatches from Admiral Lord *Keith*, and Sir *Ralph Abercrombie*, to the Grand Vizer and Reis Effendi. He quitted us on the following day with a part of the despatches with which he was charged in reply, to repair to *Jaffa*, and wait there till the ensuing morning for those which were not yet in readiness to be forwarded. Previously to his departure from the encampment, Captain *Skipsey* was by order of his Highness the Vizier, invested with a pelice.

A detachment of *Albanians*, about six hundred strong, arrived in the camp on the 26th; and on the ensuing day General *Mustapha*, alias *Campbell*, reached us with despatches from Sir *Sydney Smith*. The General, who is by birth a *Scotchman*, had resided upwards of fifty years in *Turkey*, where he had embraced the *Mahomedan* religion, and had, by gradual promotions, attained the rank of Cumbaragi Bashi, or General of bombardiers, in the *Turkish* army. An implicit confidence having been reposed in his talents and fidelity, he was, in his early career, entrusted with the superintendence and construction of the military works in the *Turkish* empire, several of which, executed under his direction, are still in existence. At the time of this visit to the *Turkish* camp he was between seventy and eighty years of age, and appeared to be well informed, and to have received a polished education. He had been repeatedly attacked by the plague, relative to which disease he communicated to me a singular fact that had come within his knowledge. A female *Circassian* slave of great beauty was attacked by the plague, and sunk under the complaint; while her master, who had still continued an intercourse with her during her illness, escaped the infection. From this and other similar cases which have been recited to me, it would appear, that a certain susceptibility is necessary to the reception of the disease, or, in other words, that its contagious action is resisted by a certain state and condition of the body. Could this particular state

of the temperament be so well ascertained as to be produced by the means of art, the contagion might be effectually resisted, and its deleterious effects completely prevented. I may perhaps be thought too sanguine when I indulge in a hope, that this discovery, so essential to the happiness of mankind, or some other of paramount efficacy, will one day be brought to light.

A letter, dated at *El-Arish*, was received on the 28th from Captain *Lacey*, by which it appeared that the plague still continued to rage in the encampment at that place. We still continued healthy in our camp. Captain *Lacey's* servant suffered under an attack of malignant fever.

On the same day the six hundred *Albanians* who had joined the Vizier's camp on the 26th, quitted it abruptly, and directed their route towards *Acre*. This defection was supposed to have been occasioned by the want of money and provisions at our encampment.

On the 1st of *March* an *Arab* was sent off to the *Red Sea* with despatches from Colonel *Holloway*. Intelligence was received of the death of *Hassan Bey Djadavi*, a *Mameluke*, from whose zeal and enterprising spirit the Grand Vizier and *Ottoman* ministers had formed the highest expectations. He was destined to command the advanced body of the *Turkish* army, and was succeeded in this appointment by *Taher Pacha*, an *Albanian*. *Hassan Bey* sunk under an attack of the plague.

During the night there was a violent gale, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and heavy showers, which obliged the *New Adventure* transport once more to quit the road of *Jaffa*, and seek refuge at *Caiffa*. This tempestuous weather continued for several succeeding days without interruption.

On the 3d one of the Vizier's favourite attendants was attacked by plague, and died before midnight. The cause of contagion was traced to a pelice which had belonged to an individual recently cut off by this disease, having been given him to wear.

On the morning of the 4th, an account was brought to us of the death of artificer *Conway*, Captain *Lacey's* servant, at *El-Arish*. A letter was likewise received from *Jaffa*, with the particulars of the death of Mrs. *Comfort*, one of the women who accompanied the mission, and who expired on the preceding evening, after a short illness of thirty-six hours. As several of the symptoms of her attack gave rise to suspicions of plague, I instantly transmitted to *Jaffa* the necessary directions for the security of the

party of women and children at that place, recommending the use of the oily frictions, and the other means I have already described.

Intelligence was brought to us on the 5th, that the plague had made such ravages at *Cairo* as to have obliged the enemy to abandon the town, and pitch their tents withoutside the walls. We learned also, that this terrible scourge continued to rage with great violence at *El-Arish*, where a Pacha, together with several of the *Mamelukes*, and *Ragio*, dragoman to Captain *Lacey*, had been recently attacked. In consequence of the suppuration of the pestilential tumors, some hope of the latter was entertained.

I made a little excursion on the morning of the 7th to *Yebna*, situated on a hill, about two or three miles to the south-east of the encampment. It is conjectured that the rock *Etam*, where *Samson* was surprised by the *Philistines*, was at no remote distance from this town.

On the 8th I rode to the summit of a lofty hill, situated to the north-east of the camp, whence there was a very extensive and pleasing view of *Ramla*, distant in that direction about five miles; and to the south-east a fine view of the plains covered with rich pasturage. On sloping hills of an easy ascent, by which the plains were bordered, *Yebna*, *Ekron*, *Ashdod*, and *Ascalon*, all of them places of celebrity in the records of the sacred writings, were in sight. Having now reached the land of the *Philistines*, every surrounding spot was the scene of interesting recollections. *Ramla*, the ancient *Ramah*, was the abode of *Samuel;* and the giant *Goliath*, slain by *David*, was of *Gath*, situated to the east of *Ashdod*. In the valley of *Ekron* the children of *Israel* and the men of *Judah* took up arms, and pursued the *Philistines* to the gates of the city. When *David* was persecuted by *Saul*, he fled to *Gath*, where, as well as with *Samuel* at *Ramah*, he found shelter and hospitality.

Intelligence was received at this time from *El-Arish*, that *Ismael Pacha*, the commander in chief of the encampment there, having been attacked by a sudden fit of vomiting, had been carried off either by plague or *poison*. He was at an advanced period of life, having attained his sixtieth year, was brave, and not destitute of information. He laboured under a suspicion of being disaffected to the *Turkish* government, on which account he had spent a considerable time under the most alarming terrors and apprehensions; insomuch that he had been known to shift his position in his tent

several times in the course of a single night, from a dread of assassination. In general the plague had considerably abated of its violence at *El-Arish*.

Colonel *Holloway* had recently had several conferences with the Grand Vizier, with a view to recommend to his Highness, and indeed to urge him with all due earnestness, to advance with his army towards *Grand Cairo*. The effect of these solicitations was, that on the 9th in the morning the janissaries, together with several small detachments, marched forward. On the same day several *Tartars* arrived with treasure and other supplies from *Constantinople*, having passed through *Acre* on their route. From this circumstance it appeared that our further progress would not be long delayed.

A corps of *Dehlis*, amounting to about four hundred and fifty, arrived at the encampment on the 10th from *Acre*. They formed a part of the five thousand troops promised by *Djezzar Pacha*, who now manifested his intention to co-operate strenuously with the combined *British* and *Turkish* forces against the common enemy. There being a scarcity of barley in the camp, the rations for our horses were diminished. The artillery was this day sent forward, and three days provisions issued to the army, with a notice to be in readiness to march on the following morning. To announce the march of the Vizier's army, several Chaouses rode through every part of the encampment, proclaiming at intervals that at such an hour the Sadre Azhim, or Grand Vizier, would move his camp to such a spot.

Owing to the unsettled state of the weather, and the bad roads, which prevented the guns from being carried forward, the artillery were, on the 11th, ordered to halt, and the march of the army postponed until the ensuing day. In the mean time the Vizier sent advanced detachments to repair the roads.

On the 12th, at sun-rise, the trumpet was sounded as a notice to march, and the camels, with the tents, baggage, and camp equipage, sent forward. The order of the march, on our quitting the ground of encampment at eleven o'clock, was as follows: The troops being stationed in front, were followed by his Highness's tartavan, or *Turkish* palankin, with nine led horses, the Vizier, being surrounded by his guards, music, and attendants. Next came the tartavan of the Kai Bey, and seven led horses, with his Excellency, guards, music, and attendants. The tartavan of the Reis Effendi followed, together with five led horses, his Excel-

lency, guards, and attendants. The *British* military mission succeeded; and the rear was brought up by the tartavan of the Tefterdar, and five led horses, with his Excellency, guards, and attendants. The military treasures are invariably carried with the Tefterdar.

The heavy rains which fell on our marching off the ground incommoded us not a little, and occasioned many disasters to the baggage and tents. After having proceeded about twelve miles, in the performance of which the rains continued with little interruption, we reached, at five in the afternoon, a fine level country, which had been rendered swampy by the long continuance of wet weather; and encamped near a river, having over it a remarkably wide bridge. To the south of us, on a hill distant about three miles, was situated a village which the *Arabs* call *Esdad*, probably what was called *Eshtaol* in the scriptural writings. During the whole of this day's march we skirted the sandy hillocks near the sea shore.

We were informed that the Vizier would halt at our new ground of encampment until the 14th, to give time to the camels and other animals, worn out with fatigue, to recover themselves. In the event this proved to be absolutely necessary, as a part of the tents and baggage had been either dropped or left on the road, and did not reach the ground until that day. In the mean time both officers and men suffered considerably from the want of their tents. The difficulties by which the march was attended will be conceived when I state, that in the performance of it no less than two hundred and ten camels perished.

On the 13th we had sufficient leisure to look about us, and perceived that several small *Arab* villages were situated on the neighbouring eminences. They were inhabited by the class of Fellahs, or *Arab* husbandmen, whom I have already described, and who were for the greater part *Mahomedans*. They brought to the camp fresh butter of an excellent quality, and a kind of cheese which resembled our cream cheese in *England*, together with eggs, milk, vegetables, and yourt, which they call *Labban*. The *Bedouin Arabs* tendered us also for sale kymack of a good quality.

An *Arab* sheick arrived on the above day from *Salahieh*, with a quantity of fine dates, and other presents for the Vizier.

The camels having been laden on the 14th at day-break, and every other preparation made for our departure, we quitted the ground at eight o'clock. The morning was uncommonly plea-

sant; and after an hour spent very agreeably on the march, we passed through *Esdad*, a wretched village, composed of a few mud huts. In pursuing our route through a delightful country, we came to *Ashdod*, called by the *Greeks Azotus*, and under that name mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, a town of great antiquity, provided with two small entrance gates. In passing through this place we saw several fragments of columns, capitals, cornices, &c. of marble. Towards the centre is a handsome mosque, with a beautiful minaret. By the *Arab* inhabitants *Ashdod* is entitled *Mezdel*. Two miles to the south, on a hill, is a ruin, having in its centre a lofty column still standing entire. The delightful verdure of the surrounding plains, together with a great abundance of fine old olive-trees, rendered the scene charmingly picturesque. In the villages, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables, are cultivated abundantly by the inhabitants; and the fertile and extensive plains yield an ample produce of corn. At this time the wheat was just coming into ear, the harvest taking place so early as towards the latter end of *April*, or beginning of *May*.

In prosecuting our march, it was the custom to halt twice in the course of each day, when a small but convenient tent was pitched for his Highness the Vizier. On the first of these halts he took his dinner, coffee, and other refreshments. I neglected to observe, that on the first day's march we partook of fruits and coffee with his Highness. He occasionally rode on horseback, and at other times in his tartavan; as was also the case with the principal officers of state, who, as well as their chief, avoided subjecting themselves to any considerable degree of toil. The customary rate of the march was about three miles an hour; and agreeably to this progress the distance of any place which lay before us was calculated by the *Turks*, who reckon not by leagues, but by hours. After a pleasant march of sixteen miles, we reached, at five o'clock, the ground destined for our evening's halt, and encamped near a river which supplied us with excellent water, and which was provided with a bridge of stone. In this river tradition reports that *Dirce*, the divinity worshipped at *Ascalon*, was, in bathing herself, metamorphosed into a fish. *Ascalon* was distant from us about three miles, in the direction of the sea-shore. The *British* military mission occupied an eminence; and in the valley beneath the *Turks* fixed their encampment. The river, after taking several windings, appeared to empty itself into a valley to the westward, towards *Ascalon*. From the position we had taken up we had a

commanding view of the surrounding country, which was decorated with the finest scenery. As well as that through which we had recently passed, it appeared to us like an earthly paradise, when contrasted with the barren and sandy hills in the vicinity of *Jaffa*, to the cheerless aspect of which we had been accustomed for nearly nine months. The camp surrounded the ruins of an old village, called *Mouta-moud*, near to which were several groups of fig-trees, whose appearance announced them to be nearly as old as the ruinous buildings with which they were connected. The fertile plains which extended themselves around us in every direction, afforded excellent pasture for cattle, and had received a new verdure from the late falls of rain, by which the growth of the corn had been also much forwarded. There was so great a scarcity of this essential object of consumption in the camp, that the Vizier was under the necessity of altering his plan, and of marching forward to *Gaza* the next morning. The unfortunate horses, who had suffered so much from the fatigues of the preceding marches, were left without barley, and were almost in as deplorable a condition as the camels, to whom the wet weather had been extremely unfavourable. The latter being accustomed to the parching heats of the deserts, in which there is an almost perpetual drought, subsist there under circumstances which would subject other animals to perish through hunger and thirst. The climate of the deserts, for which they appear to have been formed, may therefore be considered as natural to them; but they cannot endure moisture, however hardy in other respects, and powerful in supporting the burdens with which they are charged. That their free and docile nature is much abused, was manifested on the route to *Esdud*, the second day's march, when the roads were rendered almost impracticable by the torrents of rain which poured down, and when, as I have already stated, a very considerable number of these laborious and useful animals perished.

During the greater part of the night the *Turks* were occupied in preparing for their departure; and on the 15th at day-break the camels were laden. Before we quitted the ground, I availed myself of the little leisure which was afforded me to make a short excursion into the adjacent country. I rode to the summit of a lofty hill, whence I saw to the north-east, at the distance of a mile and a half from the camp, a populous village, the mosque of which was provided with a minaret of considerable elevation. The buildings of *Ascalon* were not perceptible; but the olive-trees by

which it was surrounded clearly announced its position near to the sea-side. We were told by several of the inhabitants who came to the camp, that this place contained a great variety of fragments of columns, cornices, and other architectural ornaments of beautiful marble, which *Djezzar Pacha* had attempted to remove some years before, but had been prevented by the inhabitants, who are exclusively of the race of *Arabs*, and who manifested, by their obstinacy on this occasion, the stubbornness of their nation, rather than the value they attached to these fine vestiges of antiquity.

The troops quitted the ground at half past eight o'clock, and after a short but agreeable march, halted within three miles of *Gaza*, the place where we were next to encamp, and which was nine miles distant from the ground we had abandoned. The *Turks* took their customary refreshment; and we were glad to follow their example during the short interval which the halt afforded. Our position was on the edge of a very fine and extensive plain, adjacent to which were several groves of olive-trees. We were there met by Captain *Lacey*, who had quitted *El-Arish* on the preceding day, and was accompanied by his interpreter *Ragio*, now in a state of recovery from his attack of the plague at *Gaza*.

In pursuing our route towards *Gaza*, the view became still more interesting and agreeable, the groves of olive-trees extending from the place where we had halted to the town, in the front of which a fine avenue of these trees was planted. *Gaza* is situated on an eminence, and is rendered picturesque by the number of fine minarets which rise majestically above the buildings, and by the beautiful date trees which are interspersed. At half past twelve o'clock we reached the ground destined for our encampment, the *Turks* pitching their tents in a plain to the eastward of the town, at the distance of about a mile from which we took our station on a commanding height. In approaching *Gaza* the road was crouded by male and female *Arabs*, the latter of whom welcomed his Highness the Vizier and the other *Turkish* chiefs, by a most unharmonious and screeching noise. The troops which had been sent forward some time before, were drawn up, and lined the road from the town to his Highness's tent.

It appeared to be the intention of the Vizier to make some stay on the present ground of encampment; and as there was no barley in store to issue to the camels, horses, mules, and asses, these ani-

mals, the number of whom was now estimated at no less than fifty thousand, were turned out to graze.

The hill on which the mission was encamped intersected several extensive plains, the soil of which, being of a superior quality, would have richly repaid the inhabitants for the labour of cultivation, had they bestowed on it an appropriate attention. They appeared, however, to have been deterred from doing this by the recent visit paid them by the *French* troops, as well as by the expected arrival of the *Turkish* army, whose presence they had almost equal reason to dread. There was accordingly in these plains but little appearance of cultivation, at the same time that every advantage was taken of the pasturage they afforded. Over their surface numerous flocks of sheep and herds of oxen were scattered. The latter, like those we met with in every part of *Syria*, were small, their size not exceeding that of an *Alderney* cow.

So great was the scarcity of barley in the camp, that, being under the necessity of purchasing a supply for my horse, I paid, in the currency of the country, a sum nearly equal to seven shillings *English* for a measure containing about a gallon.

On the 16th I went to *Gaza* to see *Ragio*, Captain *Lacey's* interpreter, and visited the quarter inhabited by the *Christians*, who have, as well as every other religious sect, a particular district assigned to them in each of the places where they reside. On entering the town to the eastward, I passed through a small gateway, near to which it is recorded that *Samson* acquired so much celebrity by carrying off the gates of the city, and where, having afterwards fallen into the hands of his enemies the *Philistines*, he threw down a building, and buried beneath its ruins himself and three thousand of his adversaries.

The suburbs of *Gaza* are composed of wretched mud huts; but withinside the town, the buildings make a much better appearance than those we had in general met with in *Syria*. The streets are of a moderate breadth. I went to the bazar to purchase a few necessary articles, but found it very indifferently supplied. Many fragments of statues, columns, &c. of marble, were seen in the walls and buildings in different parts of the town.

In a valley lying to the east of the hill on which *Gaza* is situated I afterwards visited the ruins of a large mosque, the walls of which were of a remarkable thickness. Over the entrance I observed several pieces of *Turkish* sculpture on free-stone, in a good state of preservation. Within the building several plain marble

columns lay dispersed on the ground. According to a tradition maintained by the inhabitants of *Gaza*, they had been conveyed thither by a *Sangiac* in the course of the last century To the eastward of the town I perceived also the ruins of several works which had been blown up by the *French* at the time they took possession of *Gaza*. During their stay there I was informed that the plague swept off five hundred of their men. Their inroad into *Syria* was indeed marked by disasters of almost every description, not less than twelve thousand of their best troops having, according to authentic accounts, perished either by the sword, by disease, by hunger, or by fatigue.

When at *Gaza* I paid a visit to the governor, by whom I was very politely entertained. He was indisposed, as was likewise his son, who laboured under ophthalmia, a disease which I observed to be very prevalent among the inhabitants, many of whom were led through the streets totally blind.

The suburbs and environs of *Gaza* are rendered infinitely agreeable by a number of large gardens, cultivated with the nicest care, which lie in a direction north and south of the town; while others of the same description run to a considerable distance westward. The numerous plantations of olive and date-trees which are interspersed, contribute greatly to the picturesque effect of the scene exhibited by the surrounding plains. These, on our arrival, were overspread with flowers, the variegated colours of which displayed every tint and every hue. Among these were the chrysanthemum, scarlet ranunculus, lupin, pheasant eye, tulip, chinaaster, dwarf iris, lentil, daisy, &c. all of them growing wild and abundantly, with the exception of the lupin, which was cultivated in patches regularly ploughed and sowed, with a view to collect the seeds, which the inhabitants employ at their meals, more especially to thicken their ragouts. The few corn fields which lay at a distance displayed the promise of a rich golden harvest; and the view of the sea, distant about a league, tended to diversify still more the animated features of this luxuriant scene.

If a deficiency could be urged, not of the bounties which nature had bestowed, but arising from the improvidence of the cultivators, it was that of the grasses, which ought to have been sown from time to time to render the pasturage good and nourishing for the cattle. In the state, however, in which we found the plots surrounding the encampment, our half famished beasts found some solace and refreshment.

From the eminence on which we had taken up our military station, we descried in the evening a sail standing off and on the coast. The wind being contrary, she was still in sight, in nearly the same situation, on the morning of the 17th. We entertained a hope that she was laden with barley, the want of which was much felt in the camp.

On the 18th several vessels hove in sight, steering from the northward; and a messenger, mounted on a hedgin, arrived in the camp, with the pleasing intelligence that the *French* had retired from *Belbeis*, after having blown up and destroyed the works.

In consequence of a report circulated in the evening that an *English* frigate had been seen off *El-Arish*, it was resolved to despatch an *English* officer to that place, to receive any information with which she might be charged for the Grand Vizier. There was now some prospect of a supply of corn, the vessels mentioned above having reached the port of *Gaza* from *Jaffa*, from which place an ample provision of bread had also reached the camp by land. It was expected that these supplies would enable the army to move forward without loss of time.

In making a morning's excursion to the sea-shore, being attracted thither by the number of vessels which had hove in sight, and for the arrival of which we so anxiously panted, I visited the port or landing-place of *Gaza*, an open beach highly dangerous to boats attempting to land, more especially with cargoes, the great surf which constantly beats on the shore exposing them at every instant to the risk of swamping. Several small vessels, laden with corn and provisions for the *Turkish* army, were lying off at anchor, and sending on shore these supplies in their boats.

My excursion led me through the delightful gardens of *Gaza*, which are very extensive. They are filled with a great variety of choice fruit-trees, such as the fig, the mulberry, the pomegranate, the apricot, the peach, and the almond, together with a few lemon and orange-trees. There are also large spots set aside for the cultivation of tobacco; and it being the season for the removal of the plants, the inhabitants were busied in placing them in regular rows. The enclosures for the cultivation of this plant were fenced in with the prickly pear-tree. The *Pharaoh* fig-tree, a species of sycamore, the fruit of which the inhabitants eat when ripe, was also cultivated.

Within two miles of *Gaza* I passed through a village, in which the cottages were a superior kind of mud huts, constructed of mud

bricks baked in the sun, with a roof composed of the trunks of large trees, covered with a thick layer of mud, which serves for a garden. The common mallow, a vegetable which the inhabitants eat when boiled, and of which they are very fond, grew abundantly on these earth-clad roofs, the verdant surface of which would have prevented me from recognizing the village until I came close to it, had it not been for the minaret of the mosque, a certain indication of the existence of buildings on the spot. On my return in the afternoon I was told that a herd of antelopes were grazing on a hill adjacent to the encampment. Having engaged a party, we rode out with our guns; but the extraordinary fleetness of these animals soon eluded our pursuit. We saw large flocks of quails, which are very abundant in this part of *Syria*, as are also the jackals, by whose lamentable howlings we were nightly infested in the camp. Probably these were the animals which *Samson* made use of to destroy the harvests of the *Philistines*.

The necessary arrangements were made on the 19th for the future progress and active operations of the *Ottoman* army, with a view to which *Mahomed Pacha* was appointed *Seraskier*, or commander of the troops under the Vizier; and *Taher Pacha* nominated to the command of an advanced body of mounted *Arnauts*. Captain *Lacey*, with a small detachment of the royal artillery and royal military artificers, was ordered to accompany *Mahomed Pacha;* and Captain *Leake*, of the royal artillery, also at the head of a small detachment, was to accompany *Taher Pacha*. These officers, both *British* and *Turkish*, were furnished with instructions, copies of which were respectively exchanged between the Grand Vizier and Colonel *Holloway*. Previously to his departure with *Taher Pacha*, Captain *Leake* was invested with a pelice by order of the Vizier.

A corps of about four hundred and fifty cavalry, sent by *Djezzar Pacha*, arrived in the encampment at this time. The Grand Vizier detached two thousand of his troops towards *El-Arish*, for which destination *Taher Pacha* was to set out in the course of a day or two.

A discharge of cannon was made on the morning of the 20th, on the occasion of the appointment of *Mahomed Pacha* to the post and dignity of Seraskier. This event was also proclaimed to every part of the *Turkish* army. The Vizier shifted his tent to the centre of the encampments.

Further accounts were on the 21st brought to the camp, to corroborate the reports respecting the landing and successful progress of the *British* troops in *Egypt*. On the following day *Taher Pacha*, accompanied by Captain *Leake*, of the royal artillery, and his detachment, set off for *El-Arish* with the advanced cavalry.

In a visit which I paid on the 23d to the Reis Effendi, who laboured under an ophthalmic complaint, his Excellency imparted to me the pleasing intelligence that the *Turkish* troops were in general very healthy, and that the plague had entirely ceased its ravages.

On the 24th the weather was uncommonly stormy and tempestuous, insomuch that the torrents of rain which fell washed away the soil from around the tent-pegs, leaving many of the tents themselves to fall to the ground.

An *Arab*, who had left *Salahieh* three days before, brought advice on the 25th, that there were four hundred *French* only at that place. When the account of the landing of the *British* was brought to General *Regnier*, he was at *Belbeis*, and instantly collected his troops, amounting to about four thousand, and proceeded to *Cairo*. From the statement of this individual it appeared that the General was attacked on his route by the *Arabs*.

Such were at this time the embarrassments of the *Turkish* army, from a scarcity of specie for the payment of the troops, that the principal *Ottoman* officers were driven to the necessity of subscribing from three to five thousand piastres each, to furnish a momentary relief.

A corps of cavalry, consisting of from five to six hundred, arrived in the camp on the above day. The *New Adventure* transport was ordered to *Alexandria* with despatches. In the evening a heavy firing was heard from the westward.

Orders were issued on the 26th for the army to advance; but on the return of the persons who had been sent forward to inspect the state of the roads, it appeared, that the waters from the late falls of rain were so much out as to oblige the Vizier to counteract the orders he had given. The janissaries, however, with the Topgis, and their trains of artillery, were sent forward, to proceed to *Kahnyounes*, distant from the encampment about twelve miles. We had, on the preceding evening, been supplied with fresh camels, as a step preparatory to our march. They were of the *Arabian* breed, smaller, and more slender than those commonly employed in *Syria*,

but hardier, and capable of enduring great fatigues. Sixty of these animals were attached to the *British* mission, and, in consequence of a dispute which had arisen between one of our people and an *Albanian*, it was settled that the *Arab* drivers should take charge of the baggage.

In the evening despatches from Sir *Ralph Abercrombie* and Admiral Lord *Keith* were brought to the Vizier.

On the 28th, at ten in the morning, the army began its march, the baggage having been sent off at a very early hour. Previously to our quitting the ground, further despatches were received from Sir *Ralph Abercrombie* and Admiral Lord *Keith*, the contents of which the Vizier read and communicated at our first halt. We were then six miles distant from *Gaza*, and had been obliged to cross a river, formed by the late very abundant falls of rain, the waters of which were so high, and the current so strong and impetuous, that the passage was effected by the army with great difficulty, several of the camels, with the baggage, tents, &c. having had a very narrow escape from destruction. The despatches contained the glorious news of the success of the *British* troops in *Egypt* since their landing, detailing the capture of *Aboukir*, as well as of the three actions which had terminated so favourably to the *British* arms, and in which the *French* had lost four thousand men, comprehending that of three of their Generals. On our reaching, at five in the afternoon, our new ground of encampment at *Kahnyounes*, the Vizier fired a royal salute of twenty-one guns, to celebrate the above events; and in the evening, at sun-set, we heard distinctly a discharge of eleven guns, which appeared also to have been fired as a salute by the advanced troops.

Our day's march had been extremely pleasant; and we now occupied a dry and elevated ground, supplying us with excellent water. *Kahnyounes* is a small village, situated in a plain on the border of the desert. From the rising ground on which the mission was encamped to the eastward, it exhibited a very pleasing appearance, containing not only a handsome mosque, but a ruinous castle, which added greatly to the picturesque effect. The *Turks* had taken up their position close to the village, the inhabitants of which are exclusively *Arabs*. The fine plains through which we had passed this day, on our route thither, afforded excellent pasturage for cattle, and contained a greater proportion of grasses and clover than I had seen in any other part of the country.

At day-break of the 29th the signal was made to march; and by eight o'clock the whole of the army was in motion, with the most favourable weather for its progress, and a fine refreshing breeze from the westward, to add to the gaiety which the glad tidings we had received had diffused over every countenance. Immediately on our quitting the village we entered on the desert, in which I observed a shrub, resembling our furze bush, shooting up at intervals from beneath the sand. After a march of about two hours, we reached the boundary which separates *Asia* from *Africa*.

At this place, and in the vicinity of a well, which promised us a supply of good water, we made a halt, and afterwards rode between two columns of *Egyptian* granite, erected there, we were told, to mark distinctly the limits which define each of these quarters of the globe. Several portions of the same material lay scattered on the ground, apparently connected in past ages with buildings erected on the spot.

Our late march was not so dreary and unpleasant as we had reason to apprehend; but we were told that the desert, in proportion as we should penetrate still further, would assume a more dismal and solitary aspect. At one o'clock we arrived at a place called by the *Arabs*, *Zaca*, or *Sheick Sahzwych*, distant about sixteen miles from *Kahnyounes*, where, for the first time, we pitched our tents in a desert. We could not complain of the quality of the water we met with, notwithstanding it was blended with a considerable portion of sand. We saw the holes, which were still open, said to be dug by the *French* for their corn magazines. The desert exhibited an appearance sufficiently barren; but we contrived to pick up a few shrubs for the purpose of cooking. Barley was still so scarce in the camp, that it sold at two piastres and an half, nearly four shillings *English* the feed.

We left *Zaca* at seven in the morning of the 30th, in the midst of a thick fog, which was extremely disagreeable, and the more so as our tents and baggage had been sent forward very early, insomuch that we could neither shift ourselves, nor procure any shelter on our halts. Our small party, hitherto unprovided with horses, suffered greatly from the intense heat, as well as from the fatigues necessarily attendant on a march over the heavy sands. The Vizier was not an unconcerned spectator of the sufferings to which the troops were thus exposed, and promised to furnish them, on the subsequent marches, either with horses or camels. After a march of nearly sixteen miles, we arrived at *El-Arish* at one o'clock. In

approaching the encampment before that place, the Grand Vizier was met by *Taher Pacha*, at the head of a large party of the troops, who had been marched out for that purpose. We pitched our tents on a barren sand, at the distance of about half a mile from the sea-shore, to the north of the fortress. Several vessels were lying at anchor, and their crews employed in landing the cargoes of provisions, barley, &c. At *El-Arish* the barley was sold at forty paras the measure. The *Turkish* ships of war, lately arrived from *Aboukir*, were also lying off the port.

The troops encamped at *El-Arish* were healthy, having had no appearance of plague among them for the last fortnight. Shortly after our arrival, I visited *Taher Pacha*, with whom I took coffee, and who sent to our camp ready dressed provisions, which were highly acceptable. We were supplied with excellent water, furnished by the late heavy rains which had fallen on the mountains. The prospect of the country around us, the surface of which was almost entirely sand, with here and there a few small shrubs growing in tufts, was wretched and dreary. The village of *El-Arish*, near to the ruins of which a fort was still standing, had been destroyed by the *French*, who had, when they captured the place, cut down nearly the whole of the date-trees by which it was ornamented. It was situated at the distance of two miles and an half from the sea. Our camp was supplied with oranges, lemons, raisins, dried figs, and other fruits, brought by the merchant-vessels from *Cyprus*, and the price of which was extravagantly high. With the exception of onions, no vegetables were to be obtained.

The Vizier took measures, on the 31st, for the speedy departure of the army from the ground it then occupied. According to the arrangements which had been made at *Gaza* the troops were in future to march in three divisions.

In consequence of demands recently made by the *Arnauts*, who had had a meeting to debate on their grievances, respecting the future supply to be made to them of water, biscuit, and barley, the Grand Vizier adopted the following regulations for the troops: In the first place, that no other tents or baggage, except such as should be found indispensably necessary, should be carried on the march. Secondly, that all such tents and baggage as should be useless at the moment, should follow the army. And, lastly, that the camels should be employed for the express purpose of carrying the water, barley, and biscuit, together with such tents, and such a proportion of baggage as might be allowed to accompany the

army.—I dreaded, I must confess, the consequences of these regulations to our people, who would thus be left without tents to shelter them from the effects of a hot and parching sun, and who were not, like the *Turkish* troops, inured to the climate and accustomed to the privations to which the latter had been habituated from an early age. Under these circumstances, which gave rise to bitter and distressing reflections, I lamented the nature of the service in which they were engaged, and the melancholy situation in which I saw them plunged.

Two thousand five hundred troops arrived in camp on the evening of the above day. They consisted principally of the *Arabs*, *Avarees*, who inhabit the eastern desert, the western parts of which are occupied by the *Mograbians*.

It was finally settled on the 1st of *April*, that a certain portion of the baggage and tents should be carried with the army; and that the remainder should be left in the charge of a trusty and responsible person, to follow its movements with all convenient despatch.

Taher Pacha, accompanied by Captain *Leake*, marched on the 2d towards *Salahieh*, with three thousand men, and three pieces of artillery. Summons to the garrisons of *Tineh* and *Salahieh* were delivered to Captain *Leake* by Colonel *Holloway*, under the authority of the Grand Vizier. *Mahomed Pacha* arrived in the encampment from *Gaza*, with three thousand men, and four pieces of artillery.

Much firing among the *Turkish* troops was heard in the camp on the 3d. It was occasioned by a violent dispute between two companies of janissaries, the 37th and 65th, who, in the division of a quantity of barley which they had found and appropriated to themselves, had come to hostilities. In this conflict several of them were killed, and many others wounded. It happened that an *Arnaut*, who was passing by during the affray, received a slight wound. This man made an immediate representation to his corps, that it was the intention of the janissaries to fall on and butcher the *Arnauts* without distinction. The effect of this mis-statement was, that the latter had recourse to their arms, and were proceeding to the most alarming measures, which were, however, fortunately prevented by the strenuous interference of the principal *Turkish* officers in the camp.

During the whole of the morning it blew a violent gale, which raised in the air tremendous clouds of sand, extremely harrassing to

the eyes. At one o'clock there was a hail storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning. In the afternoon the violence of the wind was not abated; but it was attended by heavy showers, which impeded the elevation of the sands: The impulsion they received was, however, so great, that large hillocks were suddenly formed in different parts. The vessels were driven by the gale from *El-Arish*, so as to subject us to much eventual distress.

In the evening I rode to the fort, a square building provided with four towers, one at each of the angles. The *French* had begun two bastions, which they had not time to finish; and to these Major *Fletcher*, of the royal engineers, made some additions. Originally, the fort stood in the centre of the village, which was now a heap of ruins.

The high winds, and the drifting of the sands, continued to annoy us greatly on the 4th. On the following day there was not merely a scarcity, but an absolute want, of barley in the camp, insomuch that the horses and other animals, deprived of pasturage since our arrival at *El-Arish*, were left without food. As the blowing weather rendered the return of the vessels driven out to sea impracticable, the Grand Vizier sent to *Gaza*, about fifty miles distant, for a small supply of barley.

Mahomed Pacha, with eight thousand men, and five pieces of artillery, marched on the same day. He was accompanied by Captain *Lacey*, of the royal engineers, who was invested, previously to his departure, with a police.

It was officially announced by the Reis Effendi, in the evening, that the Vizier would march forward on the 9th. His excellency sent twelve horses for the dismounted men belonging to the mission. I was sorry to learn from him that four cases of plague had occurred on the preceding day in the camp.

An individual died of plague on the 6th, within fifty yards of our tents. The indifference of the *Turks* to this disease was truly surprising. *Ibrahim Bey* was positively encamped on the burial ground of *El-Arish*, where the bodies of several thousands of persons, who had fallen victims to that disease during the course of the last six weeks, were interred. His own tent covered a part of the graves!

This being the fourth day our unfortunate horses had passed without food, we made a strong representation in their behalf, in consequence of which a small proportion of damaged biscuit-dust and decayed rice was issued to them. To such an extremity had

these animals been reduced by hunger, that they had eaten their halters, together with the dung, and whatever lay within their reach. Several of them, as well as many of the camels, had perished. Our own situation, reduced as we were to bad biscuit and water, was almost as deplorable.

Riley, the person who had been sent with despatches, returned on the morning of the 7th. He had exchanged his despatches with an *English* officer commanding a schooner; but the vessel on board which he had embarked on his return, having been shipwrecked, those he was entrusted to bring back were unfortunately lost. He reported, that the Capitan Pacha had reached *Aboukir* with ten thousand men; but that *Damietta* was still in the possession of the *French*.

We were exposed on the 9th to a true kampsin. The heat and closeness of the air were so extremely oppressive, as to induce an extraordinary langour and faintness. The atmosphere was hazy throughout; and the wind blew on the body as if it had passed through the medium of a heated oven. During the continuance of this morbid state of the weather, it was from the south-east, south, and south-west.

In the evening several vessels appeared off the coast, but they could not come to anchor, on account of a smart and unfavourable breeze from the south-west. In the mean time the Vizier received a small supply of barley from *Gaza*. The party by which it was escorted, had, on its return, been attacked by a band of *Bedouin Arabs*, who had taken several of the mules, and killed one of the people.

Five of the above vessels anchored on the 10th, and landed eight hundred *Arnauts* from *Constantinople*, together with a supply of corn, which was highly acceptable.

Intelligence reached us on the 12th, that *Salahieh* had been taken possession of by *Taher Pacha*, and by the troops who had quitted the encampment a few days before. It appeared that on the approach of the *Turkish* forces, the *French*, about five hundred strong, had made a precipitate retreat towards *Cairo*. Previous to their departure, they had destroyed the works in the interior of the place, and set fire to the buildings.

A *French* deserter, who came into camp, and surrendered himself to the Vizier, reported, that he had left *Damietta* four days before, having travelled alone, and on foot, from *Tineh*, and remained during three days without water. He represented the

French at *Damietta* as being in such critical circumstances, that they would rejoice at the approach of the *Turkish* army, to furnish them with a pretext for relinquishing the place.

A salute was fired in the camp on the occasion of the capture of *Salahieh*, an account of which was transmitted over land to the commander in chief of the *British* forces.

During the night we lost the greater part of the camels, together with their drivers, who had fled to the mountains. This unfortunate event was likely to subject the army to great risks, and very serious difficulties, since our speedy departure from *El-Arish* was thus rendered impracticable. Detachments of cavalry were on the 13th, sent off in their pursuit. Thus, with the above loss, the occasional deprivation of provisions, the plague, and the frequent intestine quarrels among the *Turkish* soldiery, we were surrounded, in our forlorn situation in the desert, by a train of threatening evils, among which may be enumerated, pestilence, and famine, and battle, and murder, and sudden death.

Several vessels anchored in the road. It was reported that a part of those which had been driven off by the late gales, had been wrecked on the adjacent coast.

A considerable number of vessels laden with corn came to anchor on the 14th. To enable us to pass the desert with greater ease, it was determined to send the spare tents and heavy baggage by water to *Tineh*. For this purpose eleven tents, and such of the baggage as was not indispensably necessary to the mission, were embarked on board a *Turkish* vessel bound to that place, together with gunner *Foster*, and the whole of the civil artificers, whose services would not be necessary in the interim. Five tents only were retained for the party. The Vizier and principal *Turkish* officers attended on the beach, to superintend the embarkation of the artillery and stores destined for *Tineh*, as well as to prevent any confusion which might result from the landing of the barley. After such an interval of distress as had been experienced in the camp, it was natural to presume that the troops would manifest great impatience on the landing of the supplies.

The camels which had been carried off by their drivers were still missing. Two hundred, however, of these animals were brought in on the 15th by a sheick, who, after having received a handsome present, set off with his camels and people in the night; at which time a hedgin, the property of one of the dragomen belonging to the mission, was stolen.

An *English* schooner, commanded by Lieutenant *Milne*, arrived on the 17th, having on board Major *Missett*, with despatches. We learned through this channel that Major *M'Kerras*, of the engineers, had been killed, and Major *Fletcher* made prisoner, in a reconnoitring party on the water, previously to the landing of the *British* army. A *French* fleet with seven thousand troops was expected at *Alexandria* from *Toulon*. *L'Africaine*, one of the frigates belonging to this fleet, had been captured by the *English* frigate the *Phœbe*, Captain *Barlow*. The *English*, under the command of Colonel *Spencer*, and the *Turks*, with the Capitan Pacha, were before *Rosetta*, which was expected to fall very speedily.

An overland despatch to the two *British* commanders in chief was sent off by an *Arab;* and an order transmitted by the Vizier to *Mahomed Pacha*, to send a body of *Turkish* cavalry to act with the *British* army.

At six in the morning of the 19th the trumpet was sounded to prepare for the march. In consequence of the scarcity of camels, the Vizier was to move forward with a part only of the *Turkish* army. For the same reason the party belonging to the mission to march with the Vizier's detachment, was confined to Colonel *Holloway*, Major *Hope*, Mr. *Whiteman*, secretary, Mr. *Pink*, draughtsman, myself, a serjeant, and five men. The others were to follow with the remainder of the *Turkish* army, as soon as beasts of burden could be procured. Strict orders were given to keep a watchful eye over the camel-drivers, in crossing the desert, as there was a possibility of their deserting with their camels—a disaster which would expose the whole of the army to the risk of perishing on its passage.

The Vizier quitted the ground of encampment at noon; and at three in the afternoon we followed. Prior to our departure, Major *Missett* embarked for *Aboukir*, with answers from the Vizier and Colonel *Holloway* to the despatches with which he was charged.

After a very agreeable march of two hours along the sea-shore, we arrived at the wells of *Messoudieh*, the place where the traveller takes his supply of water, before he proceeds to cross the remaining part of the desert. Neither habitation nor inhabitant was to be seen; nor was there so much as the appearance of brush-wood to diversify the surface of the arid sands. It was with difficulty that a few dried vegetables could be raked together to heat a

little coffee. By digging wells in the sands to the depth of two or three feet, water was, however, readily procured: and notwithstanding we were so near to the sea-shore, it was good and sweet. As the route from this station to *Catieh* occupies three days, in the course of which no drinkable water can be procured, it was necessary to make an appropriate provision of this necessary article; and for this purpose we were furnished with the skins of goats properly prepared. The camels and other animals were laden with biscuit, barley, and water, the three essentials for the crossing of the desert.

The Reis Effendi, who came up after us with the remainder of the *Turkish* army, informed us that when the troops commanded by *Taher Pacha* arrived at *Salahieh*, they pursued the enemy, several of whom they killed in their flight. Among the pursuers, there were several *Moors*, who were well mounted, and very expert in the use of their fire-arms, which they discharge with great effect when on full speed. Their chief was unfortunately killed in the attack.

At midnight our baggage was sent off under an escort; and at six in the morning of the 20th, we proceeded on our route. At the expiration of two hours and a half we halted for three quarters of an hour; and at half past one reached our new ground of encampment, *Barrahcat*, where we immediately pitched our tents. This spot had been evidently the bed of a salt lake in past ages, large quantities of marine shells lying scattered on its surface, together with much saline matter. We took the precaution to dig wells; but the water was so salt and brackish as to be unfit for the cattle. On subjecting it to an analysis, I found it to contain a large proportion of common salt. The progress we had made on this day's march was about fifteen miles; and in pursuing our route we were gratified by the view of the surprising visual deception, which the *French* term *mirage*, and which has been described with great ingenuity by *Monge*, of the *French* National Institute. It is peculiar to the desert, and presents the distant appearance of water with such an air of truth and reality, that the shadows of the camels who were in advance, seemed to be reflected on the apparent watery surface. To give a more extraordinary effect to the illusion, the bodies of these animals appeared to be narrowed and elongated upwards, so as to give them the appearance of trunks of trees, the branches of which had been lopped off. The most elevated of the distant sand hills represented light clouds; while the smaller ones

appeared like ships under a press of sail in the midst of beautiful lakes. This phenomenon was more particularly apparent on the levels, which were in some parts covered with a saline substance, finely crystallized, and very shining and brilliant. A portion of this saline matter I collected for future experiments.

We left our ground on the 21st, at between three and four in the morning; and, as it was not yet day-light, were preceded by guides carrying torches. We lost our way, notwithstanding, and were detained for nearly two hours. During this day's march we made two halts; and at length, at half past four in the afternoon, reached our ground of encampment at *Bir-el-habt*, after a very laborious and fatiguing march of thirty miles. Great numbers of skeletons of camels, horses, and other animals were scattered on the route. The earlier part of our march was tolerably agreeable, with the exception of our having lost our way; but during the last nine miles we had to pass over very heavy sands, and an uneven ground. The heat of the weather was at the same time very oppressive. We were, however, enabled to procure a supply of brackish water for the cattle. In the evening the Topgis and *Dehlis* moved from the ground with their guns.

I could distinguish the notes of the nightingale on our march: they were very short, and much inferior to those of the same bird in *England*. Several plants and a few flowers were scattered at intervals.

At this time intelligence reached the encampment, that the advanced *Ottoman* army was at *Korin* and *Belbeis*.

We marched at six in the morning of the 22d, and at noon reached *Theah*, distant from *Catieh* about a mile and a half. The route thither was very heavy and irregular, insomuch that to perform a distance of fifteen miles we were under the necessity of making two halts. In the vicinity of our encampment there were several fine date-trees. The wells in general contained good water; but in one of them it was black and offensive, like that which is procured at *Harrowgate*. The *Turks* asserted that the *French* had thrown into it a quantity of gunpowder.

On our route great numbers of carcasses were scattered. We were met by a messenger from *Mahomed Pacha*, who transmitted the information that *Tineh* had been taken possession of by a detachment of *Turkish* cavalry. In abandoning the above place, the *French* had left behind two guns, and a quantity of barley, and other stores. The two Pachas were still at *Belbeis* and *Korin*, at

the latter of which places, according to the contents of a letter from Captain *Lacey*, a great mortality, supposed to be occasioned by the plague, prevailed among the *Turks*. It was more probably, however, owing to constant fatigues, and the want of a good nourishing diet.

The early part of the morning had been clouded over, which rendered the heat less oppressive; but at ten o'clock, when we were within two hours march of our destination, the heat suddenly became so extremely intense, that, to use a vulgar, but expressive phrase, we were literally broiled by the sun as we trod the scorching sands. The appearance of the desert was here, however, much improved: We met with several plants and flowers on our way, together with a few date-trees; and in approaching *Theah*, found a greater proportion of green shrubs than we had encountered in any other part of the desert. In several of the hollows there was a sufficient degree of moisture to promote vegetation; and in these spots there is no doubt but that good water might be procured with little trouble. The numbers and varieties of the birds which were flying about them, were a strong evidence of the truth of this observation.

It appeared that a village had once stood on the site of our encampment, fragments of red bricks, &c. being scattered over the surface of the sands. In the *Arabic* language also, *Theah* implies a village; but we could not discover the vestiges of any buildings. The wells were situated beneath a groupe of fine date-trees. It was the intention of the Vizier to halt at this place for two days, to give time for the artillery and stragglers to come up, as well as to allow some repose to his army, which had had to perform a harassing march of nearly seventy miles, in the space of four days, over what was certainly to be considered as the worst part of the desert, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring water after quitting the wells of *Messoudieh*.

A party of camels proceeded to *Tineh* in the evening, to bring back a further supply of barley and biscuit. They returned in the afternoon of the following day; and in the evening Colonel *Holloway* sent, with the authority of the Grand Vizier, a summons to the fort of *Lesbie* at *Damietta*. It was conveyed by Mr. *Pink*, accompanied by a *Turkish* secretary, provided by the Reis Effendi. The purport of the answer brought back was, that the *French* commandant would not accept the terms held out to him.

I employed myself on the 24th in examining the waters I had collected at the different places at which we had stopped in our passage through the desert, and collected the residuous matter for future experiments. That which I had obtained from *Tineh* was of an excellent quality, and having been found in the basin of the castle evacuated by the *French*, I conjectured it to have been brought from the *Nile*.

In the evening two hundred and fifty camels laden with barley arrived from *Mahomed Pacha*. By this opportunity letters were received from Captains *Lacey* and *Leake*. *Taher Pacha* had advanced two miles beyond *Belbeis*.

On the 25th we rose at half past two in the morning, and at three o'clock the baggage moved off the ground. We were, however, detained until near eight o'clock by some arrangements it was necessary to make for sending off a party of camels to *Tineh*; and the interval which elapsed hung very heavily on our hands. At ten o'clock we halted for nearly an hour, and reached our ground of encampment at *Bir-denedar* at two o'clock, after having performed a march of eighteen miles. There were several date-trees on the spot; and the red bricks which lay scattered on the grounds indicated that it had been formerly covered by dwellings. The water which we found at this place was salt, bitter, and of the worst quality. The weather was extremely hot during our march, which, being over a rough and uneven ground, covered with deep and heavy sands, was performed with infinite fatigue. There was, however, a greater abundance of shrubs than we had met with on our preceding marches. Half an hour after we had quitted our late encampment, we passed over a very rough piece of ground, which, being covered with large quantities of saline matter, appeared to have been a salt work. Several pits in which the salt water had been left to evaporate, had been apparently dug out for that purpose, and still contained a quantity of pure and white salt. Many of the date-trees in the vicinity of *Catieth* lay on the ground, having been cut down by the *French* for various purposes on their retreat from *Syria*.

In the course of the day's march the Vizier sent forward a party of *Dehlis* to prepare a causeway over a river, which had formerly been provided with a capacious stone bridge. To impede the progress of the *Ottoman* army, the enemy had thrown down this bridge: but the impediment was soon removed by the *Dehlis*, who effected their purpose in the course of a few hours. The

river had apparently been formed by the *Nile* in its periodical inundation.

Some authentic intelligence having been received relative to the enemy's movements, it was judged necessary to be very particular in the arrangements for the artillery, for which purpose Major *Hope* gave several necessary directions.

Sheick *Hassan* arrived in the afternoon with despatches from Admiral *Blanket*, who had obtained possession of *Suez*. These despatches were instantly forwarded to the *British* commanders in chief. About the same time we received the intelligence of the death of *Mourad Bey*, to whose command *Elphi Bey* had succeeded.

We rose at two in the morning of the 26th, and set out at five. After a march of two hours and a half, we met with large pieces of water, which had been in several places formed into lakes and rivulets by the overflowing of the *Nile*. It was brackish, and far from being of a good quality. In this part of the desert there was a great quantity of green brush-wood. The ground was more level, with a less proportion of sand, and the travelling by no means disagreeable. At eight o'clock we halted for half an hour; and at ten o'clock passed the river over which the causeway had been thrown. At eleven o'clock we reached the ground destined for our encampment at *Kantara*, and found there plenty of good water, together with shrubs and grasses for the cattle. As an abundance of pigeons and ducks were flying, I took my gun and shot several of the former, which were highly acceptable to our mess, we being reduced to the spare diet of bread, coffee, and a little rice.

In consequence of the advices which were received of the capture of *Rosetta* by the combined *British* and *Turkish* forces, the Vizier fired a *feu de joye* and royal salute.

We rose at half past two on the 27th, and at five o'clock were on foot. We halted twice, about an hour each time, during our march, and arrived at *Salahieh* at noon. The latter part of the route was very sandy and laborious. On our approaching *Salahieh* the quantity of shrubs gradually diminished, and at length totally disappeared, insomuch that we could not procure sticks for fuel to boil our coffee. The aspect of the country which immediately surrounded us was dreary, consisting entirely of an extensive desert plain, or level; but to the westward and northward of *Salahieh* lay immense woods of date-trees, which extended for

several miles. We were encamped to the south of the fort, at the distance of nearly a mile.

On the approach of the Grand Vizier to *Salahieh*, his Highness halted under a grove of date-trees, to arrange the manner in which he should make his public entry, as well as the form of his encampment. The *Turkish* army afterwards marched in the following order:—First, a line of cavalry, small parties of horsemen riding up and down in front of the line, and firing while on full speed. Next another line, of *Arnauts*, with the led horses of his Highness, and the priests, or imaums, singing hymns. Next followed Colonel *Holloway*, Major *Hope*, &c. the *Turkish* officers of state in succession, and his Highness the Vizier, with his bands of music, and attendants. And lastly, a body of cavalry, *Dehlis*, closed the rear.

Thus had we surmounted a troublesome, fatiguing, and hazardous march across the desert (a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles from *Kahnyounes* to *Salahieh*), but not without the loss of many animals, and several men. The lamentable scenes which occasionally presented themselves were truly distressing to a feeling mind. During the tedious and harassing marches to which we had been subjected, it was found that in particular places which presented the greatest difficulties, the horses were not capable to drag the artillery. In these cases the camels were resorted to with great effect and advantage, in consequence of their very docile nature and steady draught.

As soon as we had reached *Salahieh*, the *Arabs* brought into the encampment for sale a variety of articles of food, which were purchased with great eagerness by the half famished military. They also brought in straw and unthrashed barley for the cattle. The harvest had been very abundant; but such had been the losses which the population had sustained by war and diseases, that the corn, although ripe, had not yet been got in. The inundation of the preceding year had been remarkably high, and had produced very abundant crops.

The Vizier fired a royal salute on his arrival. At four in the afternoon there was a smart breeze from the south, accompanied by a gentle fall of rain. The horizon was at the same time obscured; and the air so close and sultry as to be productive of much oppression and languor.

I walked in the evening to a small village inhabited by *Arabs*, who reside in huts constructed of mud and canes, and the tops of

which are covered with reeds, branches of date-trees, and other similar materials. Nothing could be more wretched than the picture which these huts, and those who dwelt in them, afforded. Their proprietors were not, however, without their resources. They raised poultry; and having herds of cows, goats, and sheep, were thus enabled to supply the troops with milk, yourt, eggs, cheese, and butter. They were consequently very serviceable neighbours. The above articles were cheap on our arrival; but, as is always customary in camps, there was little doubt but their price would soon be advanced.

The ground being in part covered by grasses produced by the late inundation, presented a verdant surface, which had an agreeable effect on the sight, accustomed as it had been to the vivid reflection from the burning sands in crossing the desert.

The civil artificers who had been sent round by water, arrived on the 28th from *Tineh*, having left behind the principal part of the baggage, in consequence of their precipitate departure from the vessel on board of which they had been embarked. We were under some apprehension for the safety of our baggage.

We partook this day of the flesh of a young buffalo, which we found good and palatable. The inundation of the part of the desert surrounding *Salahieh* is explained in the following manner by the *Turks*. On the overflowing, they say, of the *Nile*, the earth becomes fully impregnated with water, which, being forced up to the surface, exudes from beneath, and overflows the grounds. In passing through the strata of earth, it meets with portions of saline matter, which it dissolves, and thus acquires its briney taste. Being afterwards evaporated by the heat of the sun, it deposits, on the surface of the earth, its salt, and forms the salt lakes which are met with at different intervals.

It grieved me to notice that the disease of the eyes, so common in *Syria*, prevailed also in this part of *Egypt*. Persons of every age were alike subject to its attacks; and, independently of the numerous cases of blindness I observed, the inhabitants in general displayed, in their meagre and wan countenances, a predisposition to this and other diseases.

On the appearance of the *Turkish* army, the five hundred *French* who were in the fortress of *Salahieh*, fled: not with so much precipitation, however, but that they found time to destroy a considerable part of the interior of the work and detached buildings. It possesses considerable strength, and is provided with a wet

ditch, well palisadoed. Sixteen guns appeared to have been mounted; and a part of these were found spiked among the ruins, together with several shells, &c. which had been thrown into the well. Within the fort is a mosque, the lofty minaret of which had served for a look-out. There had also been excellent barracks, now in ruins, within the fortress: it appeared to me that they were capable of receiving a thousand men. Considering that it was built in a plain, this fortress is of a very extraordinary construction.

Further arrangements and new dispositions were made for the *Turkish* artillery, and such other precautions taken as our approach towards the enemy rendered necessary.

Major *Hope* quitted the encampment on the 30th, on his way to *Cairo*, with propositions from his Highness the Vizier and Colonel *Holloway* to the *French* commandant of that place. The Major was accompanied by the Secretary to the Sublime Porte.

Lieutenant *Milne*, of the *Goza* schooner, arrived at noon, with overland despatches from *Tineh*. He set out on his return on the following day, at which time a despatch from Admiral *Blanket* was received and forwarded to the *British* commander in chief. Other despatches were also forwarded to the admiral by Sheick *Gredded*, who was directed to transact the business in that quarter for the *British* forces.

On the 2d of *May* I found in my tent the dried skeleton of a large reptile, apparently a species of the lizard, which, notwithstanding it had lost its tail, measured eighteen inches from the head to the stump of that part. It had four legs, with five toes on the fore feet, and four on the hind feet, sharply pointed. The surface of the body was scaly.

The period was now arrived for the fall of the rains in *Ethiopia*; and it was certain that their effects would be soon manifested in *Egypt*, by the rising of the *Nile*, and the general inundation of the country. A loose, dry, and sandy soil is in this way rendered so fertile and productive, that it is said the inhabitants are occasionally obliged to mix sand with the new soil, produced by the overflowing of the waters, to temper its too rich and luxuriant quality.

The heat was very oppressive on the 3d, when the kampsin prevailed, and induced great debility and faintness. I took a morning's ride into the country, and passed through several extensive woods of date-trees, among which I saw a variety of villages composed of

the same wretched mud huts with those I have already described. Beneath the shade of the date-trees the inhabitants raise barley on extensive levels, on which they also grow tobacco. The corn was ripe, but not yet cut down. Several of the levels were still marshy, owing to the late inundation, which had destroyed some of the plantations of barley and tobacco. The cows and bullocks were fine, and of a large breed, with short horns. I noticed several buffaloes, which were of a grey colour, and very unsightly in their appearance. The inhabitants were in tattered garments, which scarcely covered their nakedness, miserably pale and wan, and as wretched as the dwellings which served them for a shelter. The women had the face covered with a piece of dirty linen. They are inured to the laborious employments of the field, and carry on the head heavy burdens, such as loads of provender for the cattle, &c. The melons are said to grow here to a very large size, and to be finely flavoured. In one of the villages I saw this fruit in blossom. Instead of being thrashed, the corn is trodden, as in *Turkey*.

Our party which had accompanied the Tefterdar, arrived on the 5th from *El-Arish*; and at the same time Major *Hope*, and the secretary to the Sublime Porte, arrived from Cairo, with the reply of the *French* General *Beliard*.

In the afternoon of the 6th we had a sudden gust of wind from the westward, the horizon being in every part obscured, with a wild and tremendous aspect, as if the atmosphere had been filled with combustion.

Ibrahim Pacha quitted the encampment with three thousand men, to proceed against *Damietta*, in consequence of the terms offered by the Vizier not having been accepted.

We marched at ten in the morning of the 7th, and about two in the afternoon arrived at *Korin*, a distance of sixteen miles. During the greater part of our route, we marched over sands. As we approached the place of our destination, the appearance of the country improved, the soil being more firm and gravelly. The fine plantations of date-trees continued to enliven our march until we reached our destination. We met with several hollows filled with the water which the inundation had left; and in the parts where the ground was moistened we observed that the inhabitants cultivated the lupine with great attention. The plants were extremely luxuriant, and grew to the height of more than six feet: On one of the stalks I counted upwards of an hundred and fifty

pods. The barley cultivated in patches was also very promising. We saw an abundance of wild fowl on our route, in the prosecution of which we made but one halt.

Korin is a long village, in passing through which nothing is to be seen except the walls of the mud huts. There is only one building in brick, a decayed mosque. The complexion of the wretched, half naked inhabitants, many of whom are afflicted with blindness, is nearly black. They brought us water in white earthen pitchers. Within little enclosures walled with mud they have various kinds of fruit-trees, such as the date, the *Pharaoh* fig, the lemon, lime and orange, the lotus or lote,* and the pomegranate. In passing through the village, we were nearly blinded by the immense clouds of sandy particles which enveloped us on all sides.

The troops encamped at a little distance from the village, to the eastward. On one side of us lay extensive fields of wheat, barley, and lupine, while on the other side a barren desert was in our view. The soil of the cultivated spots was gravelly, but was covered in some parts by the rich black mud which the inundation of the *Nile* had left. I collected parcels of the lupine seeds and wheat, to try the effect of their cultivation in *England*.

In our route we met with a considerable number of mud built villages, surrounded by high walls made of earth or mud, so as to form a square, at each of the angles of which there is either a round or a square tower. Either there is a small hole for the entrance into each of the villages, or a ladder is employed to gain access to it. Such is the uniform construction of the buildings, and it is most probable for the following reasons: It was necessary, in the first place, that the inhabitants should secure themselves, their flocks and cattle, from the general inundation of the *Nile*; and, secondly, they had to dread the attacks of the *Bedouin Arabs*, who were constantly hostile to the Fellahs, or tribes of cultivators.

The inhabitants of *Korin* had recently suffered from the plague, which was still making great ravages in several adjacent villages.

On the morning of the 8th the Grand Vizier and Reis Effendi, accompanied by Colonel *Holloway* and Major *Hope*, marched to *Belbeis*, with a small part only of their retinue. This sudden measure was occasioned by discontents which had broken out at the above place among the troops of *Mahomed Pacha*, but which

* This tree bears a pod resembling a bean; the fruit, when ripe, has a sweetish odour, and is very grateful to the cattle.

were soon quieted by the presence of the Vizier. The army was still to remain encamped for a few days at *Korin*,

From the time of our arrival in *Egypt*, the sky had been generally obscure during the day, with great haziness of the atmosphere, which constantly disappeared in the evening. It is said that this hazy state of atmosphere above the level of the horizon, is peculiar to the country.

In the soil in the vicinity of *Korin* I found several beautiful stones, cornelians, agates, &c. a small collection of which I made. In the afternoon, out of a covey of partridges, I shot a female, the plumage of which was very delicate. The head and neck, which were of a dark fawn colour, were small, like those of a dove. The wings were long, with alternate white and black feathers; and the body of a fawn colour, with white and black rings on the breast. The bird was smaller than an *English* partridge.

I visited, on the 9th, several of the neighbouring villages, which both with respect to the inhabitants and the dwellings, might vie in wretchedness with those I have lately described. Notwithstanding there were abundant crops of wheat and barley, and fine herds of goats, sheep, and other animals grazing in the plains, still nothing could be more deplorable than the appearance of the miserable cultivators. In the gardens I saw melons, pomegranates, and tobacco plants. They are irrigated by the means of a well, to which earthen vessels are attached; and the water is conveyed to every part of the ground by furrows cut out in raised causeways.

Flocks of doves, which as they are not molested by the inhabitants, are very tame, frequent the cultivated grounds.

On the 10th despatches from the *British* commander in chief were received, and others sent off in return. A *Turk*, who had remained prisoner with the *French* since the retreat of the Vizier the preceding year, and who had at length effected his escape from *Rahmanieh*, came into camp, and brought some account of the successes of the *British* troops in the vicinity of that post. He stated that strong patrols had been detached towards *Cairo*.

About this time a present was forwarded by the Vizier to the *British* fleet and troops at *Suez*. It consisted of a hundred bullocks, and a thousand fowls.

On the 11th, at half past five in the morning, we marched from *Korin*, and reached *Belbeis* about ten o'clock, having performed a distance of sixteen or seventeen miles, over a pleasant gravelly road. The inhabitants were busily employed in getting in their corn,

which lay in great abundance on the ground. Instead of cutting it, they pluck it up by the roots, and collect it in heaps, each within his own particular enclosure, where the grain is trodden out. We met with several plantations of the henna. The dried leaves of this shrub form the celebrated yellow, or orange-colour dye, so much in use in *Turkey*, &c. The branches of it are cut low down to render it stubby. The inhabitants also cultivate clover, lentils, and the mustard plant. The country is open, being a complete flat, or level; and the road one continued causeway, on which the natives and their cattle rendezvous at the time of the inundation, to shelter themselves from the floodings of the plains.

We passed through several villages, the inhabitants of which were the same objects in point of wretchedness with those we had observed on other parts of our route. They were nearly naked, and the victims of disease and blindness. The children beneath the age of six years were completely naked. It was distressing to see so much misery in so fine and fertile a country.

The troops we found at *Belbeis* were in an intrenched encampment. A redoubt had been constructed by Captain *Lacey*.

The weather was oppressively hot on the 12th. In a marabout adjoining to our camp, the walls of which were very thick, so as perfectly to prevent the rays of the sun from penetrating within, the thermometer at noon stood at 97; and on the pole of my tent, at 104.

In the evening a despatch was received by the Vizier from the Capitan Pacha, with the information that *Rahmanieh* had been taken possession of by the combined *British* and *Turkish* forces. On this occasion a royal salute was fired in the camp.

A strong patrol, or reconnoitring party, of twelve hundred men, quitted the encampment on the 13th, to scour the country in the direction of *Cairo*, and collect intelligence.*

An *English* naval officer arrived at the same time with despatches from Lord *Keith*.

We were exposed, on the 14th, to the very painful and distressing effects of the kampsin. To such a degree was the atmosphere heated, that the air which blew on us seemed to have issued from an oven or a furnace. We were nearly suffocated during this

* In sending forward this party, the Grand Vizier promised handsome rewards to those who should bring in their prisoners unhurt. If, on the other hand, they should have been put to death, or even in any degree maltreated, no recompense would be allowed.

interval by the clouds of dust. In the morning the wind was westerly, but shifted during the gale, which was extremely violent, to the north. I had never before experienced such an oppression in breathing, nor did I ever know the thermometer to rise so high. At ten in the morning, within a box perforated to give a free admission to the air, and placed within my tent, it rose to 108; and within the above-mentioned marabout, inaccessible to the sun's rays, to 103. At one o'clock it was so high as 112 within the tent.

Colonel *Montresor* arrived in the evening with despatches from General *Hutchinson*. The *British* army was in possession of *Rahmanieh*, in abandoning which place the enemy had left a part of their sick behind, and had fled precipitately towards *Cairo*. Their gun-boats and small vessels had fallen into the hands of the *British* and *Turkish* forces. Our loss was stated to have been very trifling; but that of the *Turks* was more considerable. Colonel *Thompson*, of the royal artillery, lost a leg in the action; and this brave and very meritorious officer died a few weeks afterwards at *Rosetta*.

In the evening I walked into *Belbeis*, which is situated on an eminence: the greater part of the buildings, formed of a reddish brick, were in ruins. To the south-west of the town stands a fortress built by the *French*, but which they in a great measure destroyed previously to their abandoning the place. It was not extraordinary that they should spike the guns, and leave the fortress in a very ruinous state; but they very mischievously destroyed also the principal of the mosques, of which there were formerly three at *Belbeis*. On the west and north-west sides of the town the fine fields of corn were highly gratifying to the view; but to the south and south-east the land was a barren desert. Among the fruits the inhabitants cultivate the lime, the juice of which was highly refreshing to us during the intense heats which prevailed at this time.

Early on the morning of the 15th intelligence was received in camp that the enemy's forces were approaching to attack the army of his Highness the Vizier. This intelligence being afterwards confirmed, his Highness, who in the course of the early part of the day had frequent consultations with Colonel *Holloway* and Major *Hope*, ordered *Taher Pacha* to set out at the close of the evening with three thousand cavalry, and three pieces of artillery, to proceed in quest of the enemy, and to attack them during the obscurity

of the night, should a favourable opportunity present itself. At every event he was to employ all possible means to impede them on their march. About three leagues from *Belbeis*, *Taher Pacha* fell in with the enemy, who, on perceiving him, halted, as did also the Pacha on his part. In this position the adverse armies continued during the whole of the night; when at length, at eight in the morning of the 16th, *Taher Pacha*, having been reinforced by about fifteen hundred additional cavalry, attacked the enemy. He was shortly after supported by *Mahomed Pacha*, with about five thousand men, and five pieces of artillery, and during the action large bodies of armed *Arabs* joined the *Ottoman* forces; the Vizier in person following, and animating by his exertions the *Turkish* troops, on whom his presence had a very sensible effect. The action was continued for seven hours with but little intermission; at the expiration of which time the enemy, after having been driven from the different positions they had taken up, retreated, but not without being followed up and harassed by the *Turks*, by whom they were pursued to *El-Hanka*, a distance of seven miles from the spot where the action commenced. The loss on either side was not deemed considerable; but that of the *French* could not be exactly ascertained, as they carried their wounded off the field. It was probably greater than that of the *Turks*, who had thirty men killed, and eighty wounded. On this occasion Colonel *Holloway* and Major *Hope* acted with the Vizier, Captain *Lacey* with *Mahomed Pacha*, and Captain *Leake* with *Taher Pacha*.

While in the field, his Highness the Vizier received, in the afternoon of the 16th, from *Damietta*, official information of the capture of Fort *Lesbie*, and its dependencies, by *Ibrahim Pacha*, to whom the above fort had been surrendered on the 14th.

The Vizier had upwards of forty heads brought to him on the field of battle. He ordered the troops to halt towards the evening, leaving a small corps of observation to follow the enemy during the night. It was by no means his wish that his troops should advance too near to *Cairo*, after the fatigues of the action, lest the enemy should be reinforced by fresh troops from that city. They returned, therefore, to camp, quietly and in good order, without betraying the tumultuous spirit they had manifested on other occasions.

The number of the enemy, according to the statements made by the *French* themselves, amounted to four thousand six hundred infantry, and nine hundred cavalry, with twenty-four pieces of ord-

nence. The greater part of these troops had retreated from *Rahmanieh*, and had been reinforced by detachments from the garrison of *Cairo*.

Notwithstanding this great and recent success, which occurred at a time when the event of a defeat might have been attended by the most distressing and calamitous consequences, the *Turks* still continued to display that total disregard to discipline and good order, without which a happy and successful issue cannot be expected from any military operations. This neglect had been frequently urged to them, and pointed out in the strongest terms of reprobation. It cannot, indeed, be expected, while they continue to entertain the prejudices by which they are now governed, and while they pay so little attention to discipline in the field and in the camp, but that they will be constantly inferior to their enemies, although there are very many among them who are by no means deficient in personal bravery.

In the field, however, the *Ottoman* army has, among other beneficial regulations, that of the establishment of sackars, a corps selected from the janissaries, to attend and supply the troops with water. On this service they were also constantly employed on a march. They are mounted on horses provided with bells, to the end that their approach may be known to the troops; and each horse carries two leathern sacks containing about forty gallons of water. In a hot climate like that of *Egypt*, the utility of such an establishment is obvious; and it was owing to the want of a similar regulation, that the *French* troops, according to the report of General *Regnier*, suffered so severely from thirst on the 10th of *May*.

Major *Wilson*, of *Hompesch's* regiment, arrived in the camp on the 15th with despatches from the *British* army. He set off in the evening, mounted on a hedgin, with despatches from the Grand Vizier.

On the 16th Colonel *Holloway* received information from Captain *Chollet*, purporting that he was arrived at *El-Catania*, in the *Delta*, with a small body of *British* cavalry.

Several of our people were at this time attacked with violent inflammations of the eyes, occasioned by the effects of the kampsin, together with the dust, and the intense heat of the atmosphere.

On the 17th violent gusts of wind, which prevailed throughout the whole of the day, raised the dust to a prodigious height in the

air. In the evening we had a violent storm of wind from the eastward, accompanied by rain. A *French* deserter, by birth a *German*, was on this day brought into the camp, so excessively debilitated from disease and fatigue, that he died in the course of a few hours.

We quitted our ground of encampment at *Belbeis* at seven in the morning of the 18th, and after an agreeable march of twelve miles arrived at *Meshtoule*, a village distant from *El-Hanka* about three or four miles. We there pitched our tents. The country through which we had passed was a fine level, with a black soil on which abundant crops were produced. The wheat, which in *Egypt* is of the bearded kind, was perfectly ripe, and, as well as the barley, lay in great profusion on the ground. Flax, lucerne, and the mustard plant, were also cultivated.

The villages, which were thickly scattered to the right and left, were very populous; and the inhabitants appeared to be much more robust and healthy than those we had hitherto met, and were at the same time much better clothed.

There was only one inconvenience in our route, arising from the broad and very deep fissures in the earth, which in many places impeded our progress, and were even dangerous to the horses and cattle. We passed close to the site of the action of the 16th; and encamped within about twenty or twenty-five miles of *Cairo*.

Colonel *Montresor* left the camp on the morning of the 19th at break of day, with despatches for the *British* commander in chief. We marched at seven o'clock, and arrived at the village of *Ben-el-Hazer*, situated on the eastern bank of the *Damietta* branch of the *Nile*, our encampment extending to the river side. The water of the river, to which I walked after dinner, I found of an excellent quality. In the village, as well as in all those through which we had passed during our late marches, the inhabitants breed vast flocks of fine pigeons. For this purpose their houses are built of mud bricks in a conical shape, the lower part being occupied by the inmates, and the upper by the pigeons.

The country about *Ben-el-Hazer* is open, without shrubs or brush-wood. The only trees we met with were the date, the *Pharogh* fig, a small cedar, and the larch-tree. The breed of buffaloes was very fine, as was also that of the cows: the latter were delicately proportioned, and of a pale red colour.

The Vizier's movement to the above place from *Meshtoule* was with a view to meet General *Hutchinson*, the *British* com-

mander in chief, as well as the Capitan Pacha, to the end that the ulterior arrangements might be made.

Intelligence was received on the 20th that a body of six hundred of the enemy, with five hundred and fifty camels, had been captured by the *British* army on the route leading from *Alexandria* to *Rahmanieh*.

At *Ben-el-Hazer* there were several vessels on the river of a peculiar construction, of which I shall have occasion to speak more particularly hereafter. The *Delta*, from the distant view I had of it, appeared to be a vast plain yielding an abundance of corn and other productions, and interspersed with numerous villages built on eminences surrounded by date trees. On the banks of the *Nile* the *Arab* inhabitants cultivate water melons, gourds, tobacco, indigo, which in the *Arabic* is called nileh, and some few fruits, and other vegetables.

The Vizier was at this time indisposed with fever, and required my constant attendance; as did also *Mahomed Pacha*.

Major *Wilson* arrived in the camp with despatches on the 21st; and set out on the following morning early, with despatches for the *British* commander in chief. In the course of the morning of the latter day, Colonel *Stewart*, of the 89th regiment, Captain *Diggens*, of the 11th light dragoons, and three other *British* officers, with a party of light cavalry, came into the camp to pay their compliments to his Highness the Vizier. They had quitted their division, which was stationed in the *Delta*, at the distance of a few miles, and consisted of an advanced body of *British* troops, commanded by Colonel *Stewart*, who was to co-operate with the army of the Grand Vizier. General *Hutchinson*, and the Capitan Pacha, were daily expected in the camp.

Lieutenant *Janverin* of the royal navy, was at this time sent off with despatches for *Suez*.

On the morning of the 23d, an officer belonging to the *British* cavalry stationed in the *Delta* came into the camp with letters. His arrival was followed by that of Major *Wilson*. We experienced on this day another kampsin, the heated wind blowing with great violence from the south and south-east.

Owing to the extreme scarcity of wood, we were at this time under the necessity of resorting for fuel to dried cow dung, which we purchased of the *Arab* women, who form it with chopped straw into cakes, and dry it on the sides of their dwellings.

On the 24th General *Hutchinson*, attended by Colonel *Anstruther*, quarter-master-general, with several other *British* officers, and his suite, arrived at the encampment, having accompanied thither the Capitan Pacha in his barge. On his arrival the *British* commander in chief had an immediate audience with his Highness the Vizier, who also gave audiences to the other *British* officers. Tents for the accommodation of the party were pitched close to the Vizier's own particular tent.

I rode on the 25th on the banks of the *Nile* towards *Cairo*, and saw several plantations of indigo, of the dye obtained from which the inhabitants make a great consumption for their cotton dresses.

Colonel *Anstruther*, and a part of the suite of the *British* commander in chief, quitted the camp on the 26th; and on the 28th General *Hutchinson*, with the remainder of his suite, also quitted us. Both the General and officers were, previously to their departure, invested with pelices, and received during their stay the most conspicuous attentions.

A detachment of *Turkish* military arrived in the camp on the 29th, being part of a reinforcement of one thousand men expected from *Belbeis*, &c. and a body of five hundred *Turkish* cavalry quitted, to join the *British* troops in the *Delta* under Colonel *Stewart*.

Ophthalmy and diarrhœa prevailed at this time among the *Turkish* troops. The latter of these diseases appeared to originate from their eating too freely of unripe fruits, such as peaches and apricots, and also of cucumbers. To this abuse was superadded that of greasy food, which the debility brought on by the warm climate had rendered them in a great measure incapable of digesting.

Lieutenant *Janverin*, of the royal navy, arrived on the 30th from *Suez*; and a party of camels left the camp to bring up a detachment of the 86th regiment, three hundred strong, under the command of Colonel *Lloyd*. This detachment was to act with the army of the Vizier. The camels were laden with four thousand okes of rice for Admiral *Blanket's* squadron.

We were reinforced on the above day by a corps of about three hundred *Mamelukes* from the *Said*, under one of the *Osman Beys*. We learned at the same time that *Osman Bey Tambourgis*, the principal of these Beys, had, together with eight other Beys, set out to join the *British* army. Their united force amounted to fifteen hundred cavalry, all collected in the *Said*, and having formerly acted under *Mourad Bey*, who was deceased.

Lieutenant *Janterin* quitted the camp on the 31st, and embarked at *Ben-el-Hazer* for *Damietta*, with despatches for Admiral Lord *Keith*.

On the morning of the 1st of *June* we quitted our encampment at *Ben-el-Hazer*, and after a march of three hours arrived at *Dagoua*, situated on the eastern bank of the *Nile*. We encamped between the above village and the village of *Tahley*, close to the river side. We were accompanied by a part only of our baggage, the remainder being brought up the river in germs, a kind of vessels which navigate the *Nile*.

A gun-boat, which had been taken from the enemy by the *Turks*, arrived at *Dagoua* on the 2d; and on the 4th Colonel *Stewart*, Colonel Lord *Blaney* of the 89th regiment, and Captain *Adye* of the royal artillery, came to the camp to pay their respects to the Vizier, by whom they were invested with pelices.

Colonel *Stewart*, with the troops under his command, crossed the *Nile* on the 5th; on which day Captain *Curry* of the royal navy, commanding the gun-boats, came to camp, and had an audience of the Vizier, who invested him with a pelice.

We marched on the morning of the 6th, and about one o'clock, after having passed several villages, arrived at *Shoubrah Shaàbi*. This part of *Egypt* appeared to be well cultivated, and abounded in gardens, in which we saw a variety of fruit trees, such as the peach, apricot, pomegranate, fig, lemon, and orange trees. The cedars, acacias, and *Pharaoh* fig trees were planted in clusters, and gave a pleasing variety to the face of the country, at the same time that they afforded an agreeable shade. An abundance of corn was every where produced; and, in addition to the indigo, the carthamus was cultivated in the fields. Large herds of oxen, cows, and buffaloes, were grazing in every direction.

In our march of this day we obtained a sight, for the first time, of the two great pyramids of *Giza*. The troops encamped close to the river; and in the afternoon the *Turkish* gun-boats, commanded by Captain *Curry*, arrived at *Shoubrah Shaàbi*. Major *Wilson* also arrived with despatches.

The troops commanded by Colonel *Stewart* arrived at *Shoubrah Shaàbi* on the morning of the 7th, and took up their station within a mile of our encampment, whence Major *Wilson* and Captain *Lacey* set out on a reconnoitring party.

I rode in the morning along the bank of the river, to the vicinity of *Shellacan*, or *Charlacan*, at the junction of the two branches

of the *Nile*, and had thence a view of *Cairo*, as well as of the pyramids of *Giza*.

On the banks of the *Nile* the *Arabs* cultivate the dourra, or *Indian* corn, which, at the date of this part of the narrative, grew very luxuriantly. There were also large plantations of water-melons, tobacco, indigo, &c. *Shellacan* is distant from *Shoubrah Shaàbi* about four miles and a half, and from *Cairo* about eleven.

An *Arab* arrived at this time from *Suez* with the intelligence that the 86th regiment was on its way from that place, and would join the *Ottoman* forces in the course of two days.

On the morning of the 8th his Highness the Vizier went in great state to visit the *British* troops commanded by Colonel *Stewart*. About four hundred sick from General *Hutchinson's* army were landed from the river at *Shoubrah Shaàbi*. The diseases chiefly prevailing among them were dysentery, ophthalmy, and fever.

We marched at six in the morning of the 9th, and arrived at *Shellacan* at ten o'clock. We encamped on the banks of the *Nile*, a mile to the south of the village, the *British* troops commanded by Colonel *Stewart* taking their station a little in the rear of the Vizier's encampment. On the opposite side of the river the *British* army, and the troops commanded by the Capitan Pacha, were encamped. Accounts were this day received from Colonel *Lloyd*, who had reached *El-Hanka* from *Suez*. In crossing the desert, the troops under his command had suffered very severely.

I rode in the afternoon to *Harrachneah*, a village distant three miles from *Shellacan*, and eight from *Cairo*. Near this village *Taher Pacha* had fixed his encampment.

On the 10th, in the morning, the detachment of the 86th regiment, commanded by Colonel *Lloyd*, arrived in camp, and joined the *British* troops under Colonel *Stewart*. Gunner *Foster*, belonging to the mission, died suddenly from an attack of fever.

Captain *Stevenson*, of the royal navy, who at that time commanded the flotilla of gun-boats stationed on the *Nile*, came into camp to pay his respects to the Vizier.

I rode, on the morning of the 11th, along the banks of the *Nile*, to within about five or six miles of *Cairo*, and passed through the villages of *Harrachneah*, *Abblewed*, *Helmb*, and *Beisous*. My companions and myself halted near a marabout, beneath the shade of some fine *Pharaoh* fig-trees, or sycamores, and had from thence a delightful view of *Cairo*, *Boulac*, and their environs. We could

also distinguish the three principal pyramids of *Saccara*. To the eastward of the marabout, distant about half a mile, we saw a handsome stone bridge, paved with fine marble, and provided with six arches.

The carthamus, the flower of which is employed as a yellow dye, was cultivated in great abundance. From the bruised seeds of this plant the inhabitants also express an oil to burn in their lamps.

In the afternoon of this day Generals *Craddock* and *Doyle*, and several other *British* officers, came to the camp to pay their respects to the Grand Vizier.

Preparations were made, on the 13th, to throw a bridge of boats across the *Nile* at *Beisous*, under the direction of Brigadier-general *Lawson*, of the royal artillery; and on the 14th, at four in the morning, the *British* troops made a movement.

On the morning of the 15th we quitted our ground of encampment at *Shellacan*, and marched to *Beisous*, whence we had a fine view of *Cairo*, situated at the distance of about four or five miles from the station we had taken. During the day-time, when the soil becomes heated by the rays of the sun, forming a haze of the atmosphere, to judge with accuracy of distances in *Egypt* is extremely difficult.

To protect the bridge of boats over the *Nile*, which was nearly completed, the *British* army marched towards *Cairo* on the morning of the 16th, at which time Colonel *Stewart* proceeded with his detachment along the eastern bank of the river, to the canal in front of *Shubra*. *Taher Pacha*, *Mahomed Pacha*, and several of the *Mamelukes*, advanced on the left of the above detachment, and proceeded to the vicinity of the stone bridge at *Kantara*.

On the 17th discontents broke out among the janissaries, on account of the *British* troops under Colonel *Stewart*, and the corps of *Turks* commanded by *Taher Pacha*, being advanced in their front. A deserter belonging to the *French* cavalry came into the camp. He was followed by two others on the 18th, who were nearly naked, the little covering they had on them consisting of tattered garments which had belonged to *Arabs*. They had deserted fifteen days before, and had been in the action of *El-Hanka* on the 16th of the preceding month. According to their report, the number of *French* troops amounted, on that occasion, to nearly six thousand men. They had suffered a great loss; but to what precise extent these deserters could not ascertain. They confirmed the general accounts of the wish of the *French* (who were heartily

tired of the warfare in *Egypt*) to surrender to the *British* forces; and expressed the extreme reluctance they would feel at being obliged to surrender separately to the *Turks*.

I rode on the morning of the 20th to *Heliub*, situated at the distance of two miles and a half to the north of the camp. The inhabitants were busied in preparing the indigo plant for use. To this end the plants were cut into small portions, and thrown into warm water, in which having lain simmering for a short time, they were, together with the liquor, thrown into earthen jars. In this state the liquor very soon acquires a blue colour.

On the morning of the 21st the *British* army under the command of General *Hutchinson*, together with the troops commanded by the Capitan Pacha, and the *Mamelukes*, marched, and took up a position before *Giza*; at the same time that the *British* troops under Colonel *Stewart* marched with the Vizier's army, and encamped between *Shubra* and *Cairo*. The latter took up a position, with their right extending to the river, and their left towards the desert, a small canal being in the front. *Taher Pacha*, with a corps of dismounted *Arnauts*, posted himself at *Jzaoui*; and several pickets were advanced. By these movements *Cairo* and *Giza* were in a great degree invested. At this time the *Ottoman* army, under the command of his Highness the Vizier, amounted to about twelve thousand cavalry, seven thousand infantry, and about one thousand artillery, with a large battering train, and forty pieces of light artillery.

The enemy having on the 23d sent out a flag of truce to the commanders in chief, requiring the presence of a *British* officer of rank, General *Hope* was appointed to that service, and an armistice agreed on for forty-eight hours.

Early in the morning of the 24th, a flag of truce was sent into *Cairo* by the *British* commander in chief and the Grand Vizier. Major *Birch* and the *Jebedgi Bashi* were the bearers of this flag.

General *Beliard*, on the 25th, sent into camp three *Turks* who had been found under the walls of *Cairo*, observing, that it was owing to the high respect he entertained for the Grand Vizier that he had delivered them up, instead of treating them as spies. They were ordered by the Vizier to be put to death immediately.

The effects of climate and fatigue began now to manifest themselves among the *British* troops, many of whom were attacked by fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, and ophthalmy.

During the armistice the Grand Vizier went daily to a village situated in the front of the encampment, to prevent irregularities among his troops, who had manifested a desire to advance too far, and had discovered some dissatisfaction while the treaty was pending.

On the 28th, in the evening, about two hundred *British* troops, and one hundred janissaries, entered and took possession of fort *Shoulkouski*, so named after one of the aids-du-camp of *Bonaparte*, killed in *Egypt*. It was delivered up agreeably to the convention which had been agreed on; and at the same time the gate of the pyramids of *Giza* was surrendered to the troops ordered for that service by the commander in chief of the *British* forces.

Hostages were exchanged on each side for the due performance of the convention.

On the afternoon of the 29th I rode to *Heliopolis*, or the city of the sun, situated at a distance of about three miles to the north-east of the camp. It is at present called *Matta-reah*, and is the On of the scriptural writings. It is celebrated for a fountain of excellent water; and here stands a fine granite column, nearly seventy feet in height, with numerous hieroglyphics upon it. Several other columns, one of which was afterwards carried to *Rome*, and another to *Constantinople*, anciently stood on the site of *Heliopolis*. A temple dedicated to the sun is said also formerly to have stood here.

On the 2d of *July* three boats, with two hundred *French* sick, sailed down the river to be embarked for *France*. An hundred and fifty boats were sent to *Boulac* and to *Roudah*, to be in readiness to receive the baggage of the *French* troops who had capitulated. The *Nile* was at this time rising daily. In the sequel I shall enter into a particular detail of its rise and subsequent fall during my stay in *Egypt*.

Generals *Moore* and *Hope* came to the camp on the 3d to pay their respects to the Vizier. It being the first visit of the latter of these general officers since the convention had been signed, he was invested with a pelice by command of his Highness the Vizier.

Several boats filled with sick *French* went down the *Nile* to *Rosetta* on the 5th.

A violent vomiting, unaccompanied by any other complaint, affected at this time a considerable number of persons in camp. I was led to account for it by the relaxation and debility brought on by the extreme heat of the weather, which had had the effect of weak-

ening the organs of digestion. As, however, it came on in most cases very suddenly, I examined both the copper utensils employed in cooking, and the water of the *Nile*, which at the time of the rising of that river is very thick and muddy, but could impute this complaint to neither of these causes.

I was informed that there were several cases of malignant fever among the troops, who were also attacked very generally by dysentery, diarrhœa, and ophthalmy. In the latter of these complaints the eyes became red and painful, and the lids so swollen almost immediately after the attack, that in the course of a few hours the eyes were entirely closed. In addition to these diseases, the prickly heat and inflammatory eruptions of the skin were very prevalent, and appeared to have been brought on by great irritation on the surface of the body, which, in consequence of the excessive heat of the weather, was covered by a copious transudation from the pores. It is not difficult to conjecture that this diseased state of the skin might have been occasioned by a check given, for however short a period, to the passage of the pespirable matter.

The corpse of General *Kleber* was, on the 6th, raised by the *French* from the tomb in which it had been deposited at fort *Ibrahim-Bey*, under a general discharge of artillery from the forts, citadel, &c. This step was preparatory to its being conveyed to *France*.

The Vizier paid a visit to the Capitan Pacha, and also to General *Hutchinson*.

About this time our existence was rendered very uncomfortable by the immense clouds of dust which were thrown up daily, about one or two o'clock in the afternoon, by the fresh breezes which generally blew from the north west. To the great heat of the atmosphere, as well as to the irritation produced by the dust on the organ of vision, the prevalence of ophthalmy in *Egypt* at this season may certainly be ascribed,

The *French* Generals *Morand* and *Dongelot*, who had negotiated the convention on the part of General *Beliard*, were on the 8th invested with pelices by command of his Highness the Vizier.

On the 9th General *Hutchinson* and the Capitan Pacha had each of them a conference with the Vizier; and in the evening Colonel *Stewart*, with the 89th regiment, and a detachment of the 86th, marched and took possession of the citadel of *Cairo*.

The Vizier on the 10th marched with his whole army, and encamped near to the works of *Cairo*, and close in with *Boulac*. He

afterwards entered the town, attended by his suite, and having visited the principal streets, bazars, and public places, returned to camp.

Early in the morning of the 11th the mission marched into *Cairo*, and was immediately put in possession of the house, the property of *Kassan Bey*, one of the *Mamelukes*, which had been recently occupied by the *French* Institute. The forts *Institute* and *Ibrahim Bey*, on this side of the *Nile*, together with the island of *Rouda* and *Giza* on the opposite bank, were still in the possession of the *French*.

In passing through the streets I observed that the principal of the bazars were shut, there being but few commodities for sale. The utmost tranquillity prevailed; and many of the inhabitants, who had the same wretched appearance with those of the other towns and villages of *Egypt*, saluted us on our way.

I rode after dinner to the citadel, situated on an eminence beneath mount *Mokatam*, by which it is commanded. The buildings withinside were for the greater part in ruins, little attention having latterly been paid except to those which were calculated for defence, and which, on a close inspection, appeared to be but ill adapted to such a purpose. The commanding position of the citadel, which occupies a great extent of ground, is, notwithstanding, such as to enable those within to annoy the enemy on his approach. From the quarters of Colonel *Stewart* I had a very complete and extensive view of *Old Cairo*, *Grand Cairo*, *Boulac*, *Giza*, the island of *Rouda*, the Pyramids, the *Nile*, &c. The grand aqueduct rising from the *Nile*, and ascending to the castle with upwards of two hundred arches, was distinctly in sight.

On the 14th, the 30th and 86th regiments took possession of the forts on the side of the *Nile* on which we were encamped. A party of *Mamelukes* and *Arnauts* crossed the river, to accompany the *French* troops, who were to leave *Rouda* on the following morning. Those who had capitulated amounted to about twelve thousand; and were to be accompanied to *France* by the *Coptic General Yacoub*, and a considerable number of male and female *Arabs*.

I rode on the morning of the 15th to the reservoir of the aqueduct on the bank of the *Nile*, in the vicinity of which labourers were employed in banking up the earth, to prevent the influx of the *Nile* during its ascent, until a particular period when the mound

which has been thus thrown up is broken down with great ceremony, and the waters allowed to pass through *Grand Cairo* by the canal which is by *Savary* denominated the *Prince of the Faithful.*

In passing through the gateway which leads to *Old Cairo* beneath the aqueduct, I met with several columns of red spotted granite, some of which were in a tolerably perfect state, and were more than forty feet in length, with a diameter of five feet.

I visited in the evening a bath situated near the house in which we were lodged. It differed in this respect from the baths of *Constantinople*, that it was necessary to descend into a square cistern of warm water, supported to a certain height by the constant introduction of that fluid. The bath was very neat, and paved with marbles of different colours, which were so disposed as to resemble a tesselated pavement. Indeed, the floors of the greater part of the principal houses at *Cairo* are paved in this manner, so as to produce a cool and pleasing effect.

Cairo and its dependencies were on the above day evacuated by the *French*, agreeably to the convention. They were accompanied on their march by the *British* troops and a part of the *Turkish* army. *British* garrisons were at the same time thrown in *Giza* and Fort *Ibrahim Bey*. The baggage belonging to the *French* was sent down the river in an immense number of germs.

On the morning of the 16th I rode to the *Mekias* or *Nilometer;* it derives its name from the use to which it has been dedicated, *Mekias* signifying a measure. It is situated on the southern extremity of the island of *Rouda*, which, when compared with the country we had recently passed through, had the appearance of a nicely cultivated garden. Within this building there is a lofty stone column, provided with a capital of the *Corinthian* order. It rises from a square deep basin, its inferior extremity having a communication with the *Nile*, the waters of which, in ascending, have a free inlet. Upon the column are marked the different degrees of the elevation of the waters; and these degrees are noted down in proportion as the river rises or falls. In the former of these cases, when it has ascended to the height of fourteen cubits, the mound which had been thrown up at the mouth of the canal, denominated the canal of the *Prince of the Faithful*, is broken down, to the end that the refreshing and fertilizing waters may spread themselves through the city, and over the whole of the adjacent level country to the northward of *Grand Cairo*, &c.

On the above day his Highness the Grand Vizier made his public entry into *Cairo*, under a general discharge of artillery, and amidst the acclamations of the inhabitants, who were assembled in immense numbers on this great and solemn occasion. The whole of the ceremony was conducted without the smallest confusion.

CHAPTER XIII.

Excursion to the pyramids of Giza. *The three great pyramids. Entrance into the great pyramid. Dimensions of the great pyramid. Of the chambers withinside. Passages into the pyramid. Gallery. The great sphynx. Vestiges of antique buildings. Ascent to the summit of the exterior. Distant view of the pyramids of* Saccara. *Present from the Sultan to the Vizier. Ceremony on this occasion. Festival on the birth-day of the mother of* Mahomed. *Marriage procession at* Cairo. *Details relative to the plague. Indisposition of the Grand Vizier. Death of Mr.* Whiteman. *Unhealthiness of the climate of* Egypt. *Excessive heat. The date-tree and its fruit. Opening of the canal. Inundation of the* Nile. *Interesting conversation with an* Abyssinian *priest. Confirmation of* Bruce's *authenticity. Voyage in company with Mr.* Clarke *and others to view the pyramids of* Saccara, *and the* Plain of Mummies. Sheick Atman. Arab *marriage. Pyramids of.* Saccara. Plain of the Mummies. *Supposed site of* Memphis. *Descent into the catacombs. Horrid appearance. Pit or catacomb of birds.* Egyptian *idols.*

ABOUT this period I made an excursion, with a party, to the pyramids of *Giza*, of which the three principal are in a tolerable state of preservation. Several of a smaller size are situated very near to each other, in a direction from east to west, behind the former. One of the latter, however, built of a soft calcareous stone, was, when I saw them, rapidly falling to decay.

Of the three great pyramids one is of an extraordinary bulk; the second is but little inferior to it in size; and the third comparatively small, but the proportions of it would be considered as very great, if it was placed in an isolated state from the others. This smaller of the three principal pyramids appears to have been finish-

ed with infinite pains and labour, the earth which surrounds it being covered on all sides with immense blocks of beautiful red granite and porphyry, with which it is highly probable it was originally coated. On several of the blocks there are deep furrows, from which it would seem that they had been anciently connected together by metallic hoops or fastenings, which having been corroded by time, by the occasional moisture of the atmosphere, and by other causes, the blocks had been set at liberty, and had successively fallen to the ground.

The whole of these stupendous monuments of antiquity, which, if they cannot boast of any particular elegance of structure, are notwithstanding very extraordinary efforts of human enterprise and labour, are built of a calcarious substance, some parts of which are hard, and others of a softer texture. On the larger of the pyramids I engraved my name near to the entrance without any difficulty; and in so doing followed the example of thousands of persons who had thus commemorated their visit to this celebrated spot. In entering within I ascended but a small distance, contenting myself with barely penetrating into the narrow passage. My companions were, however, in general, more adventurous, and supplied me with a variety of interesting facts and observations.

The pyramids of *Giza* are situated about ten miles to the southwest of *Cairo*, on an elevated and rocky ground, the surface of which is covered with white sands, forming the ridge of the *Lybian* mountains by which the inundation of the *Nile* is bounded to the westward. Their planes are directed towards the four quarters of the globe. The external dimensions of the great pyramid have been the subject of much dispute: Neither of its sides being level with the others, it was difficult to find the true horizontal base; but the length of the supposed base has been variously estimated at from six to eight hundred *English* feet. According to the measurement lately taken by the *French*, however, the height of the great pyramid is six hundred feet, and its base seven hundred. Above the great chamber withinside, in which the sarcophagus or coffer is deposited, there is a smaller chamber about eighteen feet in length and in width. The first passage by which the visiter descends into the pyramid is more than an hundred feet in length. That which leads to the great chamber is nearly of the same extent; and the main gallery is in length an hundred and fifty feet. I have been favoured by a *British* officer of engineers with the following mea-

surement, taken with the utmost precision, both of the great chamber and of the sarcophagus. It is as follows:

	Feet.	Inches.
Length of the chamber - -	34	4
Breadth of the same - -	17	$\frac{3}{4}$
Length of the sarcophagus - -	6	6
Width of its interior - -	2	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Depth of the same - -	2	8
Height withoutside - -	3	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Thickness of the stone - -		6

The great pyramid does not appear, any more than the others, to have been finished according to the original design. The lower parts or foundations, interiorly, seem to have been formed of the incrustations of the rocky surface, which, in passing through the narrow passages, is perceptible in several places.

At the time of our visit the heat was extremely oppressive. I collected several fragments of the calcareous stone employed in the construction of the pyramids, together with several detached pieces of granite. At the distance of about two hundred yards to the east of the great pyramid is the Sphynx, a sculptured head of an enormous size hewn out of the solid rock, though it seems by the veins in the stones to be composed of several stones laid upon one another, and supported by several large blocks of stone which form the lower part of the bust, and which have been somewhat decayed by time. The features of this stupendous figure (about twenty five feet in height, and fifteen from the ear to the chin) are tolerably preserved, with the exception of the nose, which has been wantonly mutilated. It was formerly conjectured that the head of the Sphynx was connected with a body of proportionate dimensions; but the *French*, by digging away the sand round its foundations, have demonstrated the erroneousness of this opinion. The features of this enormous bust are feminine, and in some degree resemble the *Ethiopian* or *Nubian* race.

In the vicinity of the pyramids we met with the vestiges of several antique buildings, the stones employed in the construction of which were of an enormous size. In one of these ruins we found a capacious and deep well, which was entirely dry. It was with some difficulty that we traced the site of the buildings, in consequence of the drifting of the sands, and the fragments of the pyramids, which lay in great heaps on the surface of the ground.

The stones which had been precipitated from the great pyramid had formed, together with the drifted sands, a large hillock, which it was necessary to ascend to reach the entrance into the interior.

Several of our party ascended to the summit from the eastern angle, but not without subjecting themselves to great labour, each of the steps (which amount in all to about two hundred), from one stone to another, measuring from two feet and a half to three feet, so as to render the descent afterwards equally painful and hazardous. In entering the chamber withinside, it was necessary to be provided with candles or torches to light the passages.

At the distance of about two miles to the north of the pyramids, we could distinguish the remains of two stone bridges, which we had not time to inspect on our return. From these pyramids we had a view of seven others, at and in the neighbourhood of *Saccara*, distant about twelve or fourteen miles from those of *Giza*.

My narrative was broken off at the public entry of the Grand Vizier into *Cairo*, from which time nothing particular occurred until the 21st *(July)*, when his Highness received from the Sultan a present of a beautiful handjar, or dagger, studded with diamonds, of great brilliancy, and estimated at an hundred and fifty thousand piastres, upwards of ten thousand pounds *English*. The present was accompanied by the Grand Seignor's hat-scheriff, or letter, with the imperial seal and signature of the Sultan, on which occasion (as on all similar ones) the following ceremony was observed:—The divan being formed of the following personages, namely, the Grand Vizier, Ministers of state, principal Pachas, and janissary Aga, the Reis Effendi brought in the Sultan's letter. The chiaouses, who were drawn up in a line, now exclaimed aloud—"May the Almighty preserve the Grand Seignor and the "Grand Visier." At these words all who were present rose up, and the Vizier advanced to the middle of the divan, where he received the hat-scheriff from the Reis Effendi, with the customary salutation of kissing it, and putting it to his head. He then returned it to the Reis Effendi, who read aloud the contents, the chiaouses repeating, during this part of the ceremony, their former ejaculations.

It has been seen that on this occasion the chiaouses, or messengers, bore a very conspicuous part in the ceremony. In an early part of this work I entered into a particular detail of their func-

tions and offices; and shall here attempt a concise description of their Chief, the Chiaous Bashi, who holds in the *Turkish* empire an appointment of such great dignity, and of so considerable emolument, that after the entry of the *Ottoman* army into *Cairo*, the Sultan, as a peculiar mark of his favour and approbation, appointed to this office the Reis Effendi. Among his more immediate duties, he accompanies the foreign ambassadors and ministers who are introduced to the presence of the Sultan; expedites the hat-scheriff, or royal letter; and introduces to the divan, or council of state, at *Constantinople*, all those who have any business to transact with the ministers. He likewise hears and redresses grievances, and takes cognizance of all petty offences, thus assuming the office of judge.

Russell, one of the civil artificers belonging to the mission, in repairing the bridge of boats thrown across the *Nile*, and constructed by the *French* to preserve a communication with *Giza*, fell into the river on the 23d, and was unfortunately drowned. The extreme rapidity of the current prevented all possibility of the body being found.

I made an excursion with a party to *Giza*, on the above day, and examined the works and fortifications, which appeared to be very imperfect, and possessing but little strength. The late *Mourad Bey* had established at his house in that place a foundery for cannon, which the *French*, during their stay there, had considerably improved.

In the evening the *Arabs* paraded the streets of *Cairo*, with lights, chaunting *Arab* sentences, and carrying on their heads figures dressed for the occasion. I found on enquiry, that it was a fête in commemoration of the birth of the mother of *Mahomed*. The *Arab* sheicks are customarily dressed in a loose woollen robe, or cloak of a deep blue or purple colour, with a large blue and white plaid handkerchief, thrown negligently across one of the shoulders, and hanging loosely down behind. They are in general armed with a sabre, and a long spear, and are mounted on mares which appear to be very fleet.

On the 26th the *British* commander in chief, General *Hutchinson*, left *Cairo* on his way to *Rosetta*.*

* As the author is not in possession of the date when this commander was first honoured with his present title, he hopes the reader will excuse any inaccuracy there may be in distinguishing him, as well as other illustrious persons, by the titles by which they are at present best known.

I was present, on this day, at a grand procession or cavalcade of the women of *Cairo*, who were mounted on asses, on which they rode astride, being seated on saddles, or rather on pads, of an uncommon height and breadth, covered with small *Turkey* carpets. This procession was occasioned by the approaching nuptials of two of the females belonging to the party, each of whom was a fine girl of about fourteen years of age, and was distinguished from the rest of the company by a rich shawl. I was told that, previously to the celebration of the marriage rite, it was the constant custom of the females of *Cairo* to parade the town in this manner.

In paying a visit, on the 29th, to an *Arab* merchant of *Cairo*, I met with a *Mameluke*, who entered into some particular details relative to the last attack of plague in that place, which he described as having been more severe than any that had been experienced for many years before. He could not ascertain the loss which the population had sustained; but told me, that in a particular district, in which there were two hundred and seventy *Greeks*, seventy of them had fallen victims to this disease. It frequently happened that the attack was, in the space of twelve or twenty-four hours, succeeded by the death of the infected person. This *Mameluke* had himself been afflicted with the disease, which had terminated the existence of fifteen of his family. In several of the towns and villages of the *Said*, the mortality was so great, that the cattle, horses, and other animals, were left to wander in the streets and in the fields in search of their subsistence, without having any one to take charge of them. He said the disease was observed to travel from town to town; having for instance, on the latter occasion, made its first appearance at *Damascus*, and visited progressively the intermediate towns and villages, scarcely one of which escaped its destructive ravages, until it came to *Cairo*. In other cases it set out from the latter place, and made its progressive advances into *Syria*.

The Vizier had been for some time seriously indisposed, and claimed much of my attention. I found him pretty well recovered on the evening of the 30th, when I spent nearly two hours with him, and visited his garden, his superb stud of horses, &c. I took sherbet and coffee with his Highness, in a room paved with marble, having a fountain in the middle, and being otherwise very handsomely ornamented.

On the evening of the 31st Mr. *Whiteman*, assistant commissary, died from the effects of excessive fatigue, and from an exposure to

the intense heat of the sun's rays, during a journey to *Saccara*, which he had undertaken on the preceding day. At this juncture the climate of *Egypt* appeared to act on the temperament of the human body, by inducing so great an irritability as to render it extremely susceptible to morbid action. The sudden generation of disease, and the celerity with which it ran through its successive stages, may be thus explained.

On the afternoon of the 1st of *August* the corpse of Mr. *Whiteman* was interred in the *Christian* burial ground in the vicinity of the aqueduct.

The great heats which prevailed at this time were productive of prickly heat, painful pustular eruptions of the skin, boils, and other similar complaints. The bites of the knats, mosquitoes, and other insects, became inflamed, and produced very troublesome suppurations.

On the 6th his Highness the Vizier, who was now perfectly recovered from his late illness, invested me with an ermine pelice, as a mark of attention for the services I had rendered him. Colonel *Beresford* arrived at *Giza* with a detachment of the *Indian* army. A despatch was at the same time sent off from *Cairo* to *Suez*, from which place a messenger arrived in the course of the afternoon.

The heat was now become so insupportable, that it was necessary to keep as much as possible within doors, especially as we were without the accommodation of shady walks, which we enjoyed in *Turkey* and in *Syria*. The only trees of any considerable growth about *Cairo* are the sycamore and the date, the wood of the former of which, being celebrated for the extreme closeness of its texture, as well as for its great hardness and incorruptible quality, was anciently employed for the coffins of the mummies. From the latter the inhabitants of *Cairo* derive many advantages, by converting almost every part of it to some useful purpose, in the fabrication of ropes, fences, brooms, fans, mats for the table, hats, &c. The stems of the leaves are wrought into bedsteads, well adapted to the climate, and sold at a very moderate price.

General *Baird* and his staff arrived at *Cairo* on the 7th, and having paid a visit to his Highness the Vizier, were invested with pelices, and welcomed by every flattering mark of attention.

At this time the peasants were busied in collecting the dates. This fruit, when first gathered, is hard, and of a reddish colour; but when kept for a little time, ripens, and becomes soft, so as to

be fit for use. The *Arabs* eat it, however, in its crude and unripe state, at which time it must, according to my opinion, be very difficult to digest.

The *Indian* army encamped on the 8th on the island of *Roudah*.

At five in the morning of the 9th, being the time for the opening of the canal, I rode to its mouth, situated near the aqueduct, and found there a vast crowd of people assembled to witness the ceremony. *Mahomed Pacha*, and several other distinguished *Turks*, were on the ground (several tents having been pitched for the occasion), with their bands of music playing; and the germs, which were very numerous, had their colours and streamers flying. In the mean time the populace were amused by discharges of artillery, by the exhibition of fire-works, and of skyrockets thrown into the air. The mound or dam having been intersected, the water rushed into the canal, and the boats, profiting by the occasion, rowed through *Cairo*, where the day was spent in amusements and festivities of every description. While the water was flowing into the canal, *Mahomed Pacha* threw into it, from time to time, pieces of money, which the *Arabs*, who dived with great address in search of them, were very eager to possess.

I should observe here, that I had been by no means indifferent to the progressive augmentation of the waters of the *Nile*, the result of my observations on which, and on the subsequent fall, will be given in the proper place.

On the 10th we had a kampsin wind, which blew up immense clouds of dust, forming lofty pillars in the air, and the particles of which, conjoined with the intense heat of the atmosphere, oppressed us beyond measure. On the following day the garden in front of the house in which we resided was completely inundated.

I dined on the 16th at *Giza*, in company with several *British* officers, among whom were Colonel *Stewart* and Lord *Blaney*. I was told by the latter, that three privates of the 89th regiment quartered at *Rosetta*, had been cured of the plague; but I could not collect any particulars relative to the mode of treatment which had been pursued.

On the 18th Colonel *Lloyd*, with the 86th regiment, and a detachment of sepoys, amounting in the whole to between six and seven hundred men, marched from *Giza* to reinforce the garrison of fort *Lesbie*, and its dependencies.

Colonel *Stewart*, commanding the 89th regiment, was on this day invested with a pelice by his Highness the Vizier, of whom he

took leave previously to his joining the *British* army stationed near *Alexandria*.

The temperature of the weather was at this time become very agreeable, and had a salutary effect on the health of the troops, among whom the cases of ophthalmy had nearly disappeared. The *English* sick at fort *Ibrahim* were still however, harassed by fresh attacks of dysentery, and malignant fever.

On the 25th I had a particular conversation with an *Abyssinian* priest, recently arrived from his own country, who was about to leave *Cairo* for *Jerusalem*, from religious motives, and whose details relative to his native territory were extremely interesting. He assured me that the indigenous inhabitants still persevered in their custom of eating raw flesh, a luxury in which, however, the priests were not allowed to participate, but were in conformity to their religious tenets, obliged to cook the meats necessary to their subsistence. He calculated that his return to *Abyssinia* would occupy a space of three months. In the course of our conversation it appeared that he was familiarly acquainted with many of the plants and animals, of which the celebrated *Bruce* has in his Travels given engravings and written descriptions. Mr. *Bruce's* book being at hand, the engravings, &c. were shewn to him, and he gave to the animals and other productions the names which *Bruce* had annexed to them. I was thus enabled to satisfy myself of the accuracy of a part of what has been so strongly questioned in the accounts which the above traveller has published.

General *Baird*, and several of his officers, took leave of the Vizier on the 26th, previously to their departure for *Rosetta* with the *Indian* army. They were invested with pelices, and received the most distinguished marks of attention.

On the succeeding day a part of the above army, together with the brigade commanded by Colonel *Stewart*, embarked on board of germs, and sailed for the above destination. They were followed on the 28th by the General and the remainder of the forces under his command. The troops stationed at *Giza*, were, in consequence of this movement, commanded by Colonel *Ramsay*.

On the evening of the 27th I set out, in company with *Messrs. Clarke* and *Cripps*, two gentlemen of *Sussex*, who were on their travels, and a *German* gentleman of the name of *Hammer*, to visit the pyramids of *Saccara*, and the plain of mummies, in *Upper Egypt*. We proceeded to the bridge near our dwelling, on the canal of the *Prince of the Faithful*, and entered a germ which

had been prepared for us. After our seamen had rowed on the canal for the space of half an hour, we entered the *Nile*, where the masts and sails were hoisted, and a fine smart breeze having sprung up from the northward, we prosecuted our voyage very successfully. The large sail having been spread, *Cairo* was very soon at a considerable distance behind us; and after a very agreeable voyage of three hours, we came to a village called *Sheick Atman*, situated on the western bank of the *Nile*, and distant from *Cairo* from twelve to fourteen miles. We landed there, and found a party of the natives assembled in the midst of a beautiful grove of date-trees, to celebrate the marriage of two young persons belonging to the village. An *Arab* climbed with great agility to the lofty summit of one of these trees, to procure us a supply of the ripe fruit. The moon, in its full splendour, gave a lustre to the beautifully romantic scene we had come so opportunely to witness; and we noticed that the company had pitched two tents, from which the coffee and other refreshments were served. Several of the dancing girls, whose attendance is constantly required on these occasions, exhibited their feats and agility to the sound of the double reed, and of a kind of drum open at one of the extremities, and shaped like a bell.

The dance being concluded, and the night setting in, the company retired to rest, many of the men, not within the dwellings, but without doors, according to the usual practice of the *Arabs* in the summer season. In this way they lie scattered over the plains, like flocks of sheep, with the clothes they have taken off spread beneath them, and covered from head to foot by the large handkerchief which they wear in the day-time across the shoulders.

Our attendants kindled a fire for us, and procured us tea and other refreshments, after having partaken of which we retired to rest in the germ. We were, however, so much attracted by the beauty and novelty of the scene, that it was near one in the morning before we could prevail on ourselves to seek repose. We rose at the early dawn to prosecute our voyage; and soon after saw the sun rise majestically, and gild the lofty summit of Mount *Mokatam*. Having breakfasted, the sails were spread, and we quitted *Sheick Atman*. In consequence of the late inundation the river had taken several windings, by which our distance was considerably prolonged. The morning, however, being cloudy, so as to shelter us from the intense rays of the sun, and a cool and refreshing breeze having set in from the northward, our voyage

amidst the numerous little islands which the river had formed was highly agreeable. On the banks the inhabitants were engaged in watering the more elevated grounds which could not receive the benefit of the inundation. For this purpose they employed leathern buckets, one of which was fastened to the extremity of a long pole, having at its other extremity a heavy stone to counterpoise the weight of the bucket, and forming in this way a kind of lever. The water was thus drawn up from the *Nile*, and thrown into troughs, from which furrows were carried to convey it to every part of the high grounds. On these grounds the dourra or *Indian* corn and indigo plant had a very healthy and promising appearance.

Between the two banks of the *Nile* there was a singular contrast. The eastern shore exhibited little more than a desert, the cultivation being confined to a very narrow slip of land, near the villages; and a chain of lofty and sterile mountains which terminated at *Mount Mokatam* near *Cairo;* while the western bank displayed a considerable number of extensive groves of date-trees, interspersed with grounds in a highly cultivated state. The rich and beautiful appearance of the date-trees was at this time heightened by the fine golden colour of the ripening fruit. This was not, however, the state in which it was preferred by the *Arabs* in general; that they eat it in its unripe and crude state, when it is very unwholesome and indigestible, is a fact I have already noticed; and, in reality, their choice with respect to fruits and vegetables of every description, which they seem to prefer before they have attained a due maturity, is highly depraved. Several of the date-trees were of the dwarf kind, and were denominated by the *Arabs Belah Mahat,* in contradistinction to those of a larger growth, but yet of the dwarf kind, which are called *Belah Seeway*.

We entered a small canal, and proceeded to the villages of *Menshee* and *Dashou*, distant from *Grand Cairo* about twenty-four miles, and situated at the foot of the mountain on the summit of which we observed those of the pyramids in the neighbourhood of *Saccara* that have the most elevated position One only of them was entire; and they differed very essentially in their figure from those of *Giza*. We followed in a northern direction the elbow of the canal, and were carried into a large lake formed by the inundation, and extending to the village of *Saccara*, near to which stand the two principal pyramids, and, in their vicinity, the plain of

mummies, on a sandy hill or eminence, whose bottom is of hard rock, a circumstance that was observable when we entered the pits.

Across this lake, which ran east and west, was a large mound, or causeway, which led from a village opposite to *Saccara* to the foot of the pyramids, and at the commencement of which, next to the village, was a stone bridge having several arches. Near to it was an elevated ground, which, as it corresponded exactly with the account some authors have given of the position of *Memphis*, we fancied to be the site of that ancient and celebrated city. Our conjectures relative to the lake were that it had been applied by the inhabitants of *Memphis* to the purpose of transporting their dead to the *plain or sepulchre of mummies.*

Previously to our arrival the Sheick of *Bousir*, a neighbouring village, had been requested to procure us horses and guides to enable us the more readily to reach the pyramids, and the other spots we were desirous to visit. They were no sooner arrived than we mounted and rode to the pyramids and *plain of the mummies*, having taken the precaution to be provided with rope-ladders, candles, and whatever besides was necessary for the investigation of the catacombs, into which we were about to descend. In entering the pit we were obliged to take off a part of our garments; and, having reached the interior, were struck with awe by the solemn and novel scene which presented itself to our view. Within the subterraneous vaults or chambers the bones of mutilated mummies, which had been so often rifled and disturbed that not one of them could be found in an entire state, lay scattered in confused heaps, together with the bandages and coatings by which they had been enveloped, the latter resembling a black bituminous substance. As nothing in the vaults had preserved its original position, it was in vain for us to prosecute our researches to come at any thing like a perfect mummy; and we contented ourselves accordingly with collecting some of the mutilated portions, and some of the bituminous matter, ascending afterwards to the mouth or pit of the catacombs. The air of the cells into which we had penetrated was foul, noisome, and extremely unpleasant to our sensations, since, independently of the exclusion of the external air, and of the generation of damp vapours, there was an additional source of noxious effluvia from the gradual and progressive decay of the substances they contained. They appeared to have been cut out of the solid rock, and to have been coated on the superior part by a thick layer of sand.

The entrance which led to them was a square opening of about four feet; and in penetrating into them we had to descend from fourteen to sixteen feet, by means of a ladder made of cords, which being too slender and feeble for such a purpose, our task was not accomplished without considerable difficulty, and some degree of danger. The pits had been prepared for our visit by the *Arabs*, who had for that purpose cleared away the stones and rubbish by which the entrance is usually choked.

From the above pits or catacombs we proceeded to those of the birds, distant from the former, in a north-western direction, nearly a mile. The opening was not unlike that through which we had already penetrated; but the entrance into it was, as well as the subsequent task we had to perform, rendered extremely difficult by the loose sand and fragments of stone which constantly fell on us while within the mouth of the pit, and by which we were at intervals nearly suffocated. Having descended to the foot of the ladder, we entered an aperture not larger than the size of the body, and in proceeding through this opening were obliged to lie flat on the breast, groping our way until we reached the passage which led to the pit, a distance of forty or fifty feet. In this passage we found several of the vases or urns, of baked earth, and of a conical shape, which had contained the mummies of the sacred birds. It was small and narrow, and extended for the space of upwards of twenty yards, when at length we entered a somewhat larger passage, which allowed us to change the position of the body, and to walk erect, and at our ease.

After a few minutes of further toil and perseverance, we reached the chamber or passage in which the mummies were deposited, in earthen jars nearly two feet in height, narrow and rounded, partaking of the shape of a loaf of sugar: they were arranged tier over tier, and completely filled up the sides of the passage. We selected several of those which were the most perfect, and brought them away with us. No precaution having been taken to guard against the rude attacks of those who had visited this sacred depository, the fragments of vases in which the mummies had been anciently deposited, were scattered over the passage in such profusion, as to have formed heaps of rubbish over which we were obliged to crawl on our hands and knees for a considerable distance. We opened several of those which were still in an entire state, to come at their contents. We found that the bill, the bones, and several of the feathers even, of the birds, had been preserved after

so very considerable a lapse of time, the same bandages with the bituminous matter and composition of spices having been applied to their preservation with those that had been employed for the human body. We were thus enabled to ascertain that the *Ibis* of the ancients is precisely the bird of which *Bruce* has given a minute description, and which is to this day called by the *Arabs abou hannes*. These birds are in *Lower Egypt*, I imagine, become very scarce, as I do not recollect to have seen one alive during my stay in that country: a white bird, called *ox keeper*, by *Savary*, has been occasionally taken for the *Ibis*; from which it differs much in the shape of the bill, and in its plumage.

As it was held sacred by the ancient *Egyptians*, the uncommon pains they bestowed in preserving its body from corruption cannot be deemed extraordinary, more especially as, by its remarkable instinct, it is said to have preserved *Egypt* from a great calamity, which it would otherwise have encountered. It may be unnecessary for me to point out in this place to the well-informed reader that I allude to the period when, according to ancient records, the south winds conveyed to that country from the *Lybian* deserts, numerous swarms of what have been denominated flying serpents, but which were most probably locusts, to devour the fruits of the earth, and to eat up the harvests. As the season of their invasion drew near, the sacred birds, guided by the instinct which warned them of their approach, proceeded, it is said, in large flights, and, laying wait for their devastating enemies, destroyed them, and thus prevented the ravages with which *Egypt* was threatened. It was perhaps owing to this fortunate preservation from the horrors of famine, that the laws of the *Egyptians* relative to the *Ibis* were so severe, an irrevocable sentence of death being pronounced on any person who should kill one of these birds, even accidentally.

We returned from the interior of the pit by the opening at which we had entered, and were happy once again to respire the fresh and wholesome air, of the benefit of which we had been so long deprived. During our stay within, the effect of the foul air and noisome damps was such, that we felt an oppression of the chest, and breathed with some difficulty. The subterraneous passages were at the same time so heated, that a copious perspiration was diffused over the surface of the skin. The task we had imposed on ourselves was not carried into execution without great labour and fatigue; but it afforded us in return an infinite gratification. Having made an arrangement with the *Arabs* for the conveyance of our

vases, and the inestimable relics they contained, we took a survey of the surrounding country from the *plain of mummies*, which is situated on an elevated and rocky hill, and overspread with a considerable number of pits. On its surface, which is covered with a light sand, the fragments of bones, of wooden coffins, and bits of the linen which had served as an envelope to the mummies, with other substances drawn from the pits, lay profusely scattered. We had from this position a very extensive view of the *Nile* in its different windings and ramifications, as well as of the large tracts of country it had inundated.

In returning to our germ a great variety of curious *Egyptian* idols, which it was anciently the custom to deposit with the mummies, were tendered to us for sale. We purchased a part of them; and the *Bedouin Arabs*, who had acted in the capacity of guards, and had also been our guides in descending into the pits, made us a present of a gazelle, or antelope.

The sheick whom I have already mentioned had prepared a dinner for us, of which we partook on our entering the germ, and hoisted sail, at four in the afternoon, on our return to *Cairo*, after a very agreeable, but at the same time fatiguing, excursion.

The arrangement which we concerted was to land in the evening at *Sheick Atman*, and, having passed the night there, to set out early on the following morning for *Cairo*. In pursuing our route, the wind freshened, and at length blew a strong gale from the northward, by which a high surf was thrown up. This induced our boatmen to take in the sail, and betake themselves to their oars, in doing which they manifested great prudence, the germ being a description of vessel very easy to overset, in consequence of the great spread of canvass with which it is provided. At nine in the evening we reached the spot where we had agreed to land; and on proceeding to the village, found the same gaiety among its inhabitants, and the same amusements as we had witnessed the preceding evening.

A fire having been kindled, we refreshed ourselves with a cup of tea, and afterwards reposed until midnight, when the sail was hoisted, the violence of the wind being considerably abated. After a sail of a few hours, we reached the canal of the *Prince of the Faithful;* and by four in the morning found ourselves in our lodgings at *Cairo*.

CHAPTER XIV.

Excursion to Old Cairo. *Grotto where the holy family took refuge from* Herod's *persecution. Chapel of* St. George. *Expected visit from the prophet* Mahomed. *Armistice concluded with the* French *at* Alexandria. *Excursion to* Boulac. *Account of the Colcassium. The saffron shrub.* Cassira. Egyptian *thorn. Gum* Arabic. *Herbaceous plants. Surrender of* Alexandria *to the* British. *Magnificent burial places. Marriage processions. Inundation of the* Nile. *Excursion to* Mount Mokatam. *Slave market. Leprosy. Voyage on the* Nile *to* Alexandria. Menouf. *Two villages swept away by the overflowing of the* Nile. *Western branch of the* Nile. *Manner of preparing the indigo. Plantations of rice and sugar-canes.* Rosetta. *Plague among the* British *troops under General* Baird. *Lake of* Aboukir. *Arrival at* Alexandria. Pompey's *pillar.* Cleopatra's *needle. Part of the Colossus of* Memnon. *Return to* Cairo.

ON the morning of the 30th of *August* a salute was fired from the citadel of *Cairo*, in consequence of favourable intelligence received from the Capitan Pacha, and of some successes obtained by the *British* army in the vicinity of *Alexandria*.

I rode on the 31st to the different forts and towers erected by the *French* to the north and north-east of *Cairo*, and was much concerned to see the depredations committed by the *Turks*, since their arrival, on the works and fortifications, which were constructed of wood. These spoliations had been occasioned by the want of fuel, which in *Egypt* is chiefly confined to the dung of animals, as I have already noticed.

On the 1st of *September* I made an excursion to *Old Cairo*, and visited the grotto in which it is said the holy family sought refuge when persecuted by *Herod*. *Joseph*, having been forewarned by the angel of the Lord of the meditated destruction of the infants by that tyrant, fled with the family into *Egypt*. Over the grotto is a *Coptic* church, the priests belonging to which derive some advantage from the grotto itself, which they show to strangers who visit the spot. They also display their *Coptic* books, and whatever curiosities their church contains.

At an inconsiderable distance from the grotto is an *Armenian* chapel, called the chapel of *St. George*, in consequence of a part

of the body of that saint having been, according to tradition, deposited there. In addition to this chapel, a church, called St. *Micarias*, stands in the vicinity.

This was a day of great festivity among the *Arabs*, who entertained a persuasion that their prophet *Mahomed* would pay them his customary annual visit, after having absented himself during three years, in consequence of the *French* being in possession of *Cairo*.

Letters from the camp before *Alexandria*, received on the 2d, confirmed the rumours which had been circulated on the preceding day, that, after three battles highly advantageous to the *British* troops, and the capture of four redoubts, and a flotilla of gun-boats, General *Menou* had demanded and obtained a truce of three days.

The brother of Lord *Hutchinson* arrived at *Cairo* on the 3d with despatches to the Vizier, containing the account of the armistice concluded with the *French* at *Alexandria*. On the receipt of these joyful tidings the Vizier instantly set out on a djerid party, in the course of which he caused a janissary, who had cut and otherwise maltreated an *Arab*, to be strangled. We were informed that about this time near thirty of the *Turkish* soldiery had suffered death for different offences. When a janissary is condemned to die, whatever may be the nature of the crime he has committed, the punishment is invariably that of strangling.

Osman Effendi, the new Kia Bey, and *Scheriff Effendi*, the newly-appointed Tefterdar, arrived at *Cairo* on the 4th from *Constantinople*.

I made an excursion in the morning to *Boulac*, which I found in a very ruinous state. It had formerly contained several handsome stone buildings, and was a place of considerable commerce. The landing-place for merchandize was very commodious; and the bazars were at the time of my visit well supplied.

I dined afterwards with Monsieur *Piné*, a merchant of *Cairo*, with whom I had some conversation relative to the productions of the country. He informed me that the colcassium, arum colocassia, *L.* the coulcas of the *Arabs*, was cultivated with great care at *Damietta*. Its leaves are very large: The roots are conically shaped, and are of two kinds, the one red and the other white, the former of which are preferred. They are somewhat larger than those of the lotus, and are not so insipid in taste as the potato. The inhabitants are very fond of these roots, which they introduce into almost all their dishes; but are under the necessity of subjecting

them to repeated washings, to cleanse them from the acrid mucilaginous matter with which they abound. It was a portion of one of these roots which I tasted while at *Jaffa*, in its crude state, and which produced a very acute and distressing sensation of the mouth and fauces. They are cultivated in the same manner with the potato.

The carthamus sativus, or tinctorius, bastard saffron shrub, is of great utility in *Egypt*, every part of it being applied to some purpose or other. The yellow flower, called by the *Arabs* ossfur, is, as I have already remarked, employed as a dye; the seeds, named cortoin, serve for the extraction of oil; and the dried branches for fuel, as well as for the manufacture of charcoal.

Among the few trees in the vicinity of *Cairo* the date and mulberry are most conspicuous. A species of the cassia fistula grows to a considerable height, and affords a very agreeable shade. Its flowers are yellow and large, of a pleasing smell, and the middle is adorned with thrums which resemble tufts of silk. Its fruit is contained in a pod which resembles a bean, and is, as well as the leaves, of an astringent quality, corrugating the skin when externally applied. By the *Arabs* this tree is called lebback. The acacia, mimosa nilotica, *Lin.* or *Egyptian* thorn, which they name seysahban, is a beautiful tree of a very delicate appearance, the leaves of which resemble those of the sensitive plant. It bears a fine round flower of a yellow colour, and of a very fragrant smell. Its fruit, which resembles a large vetch, is contained in a pod. From this thorn the gum *Arabic* is collected. The *Arabic* name of the sycamore, or *Pharaoh* fig tree, is gemaiz; and that of the lotus, or lote-tree, carnoup.

Among the vegetables is a bean which has a great resemblance to the *French* bean, but is of an inferior quality. The beet, common mallow, lettuce, onions, turnip and other radishes, are cultivated in the gardens: The root of the turnip radish is not, however, round, but more elongated like a carrot. The seeds of the lupin, which grows very luxuriantly, are held in great estimation by the inhabitants, who also employ the lentils in their soups and ragouts.

Colonel *Cole* arrived on the 6th at *Cairo* with despatches to the Vizier, containing the official intelligence from the *British* army of the capitulation and surrender of *Alexandria*.

In the afternoon of the same day we lost one of our military artificers, *Taylor*, who sunk under an attack of fever and dysentery.

Colonel *Cole*, and several other officers from the *British* army, together with Colonel *Holloway* and Major *Hope*, dined on the 7th with the Vizier.

Generals *Coote* and *Ludlow*, with their aids-du-camp, and suites, and several other *British* officers, arrived at *Cairo* on the 9th from the army before *Alexandria*, and paid their respects to his Highness, who on the following day reviewed in their presence the regiment of *Sepoys*. The review being concluded, a grand djerid party was ordered by the Vizier for the amusement of the *British* Generals and officers. They afterwards dined with the Vizier *a l'Anglaise*, Colonel *Holloway* and Major *Hope* being of the party. The Generals were invested with pelices by order of his Highness; and in the evening there was a display of fireworks.

On the evening of the 12th the above Generals, with their aids-du-camp and suites, took their departure in a germ for *Alexandria*.

On the morning of the 13th I rode to *Attar Ennabi*, called by the *Arabs Mesr Attar*, and to *Diracteer*, two villages situated to the south of *Old Cairo*, on the eastern bank of the *Nile*. On returning I passed over the ground on which a part of *Old Cairo* anciently stood, and which was of a very considerable extent. Between this spot and *Mount Mokatam* are the ruins of a town called by the *Arabs Guijshee*. In proceeding thence to *Cairo* I passed through the very extensive burial-ground occupied by the *Mamelukes*, formerly the most magnificent cemetery to be found in *Egypt*. Each of the vaults for the interment of the dead was covered by a dome supported by four lofty columns of stone or marble. Each family appears to have had its separate inclosure, which is surrounded by stone walls.

After the fall of *Alexandria* a considerable number of *British* officers came to *Cairo*, to proceed on a tour to the pyramids, and to visit the other curiosities with which *Egypt* abounds. In this number may be reckoned Generals *Coote*, Lord *Cavan*, *Finch*, *Ludlow*, and *Stewart*, together with Colonel Lord *William Bentinck*, and several other officers of note.

The Vizier issued on the 16th an order for public rejoicings at *Cairo*, to celebrate the fall of *Alexandria*. These demonstrations were continued for three successive days, during which there were illuminations in the evenings.

On the above day there were several marriage processions at *Cairo*. I have already noticed, without entering on a particular

description, that previously to the performance of the religious rites, it is customary for each of the parties to parade separately the principal and more public streets. For this purpose the bride has her face completely veiled, and wears a rich shawl suspended from her head, and flowing loosely down to her feet, with a cap in the form of a crown, decorated with sequins, beads, and other fanciful ornaments. In addition to this bridal attire she is in every other respect very richly dressed, and is thus led through the streets by two of her nearest female relatives, having a female at her side to fan her as she passes along.* She is preceded by several women, who walk two and two; and the procession is accompanied by bands of music.

On some of these occasions the bride is sprinkled with rose-water, and has silver vessels, in which fragrant gums are burned, carried before her by her attendants. It also not unfrequently happens, that a boy who is to be circumcised is mounted on horseback in front of the procession, and is preceded by a person carrying a gilt case, not unlike in shape the box of one of our raree-show men, containing the razors to be employed in the operation. The boy is richly dressed, and being mounted on a horse finely caparisoned, parades the town with several attendants in his suite, holding to his mouth a white handkerchief, and having his hands and fingers stained with the leaves of the henna.

Major *Fletcher* of the engineers arrived at *Cairo* on the 18th from *Alexandria*, where he had been detained as a prisoner since the unfortunate accident I have already noticed.

On the 19th the Vizier requested Colonel *Holloway* to furnish him with a report containing his opinion of the works of *Cairo*, and of the best mode of defence.

I set out early in the morning with a party to proceed by water to the pyramids of *Giza*, from which place we were joined by another party, consisting of Colonel *Ramsay* and several other *British* officers. Our excursion was pleasing beyond description, the inundation of the *Nile* having converted the villages by which we were surrounded into so many islands, the appearance of which was highly picturesque. The inhabitants, both men, women, and children, swam from village to village, carrying their clothes on the head; and many of them came to the pyramids in quest of

* Over the bride is carried a canopy formed of rich shawls, &c. supported by four male attendants; the janissaries are frequently employed upon these occasions.

backshish, or money. The donations which they receive on these occasions become the subject of much strife and contention, in arranging the proportion which should fall to the lot of each of the claimants, and mark the suspicious disposition of the *Arabs*, as well as the avarice which is so prominent a feature in their character.

We were conveyed by water nearly to the foot of the mountains on which the pyramids are situated, having a walk of about ten minutes only to ascend to the latter. After having gratified ourselves by an examination of the exterior and interior details, into a particular description of which I have already entered, of these stupendous monuments of art, we returned in our germ to *Cairo*. The *Nile* continuing to rise, the whole of the country between *Giza* and the pyramids was completely inundated, together with the greater part of the island of *Rouda*.

A party having been made for the 22d, we set out from *Cairo* at an early hour in the morning, and proceeded to the foot of *Mount Mokatam*, called by the *Arabs Gibbel Guijshee*, where we alighted, and ascended the mountain by winding paths which had been traced for the convenience of the traveller. The morning was very favourable to our purpose, the sky being covered by thin clouds which shielded us from the piercing rays of the sun, without obscuring one of the most charming views imaginable from the summit of the mountain, as well of *Grand Cairo* and of the surrounding country, as of the very extensive desert leading to *Suez*. In every part of the level country we perceived that the inundation of the *Nile* had formed capacious seas and lakes.

The surface of *Mount Mokatam* is composed of a variety of substances, of which the principal is a yellow calcareous stone sufficiently firm in its texture to be converted to a variety of useful purposes in the construction of buildings, &c. In some parts we met with a mixture of slate-stone and sand; and in others with a soft and white calcareous stone, from which the reflected rays of the sun, when it burst from between the clouds, was very harassing to the sight.

On the flat surfaces of the mountain we discovered the evident effects of the rains, in the formation of clefts or fissures. In the course of our researches we met with but one entire catacomb, chizzled out of the rock, but which had been spoiled of its contents.

Major *Fletcher* of the engineers, who was one of our party, having inspected the different commanding heights, and made several sketches, we descended the mountain, and returned to *Cairo*.

I rode afterwards to visit the building in which the black slaves of both sexes are kept for sale. The entrance was by a large gateway, which brought me into a square, surrounded by small cells or chambers in which the slaves of either sex were respectively lodged. There are two stories of these cells fitted for their reception; but I saw within the square three negresses only, one of whom had a very young infant, of a white colour.

These unfortunate wretches are exposed to sale like cattle, or horses, brought to an *European* market; but this cruel traffic had for several years been interrupted, and indeed nearly annihilated, by the obstacles which had prevented the regular arrival of the carayans, one of which was, however, expected in the course of a week, or a fortnight, with a considerable number of slaves.

Being at no great distance from the place where the white slaves, natives of *Georgia*, *Circassia*, and the other countries subjected to the *Turkish* domination, are kept, I rode to the building destined for that purpose, and found it to have a less wretched appearance, and to be freer from filth, than the one I had just quitted. It did not contain any slaves at the time of my visit.

I rode, on the 23d, to *Birket-il-fyl*, a large square, situated in the centre of *Cairo*, which had been converted into a vast lake by the inundation of the *Nile*. In passing through one of the streets, I met with a melancholy and distressed object, afflicted to an extraordinary degree with leprosy. I was afterwards told by an inhabitant of *Cairo*, to whom I mentioned this circumstance, that in the island of *Scio* there is a village set apart for lepers, to which all the inhabitants of the different islands afflicted by that disease are sent, and which is of course exclusively inhabited by these unfortunate individuals.

I procured, at one of the bazars of *Cairo*, a sample of the stone which is employed by the *Arabs* to cure the mange in horses. To effect this, they pound the stone, and convert it into a paste, which they spread over every part of the animal, suffering it to remain on for the space of three days, when it is washed off. This stone is collected on *Mount Mokatam*, is of a yellow colour, of a texture somewhat soft, and is named in *Arabic Tuff*.

On the 30th Colonel *Capper* and Major *Bell*, in the service of the Honourable *East India* Company, left *Cairo* on their way to *India*.

During the present month of *September* there were fewer diseases and less mortality, both among the inhabitants of *Cairo* and the *Turkish* troops, than had occurred during the preceding months.

Colonel *Holloway*, Major *Hope*, and myself, having projected an excursion to *Alexandria*, a boat was for that purpose brought up to the canal, and stationed near to our residence, on the 2d of *October*. Every necessary preparation having been made, we embarked on the following afternoon, with a fresh northerly gale, in a row boat, provided with twelve oars, and in the course of an hour arrived at *Boulac*, where our boatmen took on board whatever was necessary for the voyage. At half past five o'clock we left *Boulac*; and at nine in the evening arrived at *Shellacan*, or *Charlacan*, where we reposed for the night in our boat, it being made fast to the shore. At three in the morning of the 4th we prosecuted our voyage by the canal of *Menouf*, opposite to which place we arrived at eight o'clock, and having landed, proceeded to the town, where we paid a visit to the Aga, or governor. We were very hospitably entertained by him with coffee and other refreshments, in addition to which he made us a present of fowls, and other stock for our voyage.

While the *French* were in possession of *Menouf*, they erected two round towers, one at each extremity of the town, the whole of the country surrounding which was so completely overflowed by the inundation of the *Nile*, that two villages had been entirely swept away. This devastation having occurred immediately before our arrival, we saw the wretched inhabitants, men, women, and children, wading through the water, with their clothes on their heads, and swimming across the spots which the canals had deepened, to seek shelter at *Menouf*, and wherever they could find an asylum. In this way several hundreds of them were employed in driving before them their buffaloes, cattle, and other live stock. Here I should observe, that the buffalo is an animal very expert in crossing rivers, and in wading through places where there are large accumulations of water, on which account, as well as on many others, it is admirably adapted to the *Egyptian* territory, exposed as it is to an annual inundation. This creature may, indeed, be in a great measure considered as amphibious, and is extremely fond

of wallowing in the water, over the surface of which the head only is to be perceived.

Menouf, like all the towns of inferior note in *Egypt*, is principally composed of mud huts, which make a very wretched appearance. It contains a manufactory of mats, executed with great taste and neatness, and well adapted to the climate of *Egypt*.

At half past nine in the morning we quitted that place, and at the expiration of nearly two hours entered the western, or *Rosetta* branch of the *Nile*. In consequence, however, of the immense quantities of water which had overflowed the surrounding country, and by which the greater part of the villages were in a manner isolated, and standing in the midst of immense lakes, it was extremely difficult to ascertain the boundaries of the river. Such only of the villages as were situated on an elevated ground were capable of resisting the devastating effects of the waters.

At five in the afternoon we arrived at the village of *Benofah*, and, having landed, found the inhabitants busied in preparing the indigo, of which a great consumption is made throughout *Egypt*. I have already touched on the processes employed, in detailing the particulars of my visit to *Heliub;* but on this latter occasion I was enabled to examine the cakes procured from the sediment of the beaten and macerated plant. If greater pains were to be bestowed by the natives of *Egypt* in the manufacture of this dye, the quality of the plant from which it is obtained is so good, that it would become a very valuable and extensive article of commerce.

Having passed the night in our boat, we prosecuted our route at five in the morning of the 5th, and arrived at noon at *Foua*, situated on the eastern banks of the *Nile*, in the *Delta*, which had formerly been a place of very considerable commerce. The buildings it contains are far superior to those which are generally met with in *Egypt*, and of a much more cheerful appearance, being constructed of a reddish brick, pointed with mortar. At this place, which had still an air of carrying on an inconsiderable share of traffic, we halted for about an hour, and were charmed by the pleasing aspect of the surrounding country, which was in a high state of cultivation, and supplied with a greater variety of trees than we had hitherto observed. Within the town the inhabitants were busied in preparing the flax, and extracting the oil from the seeds. We observed several plantations of rice and sugar-canes.

At half past four in the afternoon we arrived at *Rosetta*, and immediately waited on the *British* commandant, Colonel *Barlow*, of the 61st regiment. We also paid our respects to the *Turkish* governor, who very obligingly sent us a supper. We passed the night as usual in our boat, and were dreadfully tormented by the mosquitoes and sand flies.

On the morning of the 6th we visited the encampment of General *Baird*, distant from *Rosetta* about four miles, and were much concerned to hear that the plague had recently broken out among the troops, fifteen of whom, partly *British* and partly *Sepoys*, had sunk under its attacks. Not one of the *Sepoys* who had received the infection escaped; and as a certain number of them were employed in an attendance on the sick, several of them were in this way cut off by a communication of the disease. All the necessary precautions had been adopted, and among others the strict performance of quarantine. Among the other prevalent diseases in the camp, dysentery and ophthalmia were very obstinate and difficult of cure.

Having been supplied by General *Baird* with a tent and three Sepoys as attendants, and procured, by the mediation of the *Turkish* governor at *Rosetta*, a few camels and miserable horses, we quitted the camp on the morning of the 7th, at half past eight o'clock, on our way to *Alexandria*. In crossing the desert, we met with the remains of eleven pillars, constructed of brick, which had formerly been erected to direct the passenger on his way. The road we took, after having quitted the encampment, led obliquely towards the sea shore, and was very agreeable, independently of the advantage of the sea breeze, by which we were refreshed. The prospect before us was, however, occasionally rendered painful and distressing by great numbers of human bodies in a mangled state, together with detached bones, &c. scattered on the beach to attest the frequency of the shipwrecks which had occurred, and which had united their ravages to the disasters occasionally attendant on a passage across the desert. To these causes, productive of so disgusting a scene, may be added the dreadful slaughter of the *Turks* by the *French* which happened some time before in the neighbourhood of *Aboukir*, when the former were headed by Sir *Sidney Smith*, who gallantly endeavoured to rally them, but in vain. In endeavouring to escape from the *French*, several thousands threw themselves into the sea and were drowned.

At two in the afternoon we arrived at the caravansery, and were there under the necessity of crossing a ferry, the rapidity of the currents occasioned by the rising of the *Nile* having swept away the bridge of boats thrown across the river by order of the *British* Commander in Chief, to facilitate the communication between *Alexandria* and *Rosetta*. It was at this place that the *French* troops under the command of General *Belliard* embarked, after the capitulation of *Cairo*, from which place they had been marched. We were detained until half past four o'clock, when at length a germ was in readiness to receive passengers, camels, horses, and, in general, whatever was to be conveyed across the river, the current of which was rendered extremely rapid at the time of our embarkation, by the flowing of the waters of lake *Edco* into the sea. Having made good our passage, and the camels being again laden with the baggage, we bent our way towards the block-house, which we reached at the close of the evening. To effect a passage across the mouth of lake *Maadie*, now called lake *Aboukir*, and with a view to the more speedy conveyance of passengers, stores, and baggage, several boats had been fastened together so as to form a kind of floating stage: One of these boats having however, been unfortunately sunk, this mode of conveyance was impeded for the moment, insomuch that it became necessary, on the arrival of travellers, to tow their horses and camels across the entrance of the lake. As this was to us an unsurmountable obstacle, now that the night was setting in, we pitched our tent, partook of the few refreshments we had left, and reposed ourselves for the night, with an assurance that we should be furnished with a boat in the morning to convey us and our servants to the camp. It was agreed that our camels and horses should, together with the principal part of our baggage, wait our return at the block-house. The camp before *Alexandria* was distant from us about nine miles by water, lake *Maadie*, or *Aboukir*, occupying the whole of this extent, and communicating, by the new cut, with lake *Mareotis*. The latter had become so formidable, that, in spreading itself over a very considerable tract of country, it had already destroyed sixteen villages, and had extended, in a southern direction, upwards of thirty miles. The low swampy grounds in the vicinity of *Alexandria* were at this time completely inundated; and it is generally considered that whenever this circumstance occurs, it is highly in favour of the salubrity of the place. It was accompanied, however, by this inconvenience, that the canal of *Alexandria* having been en-

tirely destroyed by the effect of the great accumulation of the waters, the inhabitants were thus deprived of their supply of fresh water, until they could dam up the cuts, which were now of an immense breadth. It was in agitation to put them into a proper state of repair; and in the mean time a bridge of boats was thrown across them, to enable the shipping to procure a supply of fresh water from the canal situated above.

We rose on the 8th, at seven in the morning, and having breakfasted, embarked on board a germ. After a pleasing sail up lake *Aboukir*, we reached the *British* encampment at noon, and landed near the depot of artillery, whence we proceeded to pay our respects to the commander in chief, with whom we dined. Our tent, with which we were supplied by the Capitan Pacha, was pitched near to that of the General, at an inconsiderable distance from the sea shore, and precisely on the spot where the battle of the 13th of *March* was fought.

We were employed on the 9th in viewing the different military positions. Nearly three thousand of the *French* troops who had capitulated still remained to be embarked.

After having, on the morning of the 10th, visited the depot of artillery, we rode to the western camp of *Alexandria*, and were gratified by a sight of *Pompey's* pillar, as it is commonly denominated, anciently situated in the centre of *Old Alexandria*, but at least a mile distant from the new city of that name. Some late discoveries have ascertained that this celebrated monument was erected in honour of the Emperor *Domitian*. It is a very beautiful granite column, of the *Corinthian* order; the shaft alone is ninety feet in height, independently of its base, which is in height five feet. The latter was formerly in a very shattered state, but had been repaired some years before our visit by a *Turkish* governor of *Alexandria*. It was surmounted by a *French* cap of liberty, which the *British* afterwards removed. This column, or pillar, consists of three distinct pieces of red granite. The obelisk, or needle of *Cleopatra*, standing at no great distance from it, is formed of one entire piece of the same material, notwithstanding it rises more than sixty feet from the surface, with a considerable portion of its base sunk into the earth. Near to it another obelisk of the same form, and of a similar material, lies on the ground. The hieroglyphic characters inscribed on each, having been cut into the stone to a great depth, are very perfect, with the exception of those on the eastern side of the upright obe-

lisk, where the hot winds have caused the surface of the granite to scale off in portions. In the other parts it still retains a very beautiful polish.

On the 11th we rode to *Alexandria*, and in passing through the marine gate, saw the back of the hand of a colossus of granite, which, from the knuckles to the articulation of the wrist, measured upwards of a yard. It had been brought by the *French* from *Upper Egypt*, and was conjectured to have been a portion of the colossus erected in that country in honour of *Memnon*. It still retained a beautiful polish. Near to the spot on which it lay, several fine relics of antiquity, such as sarcophagi inscribed with hieroglyphics, &c. were scattered on the ground.

On the 12th, at break of day, the brigade of *British* troops commanded by General *Stewart* was brought into the field, and was reviewed by the Capitan Pacha, who came to the ground with great pomp and ceremony, and attended by a very splendid and numerous suite.

On the 14th the different works, and among others the *Pharos*, retained by the *French* since the capitulation, were delivered up to the *British*, this being the day on which the whole of the enemy's troops still remaining in *Egypt* were to embark, and proceed on their voyage for *France*.

The *Charon* arrived at *Alexandria* from *Malta*, with the intelligence, that the *Success* frigate and *Bulldog* sloop of war had been recaptured by the *British* cruisers.

On the morning of the 15th I rode to the old ruins, where the temerity of the *French* commander in chief, in the attack he ordered on the ever memorable 21st of *March*, was attended by so dreadful a slaughter of his troops. To attest the great numbers who had fallen within the ruins by the bayonets of the 42d, 28th, and 52d regiments, the spot was surrounded by immense mounds, beneath which the bodies of the slain had been interred.

On the 16th the Capitan Pacha, accompanied by Lord *Cavan*, and surrounded by a numerous suite, entered and took possession of *Alexandria*.

In entering the above city, I passed through the two fortified positions which had been occupied by the *British* and *French*, each of them extending from the sea to the lakes *Maadie* and *Mareotis*. These lines, or positions, had been formed on sandy heights, opposite to each other, and were separated by a plain of about two miles and a half in extent. I forbear to enter into any particular

description, either of these military positions, or of the works and fortifications in general about *Alexandria*, being impressed with a full persuasion, that this task will be undertaken and executed with ability by some of the military who partook of the dangers, and shared the laurels of the *Egyptian* campaign.

Having taken our leave of the *British* commander in chief, and of the numerous friends we had found at *Alexandria*, we quitted the encampment at noon, and entered a *Turkish* barge, which had been for that purpose brought up to the wharf near the depot of artillery. We sailed across lake *Aboukir*, and arrived at two in the afternoon at the block house where we had been detained for the night on our route to *Alexandria*. We were there informed, that on the preceding evening, a *Dehli*, who had been in want of the stage of boats which had been repaired since our last visit, and which happened at the moment to be stationed on the opposite side, had repeatedly discharged his musket loaded with ball cartridges. The consequence of this imprudence was, that a ball had entered the shoulder of one of our horses, and occasioned the death of the animal. The *Dehli* had been secured; and on a complaint being made by the commissary to the Kia Bey, to whom the nature of the accident was explained, the latter promised that the horse belonging to the *Dehli* should be sent to replace that which had been killed, and a proper punishment inflicted on the culprit. Whether the latter part of this promise was complied with we could not ascertain; but it is certain that the horse was never sent. This fact, however, accords with *Turkish* promises in general.

At eight in the morning of the 17th we proceeded with our camels, horses, and baggage, to the caravansery, and found no difficulty in crossing the passage in the germ stationed there for the purpose.

On our way to *Rosetta*, we took the road which led by the sea side, and in approaching *Edco*, came to a marabout, beneath the shade of which we halted, and took refreshments. We had understood that a well of good water was usually to be found at this spot; but the water we were enabled to procure was brackish, and in other respects of a bad quality.

We reached *Rosetta* at four in the afternoon, and having paid our respects to Colonel *Barlow*, the *British* commandant, were supplied with a supper by the *Turkish* governor.

We spent the whole of the 18th at *Rosetta*, and on the following morning rose at early dawn to prepare for our return to *Cairo*,

Having taken our breakfast with General *Baird*, we proceeded to join the boats at the village of *Hammet*. In the course of the preceding evening the weather had been stormy, with much thunder and rain; but the morning was fine, the wind fallen, and the sky overspread with light clouds, to shield us from the scorching rays of the sun. At half past eight o'clock we entered our boat, which, as it was unprovided with a sail, was attached to a germ, to be in this way towed up to *Cairo*, the boatmen declaring, that in consequence of the strength of the current which set in against us, it would require at least a month to accomplish their object with oars.

We had laid in a stock of provisions for three or four days, and had to felicitate ourselves on this provident supply, since, on our arrival at *Foua*, at five in the afternoon, the boatmen declared that they could proceed no further until the next morning, on account of the scantiness of the wind, which would not enable them to stem the current. It was in vain for us to expostulate; and we submitted to the necessity, however painful it was, of passing the night at *Foua* in our boat.

We were up betimes on the morning of the 20th, but were detained by the calms until half past eight o'clock, when a light breeze springing up, we obliged the boatmen to proceed, in spite of the reluctance they still manifested. The wind freshening, and becoming more favourable in the course of the day, we prosecuted our voyage until the following morning, when we reached *Boulac* at one o'clock. We remained there until six, at which time we passed through the bridge of boats at fort *Ibrahim*, and at eight o'clock reached *Cassan Bey*. Whatever satisfaction we might feel on finding ourselves once more at *Cairo*, to which place we were now become attached by a residence of a considerable duration, we had every reason to be well satisfied with the pleasurable excursion we had made.

I shall follow up this little tour by some details relative to *Cairo*, its inhabitants, and the country by which it is surrounded; and shall then proceed to the recital of the events which occurred in *Egypt*, subsequently to the last date of my narrative.

CHAPTER XV.

Description of Grand Cairo. *The citadel. Conjectures relative to its antiquity. Fortifications raised by the* French. *The mint. Remarkable debasement of the coin. Streets of* Cairo. *Construction of the houses. Interior and furniture of the houses. Palaces of the Beys. Mosques. Dimensions of the city. Bazars, or shops. Improvisatori. Population of* Cairo. Joseph's *well. Palace of the Caliph* Salah-ed-din. *Inhabitants of* Cairo. Coptic *language. Dress. Manufactures. Sword blades. Horses. Commerce of* Egypt. *Amusements of* Cairo. *Dancing girls. Jugglers. Tumblers and posture-masters.* Old Cairo. Boulac. *Grand aqueduct. Beasts of burthen. The buffalo. Oxen, goats, fowls, &c. Fruits of* Egypt. *Vegetables. Corn.*

GRAND CAIRO, the capital of *Egypt*, is by the *Arabs* called *Mesr*, or *Messer*, and has also been denominated, in the language of the country, *Kahira*. It is situated beneath *Mount Mokatam*, to the foot of which it reaches, on the eastern bank of the *Nile*, from which it is nearly a mile distant, and is surrounded by a wall, the circumference of which may be computed at about three leagues.

The castle, or citadel, stands on the most elevated part of the town, under *Mount Mokatam*, which, in the *Arabic* tongue, is called *Gibbel Girgis*. It is conjectured by some to have been built by *Salah-Ed-din*, a Sultan of *Egypt*, seventeen centuries ago; while others carry back its antiquity to a still more remote period, to the flourishing period of ancient *Greece*, and conjecture it to have constituted a part of the *Egyptian Babylon*. It comprehends a very large space of ground, and contains many ruinous buildings, a part of which formerly boasted a considerable share of splendor, having been inhabited by the Sultans of *Egypt*. Prior to the invasion of *Egypt* by the *French*, the Pacha of *Cairo* resided in a palace, now in a very ruinous condition, within the citadel; and independently of the quarter occupied by him, his guards, suite, corps of janissaries, and *Assafs*, had distinct portions of the buildings assigned to them.

However formidable this citadel may be to the inhabitants of *Cairo*, its position would be by no means advantageous in the case of a regular siege, since it is so completely commanded by *Mount*

Mokatam, that an experienced enemy from without would have every advantage over the besieged inhabitants.

The walls of the citadel, which have been suffered in a great measure to fall into decay, are in general lofty, and appear to have been well built. In many parts they were repaired, fortified, and new modelled by the *French*, whose principal aim seems to have been a perfect command of the town, which, in its present state, it possesses in a sufficient degree to overawe the inhabitants in all cases of popular tumult and commotion.

For the further defence of *Cairo*, to which they deservedly attached a very particular importance, the *French* constructed several small forts and block-houses on the different commanding mounds of rubbish by which that city is every where surrounded. They also formed lines which extended from *Grand Cairo* to the *Nile*, inclosing *Boulac* on the north side; and, to the southward, converted the aqueduct into a wall of defence, reaching from the river side to the walls of *Cairo*.

On the islands of *Roudah* and *Lazaretta* several small works were thrown up; and on the approach of the *British* army several vessels were sunk in such a manner, as to form a boom extending across the *Nile* from the island of *Lazaretta* to the village of *Embaba*. In addition to these defences, the house of *Ibrahim Bey*, situated on the eastern bank of the *Nile*, was converted into a small fort; and the village of *Giza* surrounded by a wall, with several fletches thrown out in earth works, and palisadoed.

Within the citadel of *Cairo* there is a mint in which gold and silver monies, having on them the stamp of the city, are coined. In *Egypt*, as well as in *Turkey*, the latter of these coins are so much debased, that the proportion of silver contained in them does not exceed twenty-five per cent.

The streets of *Cairo* are extremely narrow, and winding in their direction: being at the same time unpaved, the stranger who passes through them labours under many difficulties, and, in consequence of their great intricacy, is frequently obliged to have recourse to a guide. Their very contracted breadth has, however, this convenience, that it affords to the inhabitants an almost continual shade, which, in a climate like that of *Egypt*, where the sun's rays shed so intense and scorching a heat, cannot be otherwise than highly acceptable. They are rendered still more cool and agreeable by being frequently, in the course of the day, sprinkled with water; and in this way the dust, which, when dry, is converted into so

fine and impalpable a powder, as to be raised into the air by the smallest puff of wind, is laid and arrested in its progress. One of the greatest annoyances to which persons on foot can be subjected, is thus in a great measure removed.

The houses of *Cairo* are lofty, and provided with flat roofs, or terraces, the walls of the lower story being constructed of a whitish stone, brought from the neighbouring mountain. The upper stories are built of wood, with the windows projecting into the street, and latticed. The projection is frequently carried to such an excess, that the opposite windows of the houses on each side of the street nearly touch each other.

Within, the apartments of the principal houses are large and commodious, and have a capacious opening facing the north, which serves as a ventilator, and allows a constant current of air to pass through the dwelling. In the houses inhabited by the Beys, and by the more opulent of the merchants, there are handsome fountains which are constantly playing. This is considered as one of the greatest luxuries that can be enjoyed within doors. The floors are of stone, and are usually decorated with mosaic work, executed with much taste and neatness. The furniture is much the same as that employed in *Turkey*, and consists principally of sofas and carpets.

The great and the wealthy usually repose on a sofa, in the calm enjoyment of all the pomp and luxury of the east, smoking until sun-set, and taking between meals, their coffee, sherbet, &c. while the numerous class of the indigent inhabitants toil unceasingly, without a shelter from the scorching rays of the sun, and still appear cheerful and contented with a scanty meal. This description of people, indeed, live extremely hard, have scarcely a sufficiency of cloathing to hide their nakedness, and sleep and herd with their animals in filth and wretchedness.

The palaces of the Beys are very capacious, and are surrounded by high walls, with a wide entrance, but without windows, exteriorly at least, on the ground floor. Many of them were in a ruinous state at the time of our arrival at *Cairo*, having been partly demolished by the *French*, together with nearly the whole of one of the sides of a large square called *Ezbekier*.

The mosques occupy at *Cairo* large spaces of ground, and are very numerous. Their minarets have a fine appearance from a distance; but the mosques themselves are much inferior to those of *Constantinople*.

The length of the city, from north to south, is about a league and a half, and its breadth nearly a league. It is provided with several gates, or entrances, the principal one of which, leading in a northern direction towards *Syria*, is called *Babel Nasser*. On entering the city by this gate, the traveller finds himself in a long and narrow street, which, as it is one of those more particularly appropriated to commerce, is very populous, and constantly thronged with passengers. It contains many bazars, or shops, fitted up for the different trades and professions, and which are not ill supplied with the commodities and manufactures of the country, as well as with those imported from *Europe*. In this street, and in several others which are respectably inhabited, a kind of wooden chandeliers are suspended in the centre, at a convenient height, to be employed in the illuminations which take place on the celebration of the different festivals.

Each of the coffee-houses of *Cairo* is frequented by a reciter of extemporaneous verses, or perhaps by several. By contributing to the amusement of the company, these *improvisatori* collect small sums to relieve their necessities, which, as their sole dependence is placed on the skill they have acquired in the recital of their impromptu's, are of the most urgent kind. Accordingly, they are to be met with, not only in the coffee-houses, but on the best frequented roads, in the most impoverished and abject condition, frequently with a cap of rushes on the head, as a distinctive mark of their vocation. They there lay the passengers under contribution, by the recital of verses in their praise, which, notwithstanding those whom they accost are utterly unknown to them, are certain to be filled with the most fulsome adulation.

It was impossible for me to form an accurate idea of the population of *Cairo*, which I was, however, led to think very considerable. This opinion was probably in some measure influenced by the narrowness of the streets, which occasions them to be almost constantly crowded with passengers. It is proper to state, however, that there are in that city very large areas, or spaces of ground, unoccupied, independently of the very extensive openings which surround the mosques, the houses of the Beys, and the public buildings. Any inference I could draw on this head from the mortality which took place during my stay there, would be very uncertain.

I could not learn that there are any wells of fresh water at *Cairo*, with the exception of one in the citadel, which boasts a considera-

ble degree of antiquity, and is very curious in its construction. Its origin is carried back to the reign of Caliph *Salad-Ed-din*, whose name properly signifies *Joseph;* and it is reasonable to suppose that it has received from this circumstance the denomination of *Joseph's* well, rather than that it was named, as some have supposed, after the patriarch *Joseph*, the reputed father of our Saviour. Within the citadel there is a very extensive building, which, as it is conjectured to have been formerly the residence of the Caliph *Joseph*, or *Salah-Ed-din*, is called *Joseph's* palace, and contains several vestiges of its ancient splendor. One apartment in particular is ornamented with beautiful mosaic work, but this room is at present converted into a cloth manufactory; it leads into another apartment, the ceiling of which was formerly embellished with paintings *in fresco*. What renders the remote antiquity of this palace, which has been without doubt the residence of the Caliphs of *Egypt*, unquestionable, is, that the names of the ancient monarchs of *Egypt* are engraven on its walls, in characters which leave no uncertainty as to the time of their being wrought.

To return to *Joseph's* well. It is in depth no less than two hundred and eighty *English* feet, and in circumference forty, with a winding gallery, by which the men and cattle employed to procure the water ascend and descend at pleasure. Both the well and the gallery leading to it are hewn out of the solid rock, an undertaking which could not have been accomplished without a considerable share of labour and difficulty, notwithstanding the substance of the rock consists in that part of a calcareous stone, which is not of the hardest texture. The water, which is brackish, is drawn up by the means of large wheels, to which earthen vases are fastened, and which are worked by oxen and buffaloes. The vases empty themselves into a trough, where the water is collected for the various purposes for which it is destined.

The inhabitants of *Cairo* are also supplied with water from the *Nile;* and in this way employment is found for a considerable number of men, who bring it into the city in leathern skins made water tight, and thrown across the backs of camels and asses. The women and children of the poorer classes, who cannot afford to purchase the water thus procured, although it is sold at a very cheap rate, repair to the river to seek their supply, which they carry on the head in large earthen pitchers, with great ease and dexterity, and, in some instances, with a considerable portion of grace.

The inhabitants of *Grand Cairo*, like those of the other cities and towns of *Egypt*, are a mixture of *Arabs*, *Copts*, or ancient *Egyptians*, *Greeks*, *Armenians*, *Turks*, and *Mamelukes*. The *Arabs* are considered as by far the most numerous class, which is indeed the case in every part of *Egypt*. The number of the *Christian* residents is very inconsiderable. *Arabic*, which is the language of the country, is almost exclusively spoken at *Cairo*, the *Copts*, the aborigines of *Egypt*, having, through disuse, almost entirely lost their own language. It is true that their priests, in the performance of the mass and other religious ceremonies, employ *Coptic* books; but I was assured by several of the inhabitants of *Cairo*, on whose testimony I could rely, that they are not in general acquainted with the language.

The *Arab* inhabitants of *Cairo* are a very active race, well proportioned, and of a slender make. In all the laborious occupations the females of the inferior class take an active part, and have a dark, sallow complexion, with features calculated to excite disgust. They marry when very young, and have a numerous offspring; but their wretched condition of life exposes their children to a great mortality. The appearance of the latter, and indeed of the newly born infants, is truly distressing. The countenance is sallow, flaccid, and of a cadaverous hue; and the eyes affected by ophthalmia, to which disease they are subject from their earliest infancy. They are also much exposed to mesenteric enlargements. The children, even of the superior classes of *Europeans*, such as merchants, settled at *Cairo*, have a pallid and sickly appearance, and are reared with great difficulty. In general, the young are swept off in great numbers by the small-pox. The frequency, indeed, of disease, and the great mortality which commonly prevails among the lower classes of the inhabitants, are unquestionably to be ascribed to the very filthy state in which they live, and to the want of a proper nourishment, which latter cause affects more particularly the tender condition of the infants.

The parade which attends the marriage ceremonies at *Cairo* I have already attempted to describe. The *Mahomedans* take one or several wives, according to their condition, and the circumstances in which they are placed.

The dress of the men belonging to the lower class of *Arabs* consists of a blue cotton chemise, with a broad leathern belt fastened round the loins, and a white or coloured shawl twisted round the head in the form of a turban. They wear neither shoes nor

stockings. Their Sheicks have a large blue checkered or plaid handkerchief, which hangs loosely down from one of the shoulders; and wear slippers on the feet.

The dress of the women of the same class is equally simple, consisting also of a long blue chemise, without either slippers or stockings. A piece of black silk answers the purpose of a veil so effectually, that scarcely any part of the face, the eyes excepted, can be seen. The eye-lids are blackened with a pigment made of the tesselated ore of lead, which in the country is called *alquifoux*; and the chin is stained of a blue colour. The fingers are dyed of a red or deep orange colour with the leaves of the henna; and on the wrists bracelets of coloured glass are worn, with large rings on the fingers. The ears are ornamented with rings, from which pieces of money are occasionally suspended.

The women of a superior rank in life dress nearly in the *Turkish* style. At times they wear a large black mantle, which in a great measure covers the whole of the body, and reaches down to the heels.

Among the different articles manufactured in that city, the white and coloured cottons, the shawls, and the silk and woollen handkerchiefs should be noticed, together with a variety of articles of saddlery and embroidery, the latter of which are executed with great taste and elegance.

The saddles, holsters, and pouches for ammunition, as well as those to contain the Koran, which the *Mahomedans* carry constantly about them, are principally employed by the *Mamelukes* and *Turks* of distinction, and are extremely handsome. The greater part of the saddles and holsters are covered with rich velvet, embroidered in gold with much neatness and even elegance.

The manufacture of silken cords, which are attached to the sabre instead of a belt, as well as to the pair of pistols slung across the shoulders, and the demand for which is very great, gives employment to a very considerable number of persons at *Cairo*. These cords are likewise employed by the *Arab* groom, or Seis, as braces to fasten the large loose sleeves of his shirt, and prevent them falling beneath the elbows, the lower part of the arm being constantly naked.

The genuine sabre blades sold at *Cairo*, and which are held in the highest estimation, are very costly. As they are however extremely brittle, the management of them requires particular attention. They are brought from *Damascus* and Persia, from the

former of which places the best musket barrels are also procured. In the choice of their sabres, the *Turks* resident in *Egypt* are, as well as the *Mamelukes*, very fanciful and capricious, but perhaps not so much so as in the selection of their horses, for the purchase and sale of which *Grand Cairo* is a great mart. If, for instance, a horse should have a small curl, or several curls of hair beneath the mane, or in a particular part of the face, the value of the animal is greatly enhanced in the eye of the purchaser, who is extremely circumspect in his search after these favourite and particular marks.

Among the articles exported to *Europe* from *Egypt*, and which are also common to *Turkey*, may be comprehended rice, coffee, different dyes, such as the henna and carthamus, a variety of drugs and medicinal gums, raw and other silks, oil, soap, leather, &c. together with dates, almonds, and other dried fruits.

Of the amusements of *Grand Cairo*, such as they present themselves without doors to all the classes of its inhabitants, the principal consists in the exhibition of the *almēs*, or dancing girls, who attract crowds of the populace in the squares, streets, and places of public resort. These dissolute and abandoned females have the face uncovered, which, in the countries of the east, is accounted in the women a certain indication of the most notorious profligacy. Their attire, which is well calculated to display the form of the person and limbs, is thrown on with a most indecent negligence. The movements of these young females, in dancing, are rapid, and display a greater share of pliancy and suppleness of the limbs, than of grace. Towards its close the dance becomes more animated, and is accompanied by gestures, motions, and contortions of the body still more indecent than at the commencement. The performance is usually confined to two of these females; but on particular occasions the number is more considerable. On the thumb and fore finger of each hand they wear the small cups called castanets, much in use in *Spain* in dancing the fandango, with which they beat time to the sound of the musical instruments, consisting either of a hautboy or of a kind of flute, accompanied by a tambourine. A concert, which is by no means either melodious or agreeable, follows the dance.

This is a great source of gratification to the people of *Cairo*, as well as to the lower classes of the population of all the towns and villages of *Egypt*, where it seldom happens that these dancing girls are not to be met with in the streets and places of public resort. The

more respectable of the inhabitants introduce them into their houses, and even into their harems, where they give lessons of grace to the females, without a dread of the latter being contaminated by the notorious profligacy of their morals.

The jugglers are also highly attractive, and perform their tricks and deceptions with as much dexterity as the greater part of the conjurors who attend the country wakes in *England*. Many of these people carry about with them large serpents of the hooded kind, on which they exercise their address, and apparently possess a power of rendering them torpid or animated at pleasure. In addition to these, there are companies of tumblers and posture masters, who, in displaying their feats of activity and address, are constantly attended by a low buffoon, the jack-pudding of the exhibition, whose office it is to keep the populace in a good humour during the continuance of the performances.

Old Cairo, or *Mesr-Attar*, is situated to the south of *Grand Cairo*, from which it is distant about a mile and a half. At the time of our residence in the country the buildings were in a very ruinous state; but the wharf, or landing-place, presented a very busy scene, it being the port at which the corn and other produce from *Upper Egypt*, for the supply of the capital, is landed. From the convenience of its situation, at the side of the *Nile*, it is deservedly become one of the principal corn markets in the country.

Boulac, situated on the eastern bank of the *Nile*, is distant from *Grand Cairo*, in a north-west direction, about a mile and a half, or two miles, and is the principal port for vessels trading from *Lower Egypt*. Accordingly, a great abundance of corn is heaped on the ground for sale; and in the magazines or warehouses a variety of articles of commerce are deposited. It was formerly a place of great extent, and very populous; but in consequence of the devastations committed by the *French*, the greater part of the buildings are reduced to a heap of ruins. Many of them appear to have been large, built of stone, and well constructed. The suburbs, or rather villages contiguous to the walls of *Cairo*, on the north side, are likewise in a very ruinous state; the buildings having for the greater part been mutilated and destroyed by the *French*, to enable them to provide for the better defence of the town.

To the south of *Grand Cairo*, and immediately adjacent to *Old Cairo*, the very extensive aqueduct is situated which was for-

merly employed to convey the waters of the *Nile* to the palace of the Pacha in the citadel. It has no less than three hundred arches; but is at present out of repair. The *French* converted it, however, to a very useful purpose, by filling up the interstices between the arches, and thus rendering it a wall of defence.

To conclude with a brief notice of the natural productions of this part of *Egypt*. The horses, which are of the true *Arabian* breed, are distinguished by the excellent qualities they possess, as well as by the fine symmetry of their proportions. It is on these horses that the *Mamelukes* and other bodies of cavalry are mounted. The camels and asses are employed as beasts of burden, there not being any carriages in the country, with the exception of the tartavans, or palanquins, used by the *Turkish* grandees and principal merchants. The latter of these animals, and the mules, are not neglected and despised, as is unfortunately the case in many other countries; but have a very careful attendance, and are occasionally close sheared. They are larger, better shaped, and much stronger, as well as more fleet of foot, than the same animals in the northern parts of *Europe*.

The *Mamelukes* and *Turks* being the only persons in *Cairo* who are permitted to ride on horseback, the other inhabitants are obliged to have recourse to the mules and asses. The women ride astride like the men, on a broad and elevated pad, covered with a *Turkey* or other carpet. Their dark and gloomy dress resembles that of a mask in a black domino.

The flesh of the buffalo supplies the table with beef, which, at the time the pasturage springs up, after the retreat of the waters distributed by the inundation, is fat and good. The small and delicate cows and oxen are on a variety of accounts too useful to be slaughtered for food: they labour constantly at the wheels by which the water is conveyed to the fields and gardens.

The goats in *Egypt* are remarkably fine, the females giving twice in the course of the day more than a quart of milk, to preserve an ample supply of which large herds are entertained. Their ears are of an extraordinary length.

The mutton which is procured at a particular season is good, and sold at a cheap rate, as are also the geese, fowls, pigeons, eggs, &c. which are in great abundance in every part of *Egypt*.

The fruits which are attainable in the different seasons, however plentiful, are not generally remarkable for a richness of flavour; and this observation applies more particularly to the peaches and

apricots. There is an abundant produce of lemons, limes, oranges, figs, bananas, dates, almonds, and pomegranates. Of these the lemons and oranges are of a very superior quality, as are also the grapes and water melons, the refreshing property of which renders them highly estimable in so burning a climate.

Among the vegetables may be comprehended onions, which are remarkably mild; cucumbers; gourds; beets; baniers or okres; radishes; coulcas, a species of yams, which, when boiled, bear some resemblance to the potato; spinage; artichokes; and the bizlejan, a vegetable of a purple colour and globular shape, which appears to be a species of the egg plant.

In all the cultivated parts of *Egypt* there are abundant crops of bearded wheat, barley, rice, dourra, or *Indian* corn, lupins, lentils, beans, flax, indigo, and the carthamus plant. The corn is trampled out as in *Syria*, and is ground in hand-mills. The bread made from it is good and cheap. The ovens are heated with the stems of the *Indian* corn, the carthamus plant, and reeds.

CHAPTER XVI.

Arrest of the Mameluke *Beys. Procession accompanying the sacred carpet for covering the house of God at* Mecca. *Several Beys killed at* Alexandria *by the persons sent to arrest them. Anecdotes relative to the plague. Contest between the* Albanians *and* Mograbian Arabs. *Experiment with the freezing mixture. Subsiding of the* Nile. *Excursion to* Heliopolis *and the* Lake of Pilgrims. *Excursion to* Upper Egypt; *to* Hallouan. *Present to the author of a mummy.* Tourrah. *The castle. Rout at the imperial consul's. Procession from* Boulac. *Caravan to* Mecca. *Plague at* Alexandria. *Vizier prepares to quit* Egypt. Mamelukes *privately depart from* Giza. *Mission ordered to* Alexandria, *Audience of leave. Gold medals presented to the officers.*

ON our return to *Cairo*, on the 21st of *October*, after our excursion to *Alexandria*, we were not a little surprised to find that eleven of the *Mameluke* Beys had been arrested during our absence, and were in confinement at the palace of the Grand Vizier. This, we were told, had been done by order of the Sultan; and it was added, that the other Beys at *Alexandria* were to have been

arrested at the same time by the Capitan Pacha. Seals were put on the effects of those residing at *Cairo*, and guards placed at their houses. Within the palace of the Vizier large bodies of *Arnauts* were on duty; and guards patroled the streets in the different quarters of the town. This sudden and very important event was effected without tumult in the capital of *Egypt*, of which country the *Mamelukes* had been in possesion nearly three hundred years, it having fallen under the domination of the *Turks* in the year fifteen hundred.

In consequence of these proceedings, as we presumed, *Selim Bey*, one of the *Mameluke* Beys, on the 24th, surrendered himself for protection to Colonel *Ramsay*, commandant of *Giza*.

The procession which accompanied the camel destined to carry the cloth, or carpet, with which the Caaba, or house of God, at *Mecca*, was to be covered, took place on the morning of the 29th, and afforded to the inhabitants of *Cairo* a very grand and solemn spectacle. It was preceded by the chiaous of the Vizier, who was immediately followed by the cadi, or judge, accompanied by great numbers of dervises, with their sacred banners. Next followed several of the Grand Vizier's principal officers, with bands of music, and colours flying. *Taher Pacha*, and a considerable number of armed men, attended the procession. Green cloths, elegantly embroidered in gold with *Turkish* characters, were carried on biers. The camel on whose back the sacred cloth was borne, had plumes of feathers on the head, and over the body an embroidered green cloth. In passing through the streets, the inhabitants displayed a great eagerness to touch a portion of the cloth. Other camels, each of them covered with a plain green cloth, followed, with the boxes in which the treasure was to be contained. The priests, as they proceeded, chaunted hymns from the Koran; and the procession was closed by a body of armed men on horseback.

Before the arrival of the *French* in *Egypt*, the sacred cloth, or carpet, accompanied the caravan which set out annually for *Mecca*; but this arrangement, which was now renewed, had been discontinued during the last three years.

On the first of *November* a despatch was received from *Alexandria* with the melancholy intelligence of the death of several of the *Mameluke* Beys and Cachefs, who were killed in a scuffle by a party of the Capitan Pacha's troops, sent purposely to secure them. Several others were wounded in the contest. This disastrous circumstance having been communicated to the *British* commander

in chief, Lord *Hutchinson*, he instantly adopted the necessary measures for the protection of the survivors, manifesting at the same time, the indignance of his feelings at this gross and violent outrage on humanity. In the mean time the bodies of the deceased were interred with military honours.

Colonel *Holloway* and Major *Hope* were on the above day invested with pelices by his Highness the Vizier, and received the medals which the Sultan had transmitted in testimony of his approbation of their services.

In paying a visit to an inhabitant of *Cairo*, I met with a *German* who had spent nine years in *Egypt*, and who gave me the following remarkable anecdote relative to the plague of the preceding year :—A vessel, consigned to the Imperial consul at *Cairo*, arrived at *Boulac* from *Upper Egypt*, laden with senna. The consul, having collected from the crew the information that two of the seamen had died on the passage after an illness of twenty-four hours, and having every reason to suppose, from the details into which they entered, that the disease could be no other than the plague, communicated the circumstance to a person high in authority in the *French* army at *Cairo*, requesting that the vessel might be put under quarantine, since it would be imprudent to suffer her to depart without such a precaution. This wise admonition, from a man who had been many years an inhabitant of *Egypt*, and whose long experience and observation had enabled him to foresee the dreadful consequences that might result from a contrary procedure, was most unaccountably disregarded, and treated with contempt. The vessel sailed on her return to *Upper Egypt*, without any precautionary measure having been adopted ; and the whole of the crew, more than twenty in number, with the exception of one man, fell victims to the plague on the passage. The survivor, dreading the restraints which might be imposed on him, procured a dromedary, and fled to his own village, where a melancholy scene instantly ensued ; himself, the whole of his family, and the greater part of the population of that and the surrounding villages were apparently swept off by the contagion he had thus the misfortune to introduce.

The case of an old barber-surgeon at *Cairo* was also extremely singular. At the very advanced age of ninety-six years he fell a victim to the plague of the above season. He had attained a high celebrity among the pestiferous patients, whom he had bled and attended from an early period of life. It was therefore extraordi-

nary that he should have received the infection for the first time at so advanced an age, when it was reasonable to apprehend that, from the torpor and inactivity which must have been generally induced in the temperament, he would have been least susceptible to disease.

It was reported at *Boulac*, on the evening of the 5th, that a serious quarrel had taken place between the *Albanians* and janissaries. It proved, however, on enquiry, to have been a dispute between the former and the *Mograbian Arabs*, by whom they were accused of having stolen several of their boys. The interference of the janissaries was necessary to quell the riot, the animosity of the parties having been such, that several on each side were killed, and others wounded in the contest.

I rode on the 8th to *Bassatee*, a village distant about five miles, in a southern direction, from *Cairo*. In the vicinity of this village the grounds were still moistened with the rains which had recently fallen, notwithstanding we had had at *Cairo*, which was within so short a distance, an almost constant drought. A party of sick, seventy in number, belonging to the *Indian* army, who had been left at *Suez*, arrived at *Cairo* about this time. They assured me that in the course of their march through the desert, they had encountered several violent storms, accompanied by very heavy showers of rain, and that it was with great difficulty they could prevent their tents from being blown down. This appeared to me the more extraordinary, as the weather at *Cairo*, during the whole of the month of *October*, and even to the present date of *November*, had been free from storms, and uncommonly mild and temperate, with a moderate refreshing breeze in the mornings and evenings.

Colonel *Lloyd*, of the 86th regiment, arrived at *Giza* on the above day, with a detachment of three hundred men, from the encampment before *Rosetta*.

On the morning of the 12th, the thermometer being at 59, I took equal parts of powdered nitre and sal ammoniac, and threw them into a vessel containing water, into which I introduced a phial filled with that liquid, and, finally, the thermometer. In the course of a few minutes the mercury fell to 32, the freezing point, at which it remained, however, a few seconds only; when it rose to 38, where it remained for some time. Fearing that I should not succeed in the production of ice, in the present experiment, I withdrew the phial which contained the water, with a

view to ascertain the degree of cold it had received by a communication with the freezing mixture. The result was a painful and smarting sensation of the fingers, when applied to the phial; and this was of some continuance, with a very disagreeable sensation of cold.

On the evening of the 13th, General *Stewart* arrived at *Giza* from *Alexandria*, with a view to the arrangement of the difficulties which had arisen between the *Turks* and *Mamelukes*. He had been sent on this service by Lord *Cavan*, the commander in chief *ad interim*, General *Hutchinson* having quitted *Alexandria* on account of ill health.

On the 16th the *Mameluke* Beys, attended by the greater part of their suites, quitted *Cairo*, and went over to *Giza*, with their baggage and equipages.

About two in the morning of the 20th there was a most tremendous storm of wind and rain at *Cairo*, accompanied by heavy bursts of thunder, and very vivid lightning.

I made an excursion, on the 22d, along the banks of the *Nile*, to the other side of the village of *Attar Ennabi*. The waters of the *Nile* had fallen rapidly, and in so considerable a degree, that the country was in a great measure open. This sudden change had supplied the inhabitants with ample employment; and they were accordingly busied in sowing the lands, which had now received all the benefits of the inundation, with every description of corn.

I rode on the 29th to *Shubra* and *Damenhoor*, near *Beisous*, where we had been encamped previously to our arrival at *Cairo*. The present month of *November* having been cool and moist, with fogs, and heavy dews in the mornings, intermittents were become very prevalent among the *British* troops at *Giza*.

On the 2d of *December* a courier arrived at *Grand Cairo* from *Constantinople*, which place he had left twenty-five days before. He was the bearer of the welcome tidings that the preliminaries of peace between *Great Britain* and *France* had been signed. The arrival of Lord *Elgin* in *Egypt* was daily to be expected, his Lordship having written by the courier to request of Colonel *Holloway* to meet him at *Alexandria*.

On the 5th Colonel *Holloway* and Major *Hope* embarked on board a germ at *Cairo* for *Alexandria*.

In the months of *November* and *December* the southerly winds which usually prevail in *Egypt*, having passed over an extensive tract of country which the inundation has moistened, render the at-

mosphere cold and raw. During the summer months, on the other hand, and more especially in *July* and *August*, the winds from the south and south-east, in their passage through *Egypt*, are accompanied by an intense and parching heat which is almost productive of suffocation. There have, indeed, been many instances of animals having been suddenly destroyed by these ardent blasts of wind.

A *Tartar* arrived at *Grand Cairo* on the 7th with despatches, the contents of which were kept secret.

A party having been made on the 12th we rode to *Mataree*, *Heliopolis*, and the *Lake of Pilgrims*, called by the *Arabs Birket-el-Hadgi*. This lake is very extensive, having a circumference of several leagues, and is surrounded by large woods of date-trees. Beneath the shade of these trees we halted, and partook of the refreshments we had brought with us: the scene which surrounded us was infinitely agreeable and picturesque, the verdant banks of the lake being covered with numerous flocks of sheep, and herds of goats and buffaloes. We crossed the desert on our return, and passed near several parties of wandering *Arabs*, whose habitations consisted of small black tents raised about four feet from the ground. On the plains of *Hellai* we saw the tents pitched for the caravan which was to proceed to *Mecca*.

On the 16th I went by water to the vicinity of the village of *Hallouan*, situated in *Upper Egypt*, at the distance of about five leagues from *Cairo*. To the north of *Hallouan* lies the village of *Masser*, near which the first barrier of *Upper Egypt* is placed. It consists of a stone wall, with several towers, which extend from the eastern bank of the *Nile* to the mountains.

I went on the following day to one of the baths at *Cairo*. I have already taken occasion to observe that they are far inferior, both in neatness and convenience, to those of *Constantinople*, notwithstanding they have been praised with so enthusiastic a warmth of description by M. *Savary*, who has, in many other parts of his work, given evident proofs of what can be effected by a writer possessing a lively and fervid imagination.

I noticed at this time that there were more deaths among the inhabitants of *Cairo* than had occurred during the preceding months.

On the 24th a party was made to go by water to *Hallouan*. The wind being favourable, our boat stemmed the current, and we had a very agreeable sail to the village, which stands on the spot

where the *Mekias* was originally placed, before it was removed to the island of *Roudah*. In the vicinity of *Hallouan*, which is as poor and wretched as the generality of the villages of *Egypt*, we could find nothing to attract our particular notice.

The Reis Effendi was pleased about this time to make me a present of a mummy brought from the catacombs of *Saccara; the* subject appeared, on a nice inspection, to have been aged from sixteen to eighteen years. It was inclosed within a coffin very tolerably perfect, made of the wood of the *Pharaoh* fig or sycamore usually employed on those occasions. The lid of the coffin was ornamented with a variety of paintings of hieroglyphics, and other *Egyptian* devices.

On the morning of the 26th I made an excursion to the village of *Tourrah*, distant from *Cairo* about eight miles, in the mountainous territory bordering on the desert. A part of the wall, which commences at the bank of the *Nile*, to form the barrier between *Upper* and *Lower Egypt*, passes near this village. I ascended the barren and rugged mountain on which the *Mamelukes* had erected a castle, and had from its summit a very fine and extensive view of the western side of the *Nile*, comprehending *Cairo*, and a considerable number of villages. The corn, newly sown, springing from the ground, diffused over its surface a pale green tint, which, combined with the darker foliage of the trees and shrubs, imparted a rich diversity to the scene. It was more lively and animated than any I had hitherto seen in *Egypt*.

The castle, which had apparently been occupied by the *French*, had nothing left for its defence: even the roofs and floors of the different buildings contained within its enclosure had been taken away, to be converted into fire wood. I was inclined to ascribe this devastation, not to the *French*, but to the *Turks*, who are very expert at mutilating and destroying, for the sake of wood for combustion, whatever they can seize with impunity. This castle is about a mile distant from the *Nile*, and was well calculated, at the time of its erection, for the protection of the barrier, which has likewise two small works for its defence.

On the side of the *Nile* on which the village of *Tourrah* is situated, the land is by no means in so high a state of cultivation as on the western bank, of which we had so fine and distinct a view from the summit of the mountain. The land on the eastern bank consisting for the greater part either of rocky eminences, or of desert wastes, the culture is chiefly confined to the grounds border-

ing the river, or to the more favoured spots selected for the site of the villages.

It being the season of the *Christmas* holidays, I was present on the 27th at a rout given at *Cairo* by Madame *Rosetti*, wife to the Imperial Consul, at which nearly forty ladies of her acquaintance were assembled. They were all unveiled, and smoked with great composure from the long pipes which are in fashion in the country. Several of them had very pretty features, although the eyes were large and prominent. The eye-brows were blackened with the pigment which I have already noticed.

Towards the close of the preceding month, and during the present month of *December*, we experienced in *Egypt* a temperature which bore some resemblance to winter. The fall of the leaf was, however, chiefly confined to the vines and mulberry-trees, the other trees, as well as the shrubs, preserving their foliage nearly throughout the year. The mortality among the inhabitants of *Cairo* was very great, notwithstanding it did not appear that any cases of plague had occurred. The weather had been invariably foggy, with great and sudden changes of the winds. The sun, in the day time, darted forth its powerful rays; while the evenings and nights were cold and moist. From such a temperature, and from such a state of the atmosphere, it was reasonable to expect that diseases would be generated; and accordingly dysenteric affections became very prevalent.

At nine in the morning of the 3d of *January* 1802, in consequence of preparations for the departure of the caravan for *Mecca*, a procession from *Boulac* entered *Cairo* at the gate of *Kassim Bey*. It was led by two hundred infantry, *Mograbians*, preceded by their standards and bands of music, and followed by their Pacha, his suite, and led horses. Next followed a file of sixty camels elegantly equipped, with painted saddles covered by red housings handsomely embroidered with silver, beads, shells, &c. To the head of each of these animals bunches of coloured feathers were attached: several of them bore the standard of *Mahomed;* and on others men were mounted to beat the kettle-drums as the procession advanced. At the breasts of the camels were fastened large bells, which made a perpetual jingle as they moved along: the body and legs were spotted and stained with the henna. Three men, fantastically dressed, amused the spectators by their absurb tricks and extravagant gestures; while a Santon, or *Egyptian* saint, preceded the camels on horseback, naked, and with a collar of beads

round his neck, to which several bells were also appended. As he rode he threw his body into a tremulous, convulsive motion. This party was accompanied by a man enclosed in a small box, resembling a part of the apparatus of our puppet-shows, covered with red cloth, feathers, and other fantastical ornaments.

The procession was closed by a file of sixty camels, carrying the prepared skins which were to contain the water. On the back of one of these camels was placed a cluster of the lofty branches of orange, lemon, sycamore, and other trees. Frequent discharges of musketry were made, and every other demonstration of joy manifested by the inhabitants, as the procession moved through the streets of *Cairo*.

The charge of the caravan had been given by the Vizier to one of his suite, *Osman Bey*, late master of the ceremonies. He now assumed the title of *Emir Hadgi*, or Prince of the Caravan; and held an appointment of considerable value and importance. On the pilgrimage to *Mecca*, which occupies a space of forty days, the property of all those who die falls to the inheritance of the *Emir Hadgi*.

The *Ramazan* commenced on the 5th at sun set, and was announced at *Cairo* by repeated discharges of artillery, musketry, and pistols.

On the morning of the 6th, a party having been made, we crossed the *Nile*, with our horses, to *Giza*, and rode to a village called *Menawarr*, at a small distance from *Saccara*. The country through which we passed had assumed a cheerful aspect from the corn which was every where springing from the earth.

The Vizier having requested to see the officers of the mission during the continuance of the *Ramazan*, we paid him a visit on the evening of the 9th, and were entertained with coffee, sherbet, and other refreshments. The reception we received from his Highness was highly civil and gracious.

During the *Ramazan*, and the festival of the *Biram*, by which it is followed, the streets of *Cairo* are illuminated in the evenings, but not with so grand an effect as at *Constantinople*. The mosques and minarets were, however, on this occasion, handsomely lighted up with variegated lamps, displaying a variety of very pleasing figures.

Very distressing accounts from *Alexandria* were received at *Cairo* on the 17th, relative to the plague, which was said to rage with so much violence among the Sepoys, that they had been or-

dered to *Aboukir*, to diminish the chance of the infection spreading among the other troops. Dr. *White*, at that time employed with the *Indian* army, who had maintained with great obstinacy an opinion that the plague is not infectious, had at length been fatally convinced of the danger resulting from the erroneous doctrine he had supported. Having been attacked by very suspicious symptoms, he had written to General *Baird* to be relieved, expressing the strongest apprehensions of the perils which surrounded him. It will be seen in the historical account of plague, that this unfortunate man fell a victim to the absurd theory he had endeavoured to establish, and to the experiments he tried with a view to its support.

On the morning of the 19th, Lord *Cavan*, accompanied by Mr. *Stratton*, secretary of legation, arrived at *Giza*. His Lordship was received by the *British* troops encamped there with a salute of nineteen guns. The Pacha of *Cairo*, late Kia to the Capitan Pacha, arrived at the same time, and encamped with his troops near *Boulac*.

On the 20th, in the afternoon, Colonel *Holloway*, and Majors *Hope* and *Cookson*, of the royal artillery, arrived at *Kassim Bey* from *Alexandria*. In the evening Lord *Cavan* and Mr. *Stratton* had audiences of the Vizier.

On the 20th the Pacha of *Cairo* made his public entry into that city.

The *Mamelukes* removed their encampment on the 24th, to the south of *Giza*; and on the following day the Vizier's tail was sent forward to be fixed to the north of *Cairo*, where his encampment was immediately to be formed, with a view to the arrangements which were to be made preparatorily to his Highness quitting *Egypt*, on his return to *Constantinople*, by the route of *Syria*.

On the same day, the 25th, the *Mamelukes*, whose numbers were conjectured to amount to about three thousand, privately quitted *Giza*, and set out for *Upper Egypt*. It was greatly to be apprehended that a civil war would be the result of this defection, as the negotiations which had been commenced with a view to the reconciliation of the *Turks* and *Mamelukes* were thus thwarted in their intention. So sudden and extraordinary a movement, indeed, gave reason to conjecture that they had entirely failed.

In the evening the *Turks* were busily engaged at *Boulac* in loading germs with guns, ammunition, and every description of stores, for the service of the detachments which were ordered to proceed instantly to *Upper Egypt*, in pursuit of the *Mamelukes*.

On the 26th Colonel *Holloway* gave notice, that the mission should hold itself in readiness to embark for *Alexandria* on the shortest notice.

It was reported, on the 28th, that two men had died of the plague in the *British* encampment at *Giza*.

Lord *Cavan* and suite, and Mr, *Stratton*, secretary of legation, were on the 29th invested with pelices by his Highness the Vizier, of whom they took leave.

On the 30th General *Stewart* left *Giza* to proceed to *Alexandria*, and thence to *England*. Lord *Cavan* and suite, with Major *Cookson*, quitted the above place on the morning of the 31st, under a salute from the garrison.

Colonel *Holloway*, and the officers of the mission, having had, on the 3d of *February*, agreeably to appointment, an audience of his Highness the Vizier, to take leave, previously to their departure from *Egypt*, gold medals were presented to such of the officers as had not already received them, in testimony of the approbation of the Sultan for the services they had rendered. On this occasion coffee and other refreshments were served according to the oriental custom.

The labours of the *British* military mission acting with the *Turkish* army, drew at length towards a conclusion, after a series of painful, harassing, and critical events, many of which cannot, from obvious motives, meet the public eye. The patience, forbearance, and circumspection of the individuals engaged in this long and perilous service, were manifested on a variety of trying occasions, which required all the energy inherent in the *British* military character.

I cannot, in justice and gratitude to his Highness, omit mentioning, though it savours a little of egotism, that the Vizier, on this occasion, did me the honour to express his acknowledgments and thanks in a letter of recommendation which he sent me, to be delivered to the *English* ambassador, Lord *Elgin*, at *Constantinople*, for the medical assistance which he, as well as many of his people, had received during our connection with his army.

CHAPTER XVII.

Plague breaks out in the buildings occupied by the British *mission. Departure of the janissaries. Departure of the Vizier. Excursion up the* Nile. *Site of the ancient city of* Memphis. *Remains of the Mekias. Departure from* Cairo. *Observations on the rise and fall of the* Nile.

THE *Biram* commenced on the 3d of *February* at sun-set, and was announced by a salute from the citadel, together with discharges of musketry in the different quarters of the town.

On this day we had an unfortunate accident. The Choarbagi, an officer of janissaries, whose case I have described in the Medical Journal, died of the plague within the buildings occupied by the *British* mission. The account of his death, and the circumstances by which it was accompanied, were transmitted to the *British* commander in chief, previously to the departure of the mission for *Alexandria*.

On the morning of the 4th, at sun-rise, the guns of the citadel, and of the different forts in the vicinity of *Cairo*, were discharged, to celebrate the *Biram*, during the continuance of which, three discharges of artillery and musketry are made daily, in the morning, at noon, and at sun-set. In the course of the three days which are thus dedicated to festivities of every description, as a relaxation from the severe penalties of the *Ramazan*, the *Arabs* and *Turks* engaged in servile capacities go from house to house to solicit *bockshish*, or money, of their employers.

Colonel *Holloway* and Major *Hope* left *Cairo* for *Alexandria* on the 6th. On account of the recent death of the officer of janissaries, who fell a victim to plague, the detachments were to remain at *Cairo* until further orders. I learned with much satisfaction that the janissaries who were in the chamber of the deceased were all well.

The janissary Aga, with the janissaries under his command, quitted *Cairo* at this time for *Constantinople*. The Vizier was to take the field on the 9th; and was to quit his encampment near *Cairo* in the space of fifteen or twenty days. The *Turks* still continued to send supplies of troops, stores, and ammunition

into *Upper Egypt*, to be enabled to counteract the designs of the *Mamelukes*.

On the 9th I rode to the Vizier's encampment. A part only of the troops were on the ground. It was announced to be the intention of his Highness to march in the course of three or four days with about five thousand of his troops, leaving the others, fifteen thousand in number, in *Egypt*, under the charge of the Pacha of *Cairo*.

On the 11th a kampsin wind from the south-west threw up immense clouds of dust, which kept the atmosphere in a hazy state throughout the day, and produced an oppressive heat, with great irritation of the eyes. The *Turkish* troops were employed in forming a camp on *Golden Island*.

Early in the morning of the 13th the Vizier marched from his encampment, situated without *Cairo*, near the villages of *Izaoui* and *El-Mini*, to *Mattareah*, where it was the intention of his Highness to halt for the remainder of the day; and to proceed afterwards on his route to *Constantinople*, by *Belbeis*, *El-Hanka*, *Korin*, *Gaza*, *Hebron*, *Jerusalem*, &c. penetrating through *Syria* by *Aleppo* and *Damascus*.

The sky was so much overclouded on the 14th, that the sun was completely obscured, a circumstance which is very unusual in *Egypt*, but from which this favourable consequence resulted, that the temperature of the air was cool, refreshing, and highly agreeable.

A party having been made for the 15th, we set out early in the morning from fort *Ibrahim*, in a covered boat, and sailed up the *Nile*, with a fresh breeze from the north-east to *Bederasheen*, a village distant from *Cairo* about fourteen miles, situated opposite to *Hallouan*. We landed, and walked to the village, and thence to *Metterhenna*, about two miles from the spot at which we landed. *Metterhenna* is a wretched village, which has nothing remarkable in itself, but which is well deserving of a visit on account of the tradition which fixes it on the site of the ancient city of *Memphis*, celebrated in history for the arts and sciences which flourished there with so much splendour, and for the wealth and munificence of its inhabitants. This renowned city was, it is said, founded by *Uchoreus*, who named it after his daughter. The latter was the wife of *Nilus*, from whom the *Nile* has taken its name, and to whom she bore a son called *Ægyptus*. From this offspring the country derived the name of *Egypt*.

Metterhenna stands nearly east of the village of *Saccara*, from which it is distant two or three miles, and from the pyramids six or seven. In its vicinity, and more particularly on the north and north-east sides, several fragments of granite, on which hieroglyphics were inscribed, were lying on the ground. These mutilated fragments appeared to be portions of columns of large dimensions, and of different kinds of architectural ornaments. On the eastern side of the village extensive and high mounds of rubbish ran parallel, north and south. It is deserving of remark that in every part of *Egypt* these considerable mounds of rubbish point out the site of an ancient town or city. On the outer side of those situated to the eastward of *Metterhenna* we found the vestiges of a wall of great thickness, and evidently a work of high antiquity. It was constructed in such a way as to bear a strong resemblance to the decayed walls I had already seen at *Constantinople*, and in the vicinity of *Alexandria*, the latter of which has been conjectured to have belonged to the building that contained the library of *Ptolemy*. The method which was employed by the ancients was to place parallel layers of bricks in the wall, which, in this instance, was built of a calcareous stone, not unlike in its appearance to the same kind of stone found on *Mount Mokatam*, whence it was probably brought. The bricks were in so friable a state as to resemble masses of cinders.

In short, from the different objects which we met with at *Metterhenna* we were strongly inclined to give due credit to the veracity of the historians who have fixed the site of *Memphis* on this spot. The fragment of the wall, the remote antiquity of which could not be questioned for a moment, by any one who had visited other antique monuments of the same description, and the date of which has been well ascertained, was almost a decisive proof. To this I may add the portions of granite columns inscribed with hieroglyphic characters, the immense mounds of rubbish thrown up in several directions, and, more especially, the relative situation of the spot with the pyramids of *Saccara*. Being extremely desirous of ascertaining the site of this ancient city, I made at different times, by the means of my interpreter, the minutest enquiries among the *Arabs* of all the villages through which I passed; but could never collect the smallest information relative to the place which Monsieur *Savary* calls *Menf*, and which he, very fancifully, fixes on the site of *Memphis*.

The great numbers of lofty date-trees which surround *Metterhenna*, and which had been so planted as to form a variety of pleasing groves, together with the fine plantations of corn, flax, and other produce, on which the industrious inhabitants had bestowed great and particular attention, were infinitely agreeable in their effect to our party, who had been so long accustomed to a painful residence at *Grand Cairo*, amidst the dust and scorching heats. I purchased for a few paras a morsel of an *Egyptian* idol; and carried away with me a specimen of the calcareous stone employed in the construction of the wall, together with a small fragment of one of the granite columns. In returning to our boat at half past three in the afternoon, the Sheick of the village of *Bederasheen* invited us to take coffee and other refreshments. We did not reach *Kassem Bey* until nine in the evening, our return having been somewhat retarded by the wind, which blew from the north-east quarter, towards which we had to direct our course.

On the bank at the mouth of the canal which leads from the *Nile* to *Hallouan* we observed a stony surface, the vestige of a building anciently erected on the spot. We conjectured that it might be the remains of the Mekias, which was originally placed at *Hallouan*, and afterwards removed to the island of *Roudah*.

On the morning of the 18th instructions were received from Colonel *Holloway* at *Alexandria* to quit *Cairo*, in consequence of which we were all occupied in preparing for our departure. In the course of the day our men were embarked on board of germs; and it was expected that we should be enabled to quit the capital of *Egypt* on the ensuing morning. I profited by the little leisure which was afforded me, and went to *Giza* to view the collections of antiquities brought from *Upper Egypt* by Mr. *Hamilton* and several other amateurs.

I shall now give the result of my observations on the rise and fall of the *Nile*, from the time of my arrival at *Cairo* to the present date, with a hope that the interest they will excite will be equal to the pains I bestowed on them.

On the 16th of *July* 1801, I first visited the Mekias or Nilometer, situated at the southern extremity of the island of *Roudah* near *Old Cairo*. The *Arab* who attended this place informed me that the *Nile* had begun to rise about the 28th or 29th of *June*; since which time it had risen two piques and a half. The rapid manner in which the river rose induced him to believe that there would be an abundant *Nile* this year.

I copied the following inscription placed over the door of the Mekias:

L'an 9 de la République *Francaise*, et 1215 de l'Egire, 30 mois après *l'Ægypte* conquise par *Bonaparte*, *Menou*, général en chef, a réparé le Mekias.

Le *Nil* répondoit, dans les basses eaux, à 3 coudées 10 doigts de la colonne le 10me. jour après le solstice de l'an 8.

Il a commencé à croître au *Caire* le 16me. jour après le même solstice. Il s'étoit élevé de 2 coudées 3 doigts au dessus eu fût de la colonne le 107me. jour après ce solstice.

Il a commencé à décroître le 115me. jour après ce solstice.

Toutes les terres ont été inondées. Cette crüe extraordinaire de 14 coudées 17 doigts fait espérer une année très-abondante. Le fût de la colonne est de 16 coudées.

La coudée est de 54 centimetres.

Elle est divisée en vingt quatre doigts.

TRANSLATION.

In the ninth year of the *French* Republic, and of the Hegira 1215, at the expiration of thirty months after the conquest of *Egypt* by *Bonaparte*, the Mekias was repaired by *Menou*, commander in chief.

When the waters were at the lowest, on the 10th day after the solstice of the year 8, (commencement of *July* 1800), the *Nile* stood on the column at the height of three cubits, ten digits.

It began to rise at *Cairo* on the 16th day after the above solstice. On the 107th day after the solstice it had risen two cubits, three digits above the shaft of the column. On the 115th day after the solstice it began to decrease.

All the lands were inundated. This extraordinary rise of fourteen cubits, seventeen digits, gives every reason to conjecture that the year will be very abundant. The shaft of the column is in height sixteen cubits.

N. B. A *French* cubit (coudêe) is nearly 22 inches and one-sixth of an inch *English*.

A digit (doigt), the twenty-fourth part of a cubit, is about eleven-twelfths of an inch *English*, that is, 13 digits make about one foot *English*.

It is said that the *Delta* in the space of 3284 years has risen 14 cubits. Savary observes that the standard of abundance, in the rise of the *Nile*, is 18 cubits.

July 23. Since the 16th instant, the *Nile* has risen 12 inches.

August 3. For some days past the *Nile* has risen from 12 to 13 inches daily.

August 5. The *Nile* water is become extremely thick, and has acquired an ochry colour. It is unfit for use until the earth is deposited; for which purpose the water is put into porous earthen jars, called by the *Arabs* birdack, made in *Egypt*. The constant evaporation through the sides of these vessels renders the water extremely cool and pleasant.

August 9. The canal called the *Prince of the Faithful*, which runs through *Grand Cairo*, was opened on this day with the usual ceremony. See the description of this ceremony page 238.

August 18. The *Nile* risen to the mark 16 cubits 10 digits, so as to cover half the capital of the column.

September 1. The *Nile* risen to the mark 17 cubits, which covers nearly the whole of the capital. The *Nile* rose 9 feet during the month of *August*.

September 18. *Nile* risen to the mark 17 cubits 13 digits.

September 19. Nearly the whole of the island of *Roudah* is inundated.

September 21.	*Nile* risen to the mark	17 cubits	16 digits.
September 23.	Ditto - -	17 cubits	18 digits.
September 25.	Ditto - -	17 cubits	21 digits.
September 27.	Ditto - -	17 cubits	23 digits.
September 29.	Ditto - -	18 cubits	1 digit.
October 2.	Ditto - -	18 cubits	4 digits.

Which was the utmost height of the *Nile* during the year 1801.

The *Nile* began to fall about the 8th or 9th of *October* at *Cairo*, but earlier at *Rosetta*.

It is observed by the inhabitants, that if the wind continues northerly at the time when the *Nile* is at the highest it is a very favourable circumstance, as by this means the *Nile* is kept high for several days, sometimes for ten or fifteen, with but a small diminution of its waters, and the land receives all the benefit of the moisture. But on the contrary, should the wind be westerly, and blow strong, it is extremely unfavourable; as, in this case, the *Nile* is seen to fall rapidly, and the land prevented from receiving the necessary moisture from the waters of the inundation.

An inhabitant of *Cairo*, long resident in *Egypt*, assured me, that the *Nile* of the preceding year was the highest known for thirty years past. However, this year, 1801, it rose one digit higher.

	Nile fallen in the whole since 8th *October*.						Column in the Mekias.	
	Cubits.	Digits.	or,	Feet.	Inches.		Cubits.	Digits
1801.								
Oct. 24.	0	5	or,	. .	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Which marks upon the column in the Mekias.	17	23
Nov. 9.	1	8	. .	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$		16	20
13.	2	4	. .	3	$11\frac{3}{4}$		16	0
15.	2	10	. .	4	6	. . . . .	15	4
22.	3	15	. .	4	6	. . . . .	14	13
30.	4	19	. .	8	$10\frac{3}{4}$	. . . . .	13	9
Dec. 8.	5	6	. .	9	$7\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . .	12	22
14.	5	14	. .	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . .	12	10
22.	6	2	. .	11	$1\frac{3}{4}$	. . . . .	12	2
27.	6	6	. .	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$	. . . . .	11	22
1802.								
Jan. 3.	6	18	. .	12	$4\frac{3}{4}$	. . . . .	11	6
10.	7	0	. .	12	10	. . . . .	11	4
17.	7	7	. .	13	$4\frac{1}{12}$	. . . . .	10	21
24.	7	14	. .	13	$10\frac{1}{12}$	. . . . .	10	14
31.	7	20	. .	14	4	. . . . .	10	8
Feb. 7.	8	0	. .	14	8	. . . . .	10	4
14.	8	4	. .	15	. .	Since the 8th *Oct.* 1801.	10	0

From the foregoing statement and table it will be perceived, that the *Nile* rose, during the year 1801, about twenty-seven feet one inch; and that it fell fifteen feet from the 8th *October* 1801, to the 14th *February* 1802, when I was about to leave *Cairo* on my way to *Alexandria*, and from thence to *England*. The mud deposited by the *Nile* on the surface of the country during the inundation, is of a blackish, or deep lead colour; but, when dry, becomes of a lighter, or yellowish brown colour. It being composed of a large proportion of argillaceous earth, the surface of the country forms itself into deep cracks, or fissures, as it dries: I collected some of this mud for the purpose of future examination, and shall, on its arrival, submit it to a careful analysis. A depth of from eight to ten inches of this mud, the effect of the last inundation, was seen in several level places; but this earthy matter contracts so much in drying, that the depth of new surface, when perfectly dry, does not probably amount to more than four or six inches. The *French* have analysed this mud, and have given the results of their observations upon it. The following analysis was made by Monsieur *Regnault*.

In 100 parts the mud of the *Nile* was found to contain

11	of water,
9	of carbon,
6	of oxyd of iron,
4	of silex,
4	of carbonate of magnesia,
18	of carbonate of lime,
48	of alumine.
Total 100	parts.

The water of the *Nile* when deprived of its earthy matter, by standing at rest in jars, is very pure, and agreeable to drink, and will keep good a long while. I kept a quantity of it several months in an open vessel, and it was equally good as at first.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Voyage on the Nile *from* Cairo *to* Rosetta. *Canal of* Menouf. *Cruel instance of devastation by the* Turks. *Dangers attending the passage down the* Nile. Dahroot. *Cemetery. Death of the Sheick. Wretched state of the inhabitants. Arrival at* Rosetta. *Plague among the* English *troops at* Rosetta. *Some account of the port and harbour. Fort* Julien. *Hunting of the ostrich. Buildings at* Rosetta. *Population. Bazars. Wharf. Animals indigenous to this part of* Egypt. *Fish. Manufactures. Gardens. Morasses. Diseases. Plague rages at* Rosetta. *The mission embark for* Alexandria. *Land on the peninsula leading to* Alexandria, *where they perform quarantine. Sepoy tried by a court martial for suffering* Arabs *to escape form quarantine. Cases of plague in the lazaretto. Mission released from quarantine. Festivities in commemoration of victories. Temple of* Diana. *Catacombs and baths of* Cleopatra.

WE quitted *Grand Cairo* on the 19th of *February*, at eleven in the morning, and having embarked in our germs for *Rosetta*, got under way without loss of time. Before we had reached *Boulac*, one of our germs unfortunately ran aground, so as to delay us for some time. At two in the afternoon we passed *Boulac*, with a fine breeze from the south-west; and at midnight were at the entrance of the canal of *Menouf*, where we brought

to in consideration of the narrowness of the canal, and the difficulty of its navigation in the night time.

At half past four in the morning of the 20th, we got under way, and, as the current was rapid, made a considerable progress, notwithstanding the wind was scanty. The canal is serpentine, and takes a great variety of directions, with a breadth that in no part exceeds ninety yards, and in several is considerably less. On its banks there are numerous villages, the position of which is rendered highly agreeable and picturesque, by fine groups of cedar, date, and sycamore trees. The face of the country was, as we passed in our germ, every where enriched by luxuriant crops of growing corn. When we were abreast of the village of *Hait*, distant about a league to the south of *Menouf*, the huts of which it was composed were on fire. We were told that the village had been visited by a party of *Turks*, who, not content with having pillaged the wretched inhabitants, had set fire to their dwellings, and who, when invested with a small share of power, carry ruin and devastation wherever they go. We passed *Menouf* at nine o'clock, with a fine breeze from the south-west; and at eleven arrived at *Naddir*, a village situated on the eastern bank, at the junction of the canal with the *Rosetta* branch of the *Nile*. We were there obliged to bring to, and wait the arrival of the hindmost germ, which, having been frequently aground, had been considerably delayed. Indeed, the *Arabs* by whom she was navigated, seemed to be quite ignorant of the management of the vessel; and this may be in some measure accounted for, by the circumstance of their having been pressed into this service by the *Turks* at *Cairo*. We were deeply embayed off *Naddir;* and it blowing a strong gale from the west-south-west, were prevented from getting out until seven in the evening, when the wind fell, and shifted to the north-west. The evening was clouded over, with frequent squalls, accompanied by lightning; and the smaller of our germs, being badly manned, frequently got aground, insomuch that we were obliged to come to an anchor off the village of *Caffagos*, distant from *Naddir* from eight to ten miles. The hindmost germ had been so frequently aground, that it became leaky, and did not reach us until eleven at night, although the small cangar, or boat, had been despatched to her assistance.

At five in the morning of the 21st we got under way, with a brisk gale from the south-west. In consequence, however, of the difficulties the smaller of the germs had to encounter in getting

out, we were obliged to bring to opposite the village of *Amarouse*, on the eastern shore, and distant from *Caffagos* five or six miles only. In sailing down the *Nile*, the serpentine forms the river assumes in so many directions, and the considerable number of sand banks which are interspersed, render its navigation difficult and perilous, more particularly when there is a strong breeze. Our dangers were enhanced by the unskilfulness of the boatmen, who seemed ignorant of their profession, and who had to manage vessels ill calculated for the undertaking. On the hindmost germ coming up, we proceeded at seven in the evening, with a very moderate breeze from the west-north-west, which occasionally died away in the course of the night, so that we sailed and drifted alternately.

On the morning of the 22d, at half past seven, we passed *Foua*, with a smart breeze from the south-west, and at nine in the evening arrived off *Dahroot*, a village situated on the west bank of the river, where we anchored, to wait for the germs which had not yet come up. *Dahroot* is distant about six miles from *Foua;* and faces another village on the eastern bank, called *Sindiy-Whoun*. It is more respectable than the generality of the villages of *Egypt*, the houses being constructed of burned bricks, and of a moderate height. Many of them were uninhabited at the time of our arrival; and the village, according to every appearance, but thinly peopled. It appears to have been formerly a place of some importance, being provided with a large cemetery, the tombs contained in which are of a circular form, and constructed of bricks.

We went on shore, and were concerned to find that the sheick of the village had been unfortunately drowned a few hours before. The women were all assembled in front of the house of the deceased, bewailing his loss, and uttering the most dismal shouts and cries, according to the eastern custom, on the decease of any one of the inhabitants, and at the time of the performance of the funeral obsequies.

The bazars at *Dahroot* were very ill supplied, what they contained being chiefly confined to dates and sugar-canes. The dwellings of the inhabitants, who were nearly naked, were filthy in the extreme; and to this source of disease, which may unquestionably be considered as one of the remote causes of plague, may be superadded the spare and unwholesome diet on which the *Arabs* subsist, together with the customary employment of the women and children, whom necessity obliges to collect the dung of animals

for fuel. Perceiving that we were *English*, the natives brought to the germs fowls, geese, wild ducks, pigeons, eggs, and bread of a good quality, all of which articles were purchased at moderate prices.

The hindmost germ came up at five in the afternoon, and we instantly bore away with a fine breeze from the north-west. The wind becoming still more favourable towards the evening, we steered a steady course, and reached *Rosetta* in safety about eleven at night.

On the morning of the 23d I went on shore, and waited on Colonel *Barlow*, commandant at *Rosetta*, who informed me that a serjeant had recently died there of the plague, having survived the attack only 24 hours. Several fatal cases of this disease having recently occurred among the *Arabs*, *Greeks*, and other inhabitants, the Colonel was preparing to fix his residence without the town, the more effectually to secure himself from infection. I was informed that so sudden had been the attacks of the plague among the troops at *Rosetta* some little time before, and their fatal termination so speedy, that several of the pestiferous subjects had died on their way from the barracks to the hospital, and several others had fallen down in the ranks. A regiment of Sepoys, three hundred strong, had sustained a loss of an hundred and twenty individuals, comprehending the women and children, to whom the disease had been equally fatal as to the men.

We were compelled, contrary to our inclination, to make some stay at *Rosetta*, in order to procure germs adapted to our voyage to *Alexandria*, those employed on the *Nile* being of a peculiar construction, which renders them unfit for a passage by sea.

The bogaz, or bar, of *Rosetta*, at which the *Nile* forms a junction with the sea, can be crossed with safety in moderate weather only, and by vessels of a particular construction. On this account the trade of *Rosetta* is much limited. This bar is formed by sand banks thrown up by the contest maintained between the rapid current of the *Nile* and the waters of the sea; and as these banks, or shoals, are constantly changing their position, the navigation over them is rendered extremely hazardous at particular seasons of the year, more especially to those who are unaccustomed to the passage. When the wind blows fresh from the northward, with a high sea, by which it is usually accompanied, the bar is rendered impassable by the great number of shoals which are suddenly thrown up. Many fatal instances of the temerity of the *British*

seamen had occurred in the course of the preceding summer, when it is said that upwards of two hundred individuals perished in attempting this dangerous passage. It certainly ought not to be undertaken unless by those who are in the constant practice of navigating between *Rosetta* and *Alexandria*. The *Arabs* wait invariably for calm weather, or for a moderate breeze from the south, in either of which cases the surf is kept down, and the passage effected with safety.

On the morning of the 24th I walked to fort *Julien*, distant from *Rosetta* about five miles, and from the bogaz about a league. It is a square fort, having in its centre a blockhouse, and may be considered as a work of regular construction.

The walk from *Rosetta* to fort *Julien* is extremely agreeable, through woods of dates, and gardens filled with the choicest fruit trees, among the great variety of which may be comprehended the banana, the orange, the lemon, and the citron.

On my return to *Rosetta* I saw a young ostrich which measured about three feet and a half from the back, and, when in an erect posture, from seven to eight feet from the head downwards. The size of these animals, when full grown, is enormous. In many instances they measure, in an upright position, from eleven to thirteen feet. Their extraordinary speed affords the *Arab* who goes out in pursuit of them one of his best opportunities to display his activity and address. It, indeed, seldom happens that they can be overtaken without the aid of greyhounds; and for this reason the hunters who are not provided with this description of dogs, seek a concealment, whence they assail the animal when within the reach of the gun. Their object is to procure the beautiful feathers, which find a ready sale, and to extract the fat, which is employed for culinary purposes. It is unnecessary to speak of the extraordinary size of the eggs, which is proportioned to that of the animal; but I must remark, that in *Egypt* they form a part of the ornaments of the *Turkish* mosques, and even of the *Christian* churches, from the roofs of which they are suspended.

We learned on the 25th that Colonel *Holloway* and Major *Hope* had, with Mr. *Stratton*, secretary of legation, quitted *Alexandria* on the 15th, on their route to *Constantinople*. On account of the prevalence of that dreadful scourge, the plague, we were under the necessity of observing much circumspection in our intercourse with *Rosetta*, between which place and *Alexandria* all commerce was prohibited by land, by the *British* commander in chief, and a qua-

rantine of twenty-one days strictly enforced, in the case of arrivals by sea for the latter destination.

The town of *Rosetta* is delightfully situated on the western bank of what was anciently denominated the *Bolbitic* branch of the *Nile*, but which at present bears its own name, at the distance of about seven or eight miles from the sea. It lies to the north-west of *Cairo*, from which it is distant about an hundred and thirty miles, and from *Alexandria* by sea forty. Its principal commerce consists in the carriage of merchandize in general, and of *European* commodities in particular, consigned from *Alexandria*, to be conveyed to *Grand Cairo*, and thence to be distributed throughout *Egypt*. It thus becomes the *entrepot* of the trade of that country; and in this point of view is of considerable importance.

The houses of *Rosetta* are constructed of red burned bricks, and are lofty, many of them having four, and even five stories. They are pointed with white mortar, which gives them, when viewed from a distance, an air of neatness, at the same time that it renders their aspect cheerful. The streets are very narrow. On the whole, notwithstanding it contains but few striking public edifices, *Rosetta* must be considered as a handsome place by those who have been accustomed to the sight of mud huts, and the sandy deserts. The mosques and their minarets are, as well as the houses, built with bricks, plaistered over and white-washed. In this style of external decorations, the natives possess, as well as the *Turks*, a peculiar excellence.

The population of *Rosetta* may be estimated at from eight to ten thousand souls; but on a view of the great number of houses which were uninhabited at the time of our stay there, it appeared to be capable of containing at least treble the number. Its internal tranquillity was less disturbed by the *French* invasion of *Egypt* than that of any other place; a circumstance which may probably have arisen from the milder disposition of its inhabitants, whose commercial intercourse with other nations has given them a softer polish.

The lively scene I had occasion to witness at *Rosetta*, on my passage through that place in the preceding month of *October*, when the *British* troops commanded by General *Baird* were encamped in its vicinity, had completely disappeared. The bazars were at that period well supplied with *European* commodities; while at the present they contained no other articles except such as are to be found in all the bazars of *Egypt* and *Turkey*. The

wharf on which the goods are landed is in length nearly a mile, and is provided with capacious warehouses. This place appears most advantageously to the traveller who has made the journey thither from *Alexandria* across the desert, whirh brings him to the very walls of the gardens. It follows from this proximity of the desert, that the cultivation is chiefly confined to the land which extends in the direction of the river. The *Persian* wheels employed for the irrigation of the gardens and grounds, are worked by cows and buffaloes.

Immense quantities of wild ducks, teal, and widgeons, hover over the *Nile*, and are caught by the inhabitants with nets: they are large and finely flavoured, and are sold uncommonly cheap. On the side of the *Delta* there are numerous flocks of fine snipes. Rabbits are exposed for sale at *Rosetta*, but are very scarce, as is the case throughout *Egypt*. The mutton is good, as is also, after the inundation, the flesh of the buffalo, which is the only beef slaughtered for the table. The flocks of sheep browze on the skirts of the desert, in the forests of date trees. The great dependance of the inhabitants for their supplies is on the luxuriant and fertile *Delta*, which pours forth its abundant produce to administer to the wants of man, and the riches of which will be inexhaustible so long as the prolific waters of the *Nile* continue to diffuse themselves over its surface. That river finds employment for a considerable number of fishermen; but the fish it contains are small, and not held in much estimation by *Europeans*.

The manufactures of *Rosetta* are principally confined to the weaving of cottons, shawls, and other articles of clothing, as well for the consumption of its inhabitants, as for exportation; and to the making of baskets and mats. The latter are formed of fine rushes, are very neat, and are in great request throughout *Egypt*. The baskets, named by the *Arabs couffa*, are employed for the package of rice. In each of these manufactures the native inhabitants are very expert.

the town of *Rosetta* contains a mixture of *Arabs*, *Turks*, *Greeks*, *Jews*, *Copts*, and *Armenians*; but the number of *Christians*, or *Franks*, is very inconsiderable. Was it entirely in the hands of the latter, whose spirit of enterprise would perhaps induce them to attempt the removal of the dangerous bar at the entrance of the river, it would, in all probability, become rich and flourishing, by the very extensive commerce it might be thus enabled to maintain. The predominating influence lies, however, with the *Turks*, who

are incapable of engaging in any useful undertaking which demands exertion or activity.

The gardens to the north of *Rosetta* are very extensive, and must be pleasing to the admirers of pure and unembellished nature. Neither order nor method has been consulted in the disposal of the parts, nor are there any of those regular walks which are observed in the gardens of *Europe*. The lofty date-trees, planted in thick clusters, afford a pleasing variety of foliage, and a new tint of colour, amidst the banana, orange, lemon, pomegranate, and citron trees, which are every where scattered in wild disorder. The vegetable productions for the table are disposed with as little regularity, and are intermixed with clusters of the henna, or *Egyptian* privet, which is cultivated in great abundance on account of the orange dye its dried leaves afford, to add to the fantastic ornaments of the *Egyptian* women. The avenues leading to these gardens, and those by which they are surrounded, are very agreeable.

In a northern direction from *Rosetta* there are several morasses and swampy grounds, which, together with the rivulets or ditches of stagnant water left by the inundation of the *Nile*, there is every reason to presume must be productive, in the summer months, of miasma of the most dangerous kind, Notwithstanding my visit to *Rosetta* was so early as the month of *February*, the stagnant and putrid waters were become extremely offensive in passing in a particular direction near the town; and as the northerly winds are the most prevalent, the miasma must, supposing it to be generated by these causes, be readily conveyed to that place, so as to expose its inhabitants to all the effects of malignant and contagious diseases. It is probably on this account, among others, that the plague is supposed to be more frequent at *Rosetta* than in any other part of *Egypt*. Elephantiasis is also a very common complaint, more particularly among the women.

On the 28th, a signal having been made for that purpose, by the Reis, or master of a vessel stationed expressly at the entrance of the *Nile*, and whose duty it is to give notice that the bogaz is open, the germs laden with corn, and other productions, quitted *Rosetta* at an early hour in the morning for *Alexandria*. We were still, however, detained by the want of germs.

In the mean time we learned that the brother of the *Swedish* consul at *Alexandria* had died there a few days before of plague; and suspicions being entertained that the disease had been brought

from *Rosetta*, the strictest orders for the enforcement of the quarantine regulations had been issued at the former place.

From the preceding date to the 3d of *March* the weather was so tempestuous as to prevent the possibility of the arrival of vessels at *Rosetta*, or of their departure thence. We were consequently still waiting in the anxious expectation of the germs which were to convey us to *Alexandria;* and in the mean time our people were disembarked on account of the stormy weather, and lodged in a house in the town.

I rode below the castle on the 4th, and observed that the bar was still covered by a strong surf, notwithstanding the wind had fallen, and the weather become very pleasant. I was concerned to hear that a new case of the plague had just been discovered at *Rosetta*. The person who laboured under the attack was a *Greek:* he had, among other symptoms, three pestilential tumors, and died in the evening of the above day.

As it was confidently reported on the 6th, that several cases of plague occurred daily, and that the disease was fast gaining ground at *Rosetta*, it was a singular satisfaction to us to be enabled to procure two germs to convey us thence to *Alexandria;* and in the evening our baggage was put on board.

At two in the morning of the 7th, we embarked; and our germs having dropped down to the bar, waited for the day-light, which would enable them to pass it with safety. The wind blowing from a favourable point, the north-east, and the sea being tranquil, our passage over the bogaz, at sun-rise, was very agreeable, and free from every apprehension of danger. The bogaz, or bar, is in the shape of a crescent; and is so formed by the projection of the land on each side of the river towards the sea. On the eastern shore three beacons are erected to direct to the entrance of the river the course of the vessels bound to *Rosetta*. Two distinct passages, situated on the opposite sides of the land, are discernible, the one for the entrance of vessels into this particular branch of the *Nile*, the other for their departure.

At one in the afternoon we landed at the peninsula leading to *Alexandria*, where we were to perform quarantine, agreeably to the regulations established for vessels arriving from *Rosetta*, and from the other places where the plague was suspected to prevail. The greater part of our people remained in the germs, where they passed the night in expectation of the tents necessary for their debarkation.

We received our tents on the morning of the 8th, when we encamped, with our people, without the walls of the lazaretto, but subject, notwithstanding, to the quarantine laws. All the individuals belonging to the mission were, as well as the crews of the germs, free from symptoms of infection. We were soon after visited by our friends from *Alexandria*, and supplied with whatever could render our state of confinement in any degree comfortable. Within the lazaretto were several *British* officers from *Alexandria*, and several *Turks* recently arrived from *Constantinople*, who had been ordered to perform quarantine in consequence of their having resided near individuals who had sunk under attacks of plague.

On the above day the first anniversary of the landing in *Egypt* was celebrated by the *British* army.

On the 12th one of the centinels, a Sepoy, was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to be shot, for having suffered two *Arab* prisoners to make their escape from quarantine. The court was composed of native *Indian* officers, belonging to the Sepoy corps, with a *British* officer, who had acted as judge-advocate. The *Arabs* who deserted had been engaged in an attendance on some persons suffering under plague, and consequently exposed to a great and manifest risk all those whom they might encounter in their flight. In the city of *Alexandria*, as well as on board the shipping in the harbour, several new cases of plague had occurred, and had been admitted on the lazaretto ground.

Two fatal cases of plague occurred within the lazaretto on the 14th: one of the subjects was a seaman, the other a private belonging to the 61st regiment.

Two detachments, one belonging to the 80th regiment, the other to *Dillon's* regiment, quitted the quarantine on the 15th.

On the 17th several vessels bound to *Smyrna* and *Constantinople*, sailed from the harbour of *Alexandria*; and on the 19th an *English* vessel hove in sight from the westward. On the latter day two plague patients, belonging to the regiments of *Dillon* and *De Rolle*, were received in the lazaretto.

The detachments composing the *British* military mission having been found on examination to be in perfect health, we were released from our quarantine on the morning of the 20th. I took up my quarters with Major *Cookson*, of the royal artillery, with whom I was to remain until my departure for *Constantinople*.

The 21st being the anniversary of the day on which *British* valour overcame the efforts of the *French*, in the ever memorable battle before *Alexandria*, by which the fate of *Egypt* was decided, it was celebrated with every demonstration of joy by the *British* army. At noon the guns of the forts, and those of the ships in the harbour, were discharged; and this was repeated at sun-set, with the addition of a fine display of sky-rockets, &c.

On this occasion the *Indian* army gave a sumptuous dinner to the *British* commander in chief, and to all the officers, still in *Egypt*, who were present at the above glorious action, in a mosque fitted up for the purpose. The persons who were thus assembled amounted to an hundred and eighty, and were distributed at eight tables.

I paid a visit to the Capitana Bey, on the 22d, to request a passage to *Rhodes*, which he was so obliging as to promise us in a corvette about to sail for that destination.

On the 23d I visited the temple of *Diana*, the catacombs, and the baths of *Cleopatra*, situated to the westward of *Alexandria*, at the distance of about two miles. The temple, which is subterraneous, is cut out of the solid rock, and in entering it we were under the necessity of having recourse to candles. The entrance had formerly been very small and narrow, and the access to the temple proportionally difficult; but in consequence of the numerous visits it had latterly received, the opening had been enlarged with considerable labour. Within the temple there is a fine dome hewn in the rock; it has four gates, one of which served for the entrance, while the others formed niches for the tombs, or sarcophagi. These gates had been adorned with sculpture, a part of which still remained. The substance of the rock is a calcareous stone. The passages and catacombs, which continue beyond the temple, afford a presumption that there may be more of these temples within. These passages were now, however, in many parts nearly choked up with earth, and with the bones of animals: but few human bones were discoverable. In the vicinity of the temple we descended into a lofty and capacious cavern, conjectured to have been anciently the place in which the bodies were embalmed. Besides the passage on the land side, there appears to have been originally an access to the temple by water, a small creek running near to its entrance in front. Such an undertaking as the construction of a temple hewn in a rock, and provided with a lofty dome,

could not have been accomplished by the ancients without infinite pains and labour. The sculptures over the door, among which are a ... cent, and a rose in the centre, are very neatly executed.

CHAPTER XIX.

Departure for Constantinople. *Stormy weather. Obliged to take refuge in the island of* Castel Rosso. *Ancient* Cistene. *Some account of* Castel Rosso. *Island of* Rhodes. *Defcription of the town and ifland. Ancient habitation of the knights. Colossus of* Rhodes. *Ancient* Rhodes. *State and cultivation of the island. The arfenal. Villages. Dress. Vegetable productions. Departure from* Rhodes. Stancho. *Town and ifland of* Stancho. *Population. Aqueduct. Fountain. Game. Coast of* Andolia. *Island of* Samos. Scala-Nova. *Arrival at* Scio.

ON the 24th of *March* we embarked on board a corvette manned by *Greeks*, which did not, however, get under way until the morning of the 26th, when she was warped out of the harbour of *Alexandria* by three large *Turkish* boats. The fort at the point of the peninsula having fired a shot to bring us to, the anchor was dropped to wait for our clearance.

On the morning of the 27th we sailed out of the harbour with the wind at east. The weather continuing moderate, and the breeze favourable, we made the island of *Candia* on the 29th, distant from us about fifty miles to the westward. In this situation we bore away for *Rhodes*.

On the 30th at noon we had a strong gale from the east, which increased so much towards the evening, that we were obliged to take in nearly the whole of our sails. The gale continued during the night, and our little vessel laboured so much, that we felt some apprehension for our safety.

On the morning of the 31st, before break of day, our captain having discovered a light ahead, bore away from the land, to wait for the day-light, which would enable him to ascertain the course he was to steer. He was ignorant of our real situation, but supposed the land to be the island of *Candia*, which we had descried before the gale. At day-break we drew in towards the coast in the hope of finding a port; and at length discovered, through a thick

haze, the bold and lofty mountains of *Candia*, covered with snow, together with a town and small fort. At sun set the wind shifted to the westward, and we bore away to the north-east. In the night it became contrary, accompanied by a rough sea.

Finding it impossible, on the morning of the 1st of *April*, to clear the island, we tacked and stood the same course as on the preceding day, towards the western coast. At noon the wind having shifted to the westward, we bore up for the land. In the afternoon we had a heavy gale from the north-east, which carried us considerably to the westward.

On the 2d, in the morning, we bore away with a north-west wind to the eastward, with a view to clear the eastern point of the island, abreast of which we found ourselves at one o'clock P. M. At this time the gale increased in violence, with heavy showers of rain.

On the 3d we were driven to the eastward by a strong gale from the north-west, the force of which was augmented to such a degree in the evening, that the waves beat over our vessel with an impetuous fury, threatening every moment to plunge us in the dreadful abyss, In this perilous situation, drifting under our bare poles, we continued until the following morning at day-break, when the storm abated gradually, and we once more made sail. We shortly after descried land to the eastward of us, and having steered in that direction, with a favourable breeze, came to anchor at two in the afternoon in the bay of the island of *Castel Rosso*, on the coast of *Asia Minor*, to our great satisfaction and content, after the repeated and violent gales we had had to encounter since our departure from *Alexandria*, and the imminent peril to which we had been exposed by that of the preceding day.

Almost immediately after our arrival, I landed at the town of *Castel Rosso*, the ancient *Cistene*, situated at the extremity of the bay, on a solid rock, and built in the form of a crescent. The island consists entirely of rocks, from which the materials have been drawn for the construction of the houses. The entrance into the bay is fine and romantic. In the centre and more elevated part of the town there is a castle, on which several guns are mounted. The island having formerly belonged to the *Venetians*, they had built this castle, and taken some pains to fortify the rock: the former has, since that time, been rebuilt by the *Turks*. The inhabitants are for the greater part *Greeks*, with a few *Turks*. There are scarcely any productions on the island, on the rocky surface of

which a few goats and small cows browze, and pick up a scanty subsistence. There is, however, an excellent harbour for shipping, with a good anchorage ground, and a constant supply of fresh water, collected from the rains in tanks, or reservoirs, placed at the foot or at the sides of the mountains. The island of *Castel Rosso* is distant from *Rhodes* about eighty miles, in an eastern direction.

On the morning of the 5th the wind shifted to the eastward, and afforded us a favourable opportunity to proceed to *Rhodes*, our destined port; but our sails had been so much split and damaged by the violence of the gales, that it required the whole of the day to repair them. I landed, and went into the town, the streets of which are the most extraordinary that can be imagined, consisting of narrow passages cut out in the rock, which obliged us to ascend step by step from one stone to another, in examining the different parts of the town. The inhabitants had a healthy appearance, with very agreeable features. Several caicks, and a vessel from *Smyrna*, were at anchor in the bay.

We got under way on the 6th, at eight in the morning, with a gentle breeze from the east, which died away shortly after, and left us becalmed nearly for the whole of the day between the island and the land of *Asia Minor*. In the evening a westerly breeze prung up, and we bore away. On the following morning the wind blew from the north-east: we descried *Rhodes* soon after day-light, distant from thirty to forty miles. We had fine weather during the day, but from the scantiness of the wind made a slow progress.

On the 8th the wind had changed to the north, so as to oblige us to make frequent tacks. At half past one o'clock P. M. we anchored in the harbour of *Rhodes*, and immediately went on shore to make our compliments to the governor. He paid us much attention, and procured us a house for our residence during our stay in the island. The habitation which he assigned to us was very pleasantly situated in the *Greek* town. We returned, however, on board in the evening, to land a part of our baggage.

On the morning of the 9th I visited the different quarters of the town, which is of considerable extent. The houses are built of a white free-stone, procured in abundance on the island, and are very neat. The streets, which are kept in the nicest order, are very prettily paved with marble pebbles brought from the beach, and disposed with great taste. The inhabitants are a mixture of *Turks*,

Jews and *Greeks*, the latter of whom are the most numerous. A distinct quarter being assigned to each, it may be said that there are in *Rhodes* three towns, which are accordingly thus denominated after the different nations. The island of *Rhodes* is estimated to contain about fifteen thousand inhabitants, the *Greeks* being in every part more numerous than the *Turks* and *Jews*.

One of the streets of the town of *Rhodes*, called *La Rue des Chevaliers*, contains the houses which were formerly inhabited by the knights, and which are still in a tolerable state of repair, notwithstanding several of them were erected at so early a date as towards the close of the thirteenth century. Much pains had been bestowed on the masonry and other external embellishments, among which I recognized, on the fronts of several of the houses, the arms with the crosses of *Jerusalem* and *Rhodes*, still in a very perfect condition. The knights had erected a regular fortification, which, as well as the other works surrounding the town, is strong, extensive, and well built. With a little labour and expense, indeed, these fortresses might be put in an excellent condition.

I visited the bazars, which were well supplied with various commodities. The inhabitants in general have a healthy look, and very agreeable features. The *Greek* and *Jewish* women and children are pretty, but wear a very unbecoming dress, with a large bundle of handkerchiefs and wrappers on the head, which have a disagreeable effect.

The town of *Rhodes* has two harbours ; one for large vessels, the other for small craft. The former is square, and tolerably capacious, but open and exposed to the north-east and easterly winds. Tradition reports, that the celebrated colossus stood across the mouth of the great harbour, and that between the legs of this stupendous figure ships used to sail. The inhabitants still direct the attention of the traveller to the points on which its feet are said to have rested.

The little harbour, situated on the north-west side of the other, and of the town, is more particularly calculated for caicks and other small craft, as the entrance to it is by a very narrow channel. The arsenal is situated at the upper end of this harbour.

Several vessels came into the harbour on the 10th, supposed to be from *Alexandria*. The governor having supplied us with mules and muleteers, we rode to the north side of the island, and proceeded to the spot which was the site of ancient *Rhodes*, distant from the modern town about four or five miles. It stood on a very

lofty mountain, which we had some labour and difficulty to ascend, and which required more than half an hour's exertion, through winding paths which led over rocks and bushy thickets. The sides of the mountain are covered with lofty firs, oaks, and ash-trees, together with thick brush wood of myrtle and mastic trees. On the summit we found the ruins of walls, and of a fort, and other works, with the vestige of a building, which appeared to have been a monastery. In each of the angles of the domes, or vaulted roofs, of the apartments, the crosses of *Jerusalem* and *Rhodes* were still discernible.

From the mountain we had a fine view of the surrounding country, which is pleasingly diversified, consisting partly of high rocky grounds, the rugged surface of which contrasts with the beautiful and extensive vallies beneath. The elevated and rocky territory is in some parts covered by a soft calcarious stone, while in others it is of a sandy texture, with aggregations of round marble pebbles, similar to those found on the sea-shore. These pebbles are not only employed for the pavement of the streets, but also of the court-yards and floors of the houses, where they are disposed with great taste, and have a very pleasing effect.

The vallies are cultivated with great care, and yield abundant crops of wheat and barley, with a small proportion of oats. The vineyards are enclosed by stone walls; and round these enclosures there are large plantations of fig and olive-trees. In the villages which are interspersed, the houses are built of white stone; they are small, but very neat. To render the scene still more picturesque, large oaks, firs, and ash-trees, are planted on the sides of the mountains, and in the spots the least susceptible of cultivation. Every part of the island is supplied with excellent water, collected from the springs which the rains have formed in their descent from the mountainous parts. The high lands are covered with a variety of fragrant herbs, which yield a delightful perfume; and contain enclosures for the culture of the different fruits, which, as well as the vegetables, are of kinds similar to those I have already noticed in speaking of *Egypt* and *Syria*.

In passing through one of the *Greek* villages, we entered the church, which, among other very pretty decorations, contained several subjects and figures sculptured in wood with much neatness and ability.

The island abounds with hares, woodcocks, partridges, snipes, and wild ducks. The breed of horses is small and insignificant, the

mules and asses being employed as beasts of burden. The cows are small; but the breeds of sheep, goats, and pigs, are the same as in *Turkey*.

The bread is of an excellent quality; and the wine, the produce of the vineyards, tolerably good, and very cheap. From the dried figs the inhabitants distil the spirit called rackay, with the addition of anise seeds, and the peels of lemons and oranges, to give it a rich flavour. This liquor, with the aid of a sirup made simply from sugar, is denominated by the Italians *rosolio*.

Rhodes may on the whole be considered as a very salubrious, fruitful, and agreeable island, the seasons being never in the extremes, and the weather almost invariably moderate. We had been so long accustomed to the mud huts, and to the barren and sandy deserts of *Egypt*, where, with the exception of the charming plains of the *Delta*, there was so little to gratify the view, that our present residence appeared to us almost a paradise.

It was now six years since the island had been visited by the plague, which, at that time, however, had made a dreadful havoc. The inhabitants are occasionally exposed, during the hotter months, to the attacks of intermittent fevers, which appear to me to have their source in the miasma thrown off by a small spot of marshy ground, and a piece of stagnant water, on the north side, and almost contiguous to the town. The climate, however, is in general very healthy; and there are among them many instances of longevity.

In the arsenal of *Rhodes* vessels are constructed of fir, which is either the growth of the island, or brought from *Caramania*. Having had the assistance of several *British* and *Swedish* ship-builders of eminence, the workmen, who are exclusively *Greeks*, are become tolerably expert in their employment. The inhabitants of *Rhodes* pay but little attention to fishing; and the fish we procured there was but of an indifferent quality.

Several caicks sailed out of the harbour of *Rhodes* on the 12th, supposed to be bound for *Marmarice*. The *Turkish* inhabitants were preparing to celebrate the *Biram Courbam*, which was to commence on the following day.

I made an excursion to several of the villages adjacent to the town of *Rhodes*, one of which, inhabited by *Turks*, called *Ezgourah*, is very delightfully situated in the midst of oak, ash, plane, and olive-trees, so thickly planted, that it appears to be in the centre of a wood. In its vicinity are two other villages, one of which,

named *Coucekinoh*, is inhabited exclusively by *Greeks*; and the other, *Caudeley*, by *Jews*. The former have a still more considerable village, called *Treandah*, situated nearer to the town, on the western shore. In the environs of these villages much corn is produced; and they are besides rendered very agreeable, as well by the vineyards which are interspersed, as by the fine orange groves belonging to many of the inhabitants of the town, who retire to the villages during the warmer months, and also at those times when the plague happens to be prevalent.

The *Biram Courbam*, which commenced on the 13th, was announced at *Rhodes* by discharges from the guns of the fort. We paid a visit to the governor, whose usage it is on this particular day to receive the compliments of all the inhabitants of a certain rank and description, who of course display all their finery, as is also the custom with the inferior classes during this festival.

The inhabitants in general appear to live in great ease. The dress of the lower class of *Greeks*, as well in the town as in the villages, consists of a cotton garment, which has a very neat appearance. This dress is not, however, to be seen in the villages unless on *Sundays* and on days of festivity; on the working days a brown jacket is worn, with untanned boots. The *Greek* women of this class also wear a cotton dress; but those of the town distinguish themselves from the female villages by the addition of a red vest and petticoat. The head-dress, consisting of coloured handkerchiefs as before described, is extremely unbecoming. On the vest three large roses of plated metal are worn, placed one above the other. The *Greeks* of the superior classes, whether males or females, are habited nearly in the same way as those in the *Christian* suburbs of the *Turkish* capital.

I rode on the 14th to the village of *Treandah*, and observed the inhabitants busied in preparing the land for the cotton, which is cultivated very successfully on the island. Among the vegetable productions I noticed beans of an excellent quality, together with artichokes, cabbages, and cauliflowers, all good in their kinds. In general the cultivated grounds are very rich.

On the 17th, we made an engagement with the Reis, or captain, of a caick, to convey us to *Constantinople*, which he would not consent to do for a less sum than eight hundred and fifty piastres (more than sixty pounds *English*). We bound him down, however, to touch at the different islands of the *Archipelago*, which we were desirous to visit.

At eleven in the morning of the 19th we embarked with our baggage on board the caick, and immediately sailed for *Stanco*, but with so inconsiderable a breeze, that the crew were obliged to have recourse to the large oars, or sweeps, with which these vessels are constantly provided, and which are extremely useful in navigating among the islands. We made so little way, in spite of every exertion, that it was night before we passed Cape *Crio*. At day-break we were distant from *Stanco* about fifteen miles.

During the morning of the 20th, the weather still continuing calm, our people were again obliged to have recourse to their sweeps; but at noon the wind freshened, and enabled us to reach *Stanco*, in the harbour of which we anchored at half past two o'clock. We landed, and after having paid our respects to the governor, took up our abode in the house of one of the *Greek* inhabitants. In the evening the wind blew so strong from the east-north-east, that our Reis was under some apprehension for the safety of his vessel, and carried out four anchors for her security, the gale threatening to drive her on the shore, which was to leeward. The wind was favourable to the prosecution of our voyage; and the Reis manifested so much impatience to leave *Stanco*, that we promised to embark very speedily.

The town of *Stanco* is defended by a castle, and by an old fortification. The streets are narrow; but the houses, which are built of stone, and plaistered, with flat roofs, or terraces, are neat in their appearance. The bazars are well supplied with fruits and vegetables. The island produces an abundance of lemons, from which the inhabitants were at this time busied in squeezing the juice, to put it into barrels destined for the markets of *Constantinople* and *Russia*. For this traffic a vessel was waiting in the harbour. The wine made in this island is of an inferior quality. *Stanco* is the *Cos* of the ancients; and on this account we purchased the seeds of the lettuce which bears that name, so deservedly esteemed throughout *Europe*.

The population of the island of *Stanco* is estimated at about four thousand souls, of whom one half are *Turks*, and the other half may be considered as consisting of an equal number of *Greeks* and *Jews*. To each of these nations a distinct quarter is assigned in the town. The governor having procured us mules, we rode into the interior of the island, attended by a guide, and accompanied by three of the inhabitants, among whom was the *Greek* at

whose house we risided. The town and environs of *Stanco* are supplied with water by an aqueduct, which has its source on the summit of an adjacent mountain, to which we rode. It is called *Vohreeney*, and is distant from the town about five miles. In ascending the mountain, we had to follow our guide by several rugged and winding paths, which at length conducted us to the source. Over the spring a building is erected; and a narrow passage, nearly an hundred feet in length, constructed in masonry, leads to the rock. We passed through this passage with the help of lights, and came to a circular elevated chamber, having a vaulted roof, beneath which we perceived the hole in the rock whence the water issues incessantly in a copious stream. It enters the aqueduct by a narrow channel, and is thus conducted, round the interposing mountains, to *Stanco*, leaving on its way a portion of its supplies, collected in open reservoirs, for the use of men and cattle.

On our return we took a different route, and passed through several villages lying to the west of *Stanco*, the environs of which were principally occupied by fields of bearded wheat and barley, which were in ear, and had a very promising appearance. We met also with several vineyards, and gardens of lemon-trees, which bore an immensity of fruit. The fig, almond, pomegranate, and mulberry-trees were cultivated in stone enclosures, which gave to the face of the country a neat and compact appearance. From the summits of the mountains over which we rode, we had a distinct view of the suburbs of *Stanco*, situated in a fine and extensive plain, lying in a direction east and west of the town; as well as of the low country towards the sea-shore. On the sides of the mountains a few firs, cypress, and olive-trees are scattered; but the country in general, whatever may be its fertility, is not so abundant in trees and other vegetable productions as *Rhodes*. The partridges natural to the island are very large, being nearly of the size of a pullet, with red legs, and the other characteristic distinctions of those of the coast of *Barbary*. We saw several braces of them in our excursion, and a considerable number of quails. In general the island of *Stanco* appears to abound with game. With respect to its rising population, the children of the peasants are numerous, well nourished, robust, and of agreeable features, indicating, in their general appearance, the comparatively easy circumstances of those to whom they belong. The island was, at the time of our visit, in a very healthy state, not having been visited by the plague during the last five years.

Early in the morning of the 23d the Reis of our caick paid us a visit to announce to us the favourable state of the weather for the prosecution of our voyage. We embarked in consequence, with our baggage, at eleven o'clock A. M. and sailed out of the harbour of *Stanco*. The wind blowing a pretty strong gale from the north-west, we were, notwithstanding the flattering prospect which the Reis had held out to us, obliged to beat up against it with great perseverance until four in the afternoon, when we anchored in a bay on the coast of *Anadolia*, distant from the town of *Stanco* from fifteen to eighteen miles to the north-east. We landed at the village of *Chatalcar*, situated in the bay, the land in the environs of which was laid out in corn fields, interspersed with fig, almond, and other trees. The oxen employed in the fields for ploughing are of a very handsome breed, but not large.

On the morning of the 24th, the wind having changed to the north-east, we sailed at six o'clock; and were in sight, two hours after, of the island of *Patmos*, being close in with *Calamo*, *Lero*, and several other small islands. At half past four in the afternoon we anchored in a small bay on the coast of *Anadolia*, near to a village called by the *Turks Ballat*, inhabited by *Greeks*. The wind having become more favourable at eleven o'clock A. M. had enabled us to stretch over from *Calamo* to the coast of *Anadolia*, which being constantly infested by pirates, of whom our Reis entertained great apprehensions, the arms on board the caick, consisting of muskets, pistols, and sabres, were put in readiness, and the one half of the crew stationed to keep watch during the night. The bay in which we were anchored is distant from fifteen to twenty miles from the entrance of the little bogaz of *Samos*, leading into the passage of *Scalanova*. At nine P. M. the wind shifted to the south-east; and the fears of our Reis relative to the pirates being augmented, he was induced to make an attempt to get out of the bay, for which purpose the crew had recourse to the sweeps.

On the morning of the 25th it blew a fresh gale from the north, with heavy clouds, and a thick haze of the atmosphere. At eight o'clock we were opposite to a town which we conjectured to be *Cora*, in the island of *Samos*. We entered the bogaz at half past nine; but in consequence of the wind failing us, our crew had again recourse to the sweeps. At two o'clock P. M. we anchored in a bay on the north-east side of the island of *Samos*, having in its front a small island, or rather a rock, called the rock of *Pra-*

sonisi. We found in the bay a caick bound from *Rhodes* to *Scio.* We were told that there was a town within two leagues of us; but were prevented from landing by the rains which fell during the greater part of the day. On the sides of the mountains, and in the adjacent vallies, we observed several fine vineyards.

We were prevented from sailing on the 26th by a gale from the north-east, which was so violent, that, notwithstanding this was a favourable point for our destination, our Reis was unwilling to put to sea. As it rained at the time, we landed between the showers, and made an excursion to the neighbouring mountains. We passed through several vallies, the soil of which was rich and of a reddish colour, and the cultivation not neglected. The mountains are composed of rocks of blue and white marble, blended with a stone called the satin stone: In the parts susceptible of cultivation they are planted with olive-trees, firs, the mastic, the arbutus, and other trees and shrubs. We did not meet with any dwellings; but passed two or three small caves, which appeared to be destined to receive the grapes when ripe: For the purpose of containing the juice, after it has been expressed from the fruit, we saw in each of these caves a small cistern. From the springs which issued from the rocks we procured excellent water.

At five in the morning of the 27th we got under way, but were soon after becalmed. At seven o'clock we had a gentle breeze from the westward; and bore away as soon as we had weathered the north-east point of the island, *Scalanova* being distant from us about fifteen or twenty miles to the east. We were becalmed for several hours; and at half past two o'clock P. M. were under the necessity of entering a fine bay on the north side of the island, where we came to anchor. We landed, and walked to the vineyards, which were in a very flourishing state. Among the shrubs which grew at the sides of the mountains, we noticed the juniper, the berries on which were uncommonly large. Three of our crew were sent to a neighbouring town, called by the *Turks Vati*, distant from the bay about a league and a half, to procure bread, and the other articles of which we stood in need. We had ourselves made an arrangement to land on the following morning; but our Reis disappointed us by getting under way before day light. His sudden departure was occasioned by the dread he still entertained of the pirates, who are said constantly to lurk in the vicinity of this island. The northern side, which we were now coasting, is principally laid out in vineyards: The land is lofty and irregular.

By the help of occasional light winds from the north-west, we crossed the gulph of *Scalanova* at ten o'clock A. M. The calms which prevailed at intervals rendered the sea so smooth, that its surface had the appearance of being covered with oil. In crossing the gulf, our men were obliged to labour very hard at the sweeps. A little after sun-set we anchored on the coast of *Anadolia*.

We sailed at midnight; and at seven in the morning of the 29th passed by *Cickey Bourun*, having the island of *Scio* ahead of us, distant about twenty-five miles. The wind was so scanty, with occasional calms, that, in spite of every exertion made by the crew of our vessel, we did not reach *Scio* until half past one of the morning of the 30th. At seven o'clock we landed at the town of *Scio*, which is called by the *Turks Circas*.

CHAPTER XX.

Appearance and dress of the Greek *women of the island of* Scio. *Light houses.* Greek *convent at* Nehahmonee. *Curious decorations. Soil and cultivation of the island. School of* Homer. *Gum mastic.* Del Campo. *Population. Town of* Scio. *Streets. Markets. Wines. Port of* Scio. *Passage to* Smyrna. *Population of the town of* Scio. *Churches. General hospitals. Hospital for lepers. Some account of this disease. General diseases. Medicinal spring. Departure from* Scio. Mitylene. Lesbos. *Town of* Castro. *Markets. Taverns. Oil. Population. Fruit. Island of* Tenedos. *Town and forts. Commodities. Isle of* Rabbits. *Banks of the* Scamander. *Plain of* Troy. *Tomb of* Patroclus. Combcally. Shennacally. *Arrival at* Constantinople.

AS soon as we were landed at *Scio* we paid our respects to the *Turkish* commandant, and to the *British* consul, Signor *Giovanni Giuduchi*, who was so obliging as to procure us an excellent house belonging to the *Franciscan* convent, which had been selected for the residence of Lord *Elgin*, his Lordship being shortly expected at this island for the recovery of his health. Having landed our baggage, we took possession of our new habitation, and afterwards walked in the town. We were not a little struck with the novelty of the dress of the *Greek* women, who had put on

their gayest attire, it being the festival of the blessed Virgin. On this account the greater part of the bazars were shut.

The dress to which I have alluded is so extremely singular, that I am persuaded the reader will not be displeased at my attempting to describe it at some length. The head-dress is somewhat agreeable, and consists of a skull-cap, embroidered in gold, having a coloured wrought handkerchief passed round it, which leaves the embroidery in the centre of the cap uncovered. In some instances the head is simply covered by a white handkerchief; and the hair is occasionally cut short, while by others of these females it is left flowing in ringlets down the back. They wear a kind of short spencer of green silk or satin, the inside of the sleeves being stuffed with cotton, to give to the arms an appearance of plumpness. The gold embroidered cuffs, which reach nearly to the elbows, are turned back. Over this spencer they have a wide outer vest, passed round the body, and reaching to the knees only, which is plaited in such a way as to make the wearer appear of an enormous size, and as if clad in a wide but short hoop. This outer garment is either of green, or of pink satin, or silk; but the former of these colours is the most prevalent. A short apron of silk or of satin, which is sometimes embroidered, and sometimes made of flowered cottons of different colours, reaches from the bosom to the knees. The white cotton petticoat is worn so short, that the red embroidered garters are seen intentionally hanging beneath it: the stockings are white, as are also the slippers, or shoes, which are worn down at the heel, but fancifully decorated with coloured silk ribbons, and otherwise very elegantly ornamented. Some of these females display the upper part of the bosom, which is covered by others with a handkerchief. They are in general very fair, have agreeable features, and a fine and striking physiognomy. In this island, indeed, the complexion both of the *Greek* and *Turkish* women is good; but the former, not content with that which nature has liberally bestowed on them, endeavour to embellish it by having recourse to art. I allude here to the *Greek* women who inhabit the town of *Scio:* they go always unveiled, and when they put on their gay garments, are highly rouged, or painted.

When a *Turk* espouses one of these females, the children whom she bears to him are educated in the *Mahomedan* faith, while the mother is permitted to continue in the practice of her own religion.

Two light-houses are erected at *Scio* to direct the course of the vessels sailing into the harbour, in which several caicks and other vessels were lying at anchor at the time of our arrival. As soon as we had dined, the consul conducted us to a spot near the sea-shore, where a considerable number of *Greeks* of each sex were assembled to celebrate the festival to which I have already alluded, and to display their fine dresses, which is every where one of the predominant passions of that nation. It was truly a gay and lively scene, which might have vied with that of our *Kensington* Gardens, or of the Park of *St. James*, in the season favourable to promenades. Several hundreds of females, in the dress I have described, were assembled; and throughout the company there was a general air of neatness, combined with great decorum of conduct. Several circular dances were formed according to the usage of the *Greeks*.

On the 1st of *May*, having procured mules, we made a morning's excursion into the interior of the island, to visit the *Greek* convent at *Nehahmonee*, distant from the town of *Scio* about five miles. The road over which we had to pass was rocky, and in every respect so bad, that our mules employed a space of two hours and a half to reach the convent. On our arrival we entered the chapel, which is beautifully ornamented with mosaic work, formed of fine specimens of the different marbles collected in the island. These marbles are disposed with great taste, more especially in the dome of the chapel, where they are blended with pieces of coloured glass, and of gilt stone, retained by a kind of cement, so as to represent a variety of scriptural subjects and figures. Each of the bits of glass, or portions of stone, does not exceed in its square, the fourth part of an inch; and the whole must have been wrought with immense labour.

Within the walls of the convent, which was founded by *Constantine* the Great, there is a fine cistern, or reservoir, of excellent water, collected partly by the rains, and partly from a spring situated at its inferior part. Its dimensions are fifty feet by thirty; and the roof, which forms a kind of terrace to intercept the rains in their descent, is supported by two rows of columns.

On our quitting the convent, we ascended the mountains in its vicinity, which are extremely lofty, and have their rocky surfaces covered with firs. The vallies, which are laid out in corn-fields and vineyards, have a poor and steril soil, which is only rendered in any degree productive by great labour and perseverance. Fig,

olive, pomegranate, almond, and mulberry-trees, are interspersed, the latter being destined for the nourishment of the breed of silk worms, which are a great source of revenue to the inhabitants, a considerable manufactory of silks being carried on at *Scio*, as well for home consumption as for exportation. A great part of the island is still in an uncultivated state, owing to the rocks which are every where interposed, and the general bad condition of the soil. To supply, therefore, the wants of a very considerable population, amounting from forty to fifty thousand souls, whose consumption far exceeds the produce which the land is, by every industrious exertion, made to afford, the inhabitants are under the necessity of importing both corn and cattle from *Anadolia*, and from the other adjacent countries.

Having returned to the convent to take leave, we partook of the refreshments which were offered to us by the holy fathers, and departed for *Scio*. The convent of *Nehahmonee* bestows lodging and entertainment during three days on all who, on their travels, solicit that indulgence, without any inquiry being made relative to the religion they profess. We were told that three hundred persons reside within this sanctuary, which is so extensive that it appears like a small village. Of this number forty are priests who perform mass, and administer to the other duties of their sacred calling; while the caloyers, or lay brothers, who are the most numerous, cultivate the lands assigned to them by the convent, and are furnished with a lodging, together with a daily allowance of provisions and wine. On the demise of these lay brothers the lands revert to the convent, which beside, takes possession of all the property they leave behind. They are allowed to marry; but in this case cannot become priests, should they even be without issue, although the priests themselves are not strictly bound to the observance of celibacy. When the latter marry, they wear a white fillet round the rim of the black cap which forms a part of their costume.

In our return homewards we passed near the valley in which is situated the hospital appropriated for the leprous subjects of all the islands of the *Archipelago*. As we purposed, however, to visit it at a more convenient opportunity, it will be described in another place. It was six in the evening before we reached our habitation at *Scio*.

We visited on the 2d the houses of several of the principal *Greek* inhabitants of *Scio*. They are capacious, lofty, well built, and

handsomely finished withinside, after the *Chinese* fashion. The materials employed for their construction consist of marble, and of two different kinds of stone, one of which is collected on the island, and the other brought from *Esca Stamboul*, near the site of *Troy*. The latter is sold at an extravagant price; and as labour is rated very high at *Scio*, these edifices must have been built at a very considerable expense.

We proceeded afterwards to the spot where the celebrated poet *Homer* is said to have kept his school. Whatever disagreements there may be among historians relative to the birth-place of this extraordinary man, it seems to be generally allowed that he had chosen *Scio* as his residence at the time he followed the avocation of a school-master. Our road, to the north of the town, was along the sea-shore; and after a walk of nearly two hours and a half, our guide conducted us to a rock, at a little distance from the sea, which, as we were told it contained the classic object of our visit, we ascended with a satisfaction bordering on enthusiasm. In the centre of the rock a kind of table is hewn out, behind which it is conjectured the orator was posted; and around it we perceived the remains of the seats, likewise hewn out of the rock, where the scholars are supposed to have been seated. Having procured several small fragments of the mutilated table, and of other parts of the rock, as memorials of our visit, we retired to a groupe of fine trees in the vicinity, to repose from our fatigues, and shelter ourselves from the scorching heat, beneath their shade. Near to this cluster of trees there is a fountain of cool and delicious water. It is one of the favourite retreats of the *Turks* and other inhabitants of the island during the warmer months. Several neat villages are interspersed on the sides of the mountains, surrounded by well cultivated enclosures of corn, vines, lentils, and other vegetable productions.

We walked in the evening to the public promenade of *Scio*, filled with the better sort of inhabitants of both sexes, all in their gay and holiday attire. Several of the ladies wore on the head bunches of flowers, as if dressed for an assembly. It may not be improper to notice here, that instead of the outer vest of silk, or satin, described above, the females of an inferior class wear a west of green cloth of the same hideous and disagreeable fashion.

On the morning of the 3d we rode to *Calligmahseah*, one of the twenty-four villages in the island of *Scio*, where the lentisk-tree is cultivated, from which the gum mastic is collected, to be

sent to *Constantinople* for the use of the seraglio. It being the property of the Grand Seignor, persons are sent to the island to collect it; twenty-one thousand and twenty-five okes, or measures of this gum being forwarded annually to the above destination. The remainder is disposed of surreptitiously when a favourable opportunity presents itself; but this traffic is attended by a considerable risk. The *English* consul related an instance of having himself purchased a quantity of the gum, which he afterwards disposed of at *Constantinople*; but a discovery having been made, he was subjected to the very heavy fine of eight thousand piastres, and otherwise maltreated. The gum mastic is chewed by the females in *Turkey* to sweeten the breath.

With respect to the tree itself, the botanical name of which is the *dendron scinos*, it grows to the height of from four to six, and even eight feet. When viewed at a distance, it is not unlike our common holly; but its leaves are of a paler green, resembling, in some degree, those of the broad-leafed myrtle, but more obtuse. The gum is collected, for the first time in the season, about the month of *July*, when it is of the best quality; and the operation, which is repeated two or three times in the course of the year, consists in making incisions in the trunk of the tree, from which the juice gradually exudes, and hardens into the consistence of a gum. The lentisk-tree is not tapped until it has attained a growth of five years: those we saw, we were informed by the inhabitants of the village, were considerably older. The population of this village, the houses of which are, as well as the old castle in its centre, in a very ruinous condition, may be estimated at about three hundred individuals, all *Greeks*, and of a healthy and cheerful appearance. The women and children employ themselves in spinning cotton, which is sent to the town of *Scio* to be employed in a manufactory of white cotton stockings, very durable, and in other respects of an excellent quality.

Our excursion led us through a very agreeable and fertile part of the island, called *Del Campo*, which is so well peopled that we met with a continuation of dwellings from the town of *Scio* to the above village of *Calligmahseah*, an extent of nearly seven miles. Within this line of territory there are a considerable number of large, handsome, and substantial stone edifices, with terraces at the top, the summer residences of the wealthy *Greeks* and *Turks*. Each of these houses is provided with a garden enclosed by high stone walls, which produces the choicest fruits of the growth of

the island, and is embellished by rows of fine cypress-trees. In passing through the avenues leading to these gardens, the traveller is delighted by the grateful odours which are constantly exhaled and perfume the surrounding atmosphere.

In the course of our ride we saw an abundance of the terebintha trees, from which the turpentine is collected by a process similar to that employed in procuring the gum mastic. Except that the bark of the trunk is more rough and irregular, this tree has so great a resemblance to the ash, that I was induced, on reflection, to think myself deceived when I supposed the latter tree to grow on the islands we had precedently visited. We passed several spots of ground abounding in fullers' earth and potters' clay; and were led, by every thing we had observed, to consider a great portion of the island of *Scio* as abounding in useful and valuable productions. It is certainly over peopled in proportion to its extent, and to the resources of its soil; but this circumstance operating as a powerful stimulus to industry, the lands susceptible of improvement are cultivated with the utmost labour and perseverance. It is probable that the freedom the inhabitants enjoy induces them to prefer *Scio* to the other islands. Its population has been over-rated by those who have computed it at upwards of seventy thousand souls: from the most accurate information I could collect, it does not exceed fifty thousand, of whom the great majority are *Greeks*, with two thousand *Turks*, one thousand *Catholics*, and a few *Jews*.

The town of *Scio* is of a moderate extent, and contains several fine stone edifices, built by the *Genoese* at the time they were in possession of the island. They also constructed a fortress, which is at present in a ruinous condition. The houses of the principal inhabitants are as elegant in their structure and external decorations as they are handsomely furnished within. The island supplies a variety of variegated marbles of different colours, which are wrought into columns, pavements of floors, door jambs, lintels, &c. The *Genoese* houses are tiled, with a sloping roof; but those of a more modern construction are surmounted by flat terraces. The streets in general are narrow, paved, have a raised footway, and are kept tolerably clean, considering that *Scio* is within the limits of the *Turkish* dominions. The bazars are well supplied; but the articles they contain are sold at rather an exorbitant price. *Scio* carries on an extensive trade with *Leghorn* and several other ports of the *Mediterranean*. Its manufactures consist of silk and satin

stuffs, plain and striped cottons and dimities, and various articles of embroidery. The cotton stockings and night-caps manufactured there are held in very general estimation.

Large quantities of olive oil, of the purest and most delicious quality, are annually exported to *Venice*, which is also the mart for the turpentine collected in the island, The export of wine, of the growth of *Scio*, to *Constantinople* and other parts of *Turkey*, is but inconsiderable, the *Greek* inhabitants, who are passionately fond of it, consuming by far the greater proportion of the produce of the vintage. We procured a quantity of good red wine of the preceding vintage at ten and twelve paras the oke; but the old wine is still dearer.

Adjacent to the town of *Scio* there are a considerable number of extensive enclosed gardens, filled with every description of the fruits the island produces, and with aromatic plants and shrubs, the fragrant odours exhaled from which impregnate the air to the distance of several miles at sea, when the wind blows off the land. We were very sensible of this when approaching the island.

The port of *Scio* is very unsafe when the wind blows from the east and east-south-east: it is likewise open to the north winds, which are, however, less dangerous than the *Levanters*, or easterly winds. It is, however, a convenient harbour for caicks and light vessels of every description. The passage to *Smyrna*, by the route of *Chismé*, opposite to *Scio*, is very short, being within the compass of a day's journey by land. Passengers cross over from *Scio* to *Chismé* in caicks, which are constantly employed for that purpose, as well as for the conveyance of merchandize. The journey from *Chismé* is made by land on mules, and it requires about twelve hours to reach *Smyrna*, by a very rocky and mountainous road. The whole of the expense to a person who undertakes this route from *Scio* to *Smyrna* does not exceed five piastres, or seven shillings and sixpence *English*. We felt great regret at being prevented by circumstances from visiting the latter city.

The population of the town of *Scio* is estimated at about twenty-five thousand souls, that is, nearly, if not entirely, the half of the complete population of the island. Of this population about twenty-two thousand individuals are *Greeks*, with two thousand *Turks*, and about a thousand *Catholics* and *Jews*. The other parts of the island are exclusively inhabited by *Greeks*.

Having expressed a desire to view the churches in *Scio* belonging to the latter nation, the *English* consul conducted us to three of

these edifices held in the highest estimation, and also to the only church in that place belonging to the *Catholics*. One of the former was a very beautiful structure, adorned withinside with gilt ornaments, elegant carvings in wood, and fine columns of the variegated marble of *Scio*. It is much to be regretted that the workmen of the country have not sufficient address to give this elegant marble the high polish of which it is susceptible. If it could be conveniently transported to *England*, it would certainly be held in great estimation. In the front of the churches there are several sculptures of *Genoese* workmanship. We visited one of the hospitals belonging to the *Greek* fathers for the reception of infirm, sick, and insane persons. Of the latter description we saw three men and two women.

We paid a visit to the superior of the *Catholics*, by name *Timoni*, whom we found to be a very agreeable, well informed, and studious man. The family of *Timoni* has long borne a very distinguished reputation among the *Catholics* of *Constantinople*. We walked afterwards to the hospital for the reception of lepers, situated in a valley on the north-west side of the town, from which it is distant about a mile and a half, or two miles. This building is a very airy, extensive, and comfortable residence for these unfortunate people, nearly two hundred of whom of both sexes resided in it at the time of our visit. They were all adults, children not being liable to this disease, which does not manifest itself until about the age of fifteen. Different apartments are assigned to the males and females. Those we saw appeared to be in general from thirty to forty years of age; but others were still older. Several of them had lost one or both the eyes; others the fingers and toes; and others again the nose. The limbs of the greater part of these unfortunate wretches were in a contracted state, with swelling of the hands and legs. The eruptions were more numerous in the face than in any other part. The disease, indeed, is confined to the legs, arms, and face, the body being externally free from its attacks. Among these leprous subjects it was productive internally of cough, hoarseness, pain in the stomach, and difficulty of digestion, in addition to which the females complained of a continual vertigo and pain of the head.

With respect to the more prevalent diseases of this island, the small-pox was, at the time of our arrival, very general among the children, of whom it swept off great numbers. I was informed that scrophulous swellings are common among the inhabitants,

but are removed without much difficulty. They are also subject to phthisis and hemoptisis, the former being frequently fatal: the air of the island is indeed considered as too stimulating to the lungs. The instances of longevity at *Scio* are very few; and I could not learn that any of the inhabitants pass their eightieth year. As a proof, however, that the island is not generally deemed unhealthy, it has been selected as the residence of several valetudinarians from different parts of *Europe*. Among these a very rich *Englishman*, named *Bradbridge*, of an eccentric character, retired to *Scio* on account of the deranged state of his health, which was considerably improved by a long residence on this island. He died there about fifteen years before our arrival.

From beneath the rock, which I have already described as being the site of the school of *Homer*, a spring of water issues, which is celebrated for its purity and medicinal properties. It is resorted to by all the valetudinarians of *Scio*, who ascribe to this water a diuretic quality. It is indeed so much extolled, and held in such general estimation, that large quantities of it are occasionally sent to *Constantinople*, for the use of the Grand Seignor and of the seraglio. Every part of the island is supplied with delicious water, which is conveyed by aqueducts from place to place for the use of the inhabitants of the different villages.

I should have observed, that the cultivated lands are in general enclosed by stone walls from two to three feet in height, which are extremely useful in particular situations, more especially on the sides of the more elevated mountains, which are cultivated almost to their summits. During the falls of rain the waters are prevented by these walls from carrying down the soil, as well as the produce of the inclosures, into the vallies beneath.

We sailed from *Scio* on the 5th, at half past ten in the morning. At the time of our departure, the *Greeks* were preparing to celebrate the festival of *St. George*. About five o'clock on the following morning we were in the gulf of *Smyrna*, midway between *Carabaroun* and the island of *Mitylene*, the territory surrounding *Smyrna* being distinctly in sight. At half past twelve o'clock we arrived at *Mitylene*, and anchored in the harbour of *Castro*, or *Mitylene*, the ancient *Lesbos*, the birth-place of so many learned persons, whose celebrity has been handed down to our times. *Pittacus*, the poet *Alcæus*, *Sappho*, *Epicus*, *Theophrastus*, and *Diophanes*, are among the many great and extraordinary characters

this island produced; and it was there that *Aristotle* spent two years of a life devoted to study and retirement.

Castro has two ports, or harbours, one to the north-east of the town, the other open to the east and south-east winds, with two light-houses to direct the entrance of vessels in the night-time. To the right a citadel or castle, built by the *Venetians*, is situated on a height which commands both the town and the vessels lying in the harbours. We anchored in the latter of them, and immediately went on shore. In coming directly from *Scio* to *Mitylene*, the traveller views the latter island to a great disadvantage, as it wants the delightful luxuriance and richness of scenery by which the former is so eminently distinguished. The north-west side, however, of the island, which we coasted in coming into port, is covered with flourishing olive-trees, and with corn-fields in the neighbourhood of the different villages.

The town of *Castro*, through which we walked, is not so large as that of *Scio*. The streets are narrow, but paved; and the houses resemble those of *Constantinople*, with tiled roofs, and with fronts either of wood or covered with white plaster. The bazars were at this time well supplied. In this place there are a great number of taverns, the wine sold in which, of the growth of the island, is tolerably good, and sold at the rate of from ten to twelve paras the oke, or measure. We saw several works in which the oil is extracted in considerable quantities from the olives: there are also at *Castro* several manufactories of soap.

The costume of the females differs but little from that of the women of *Scio*, with the exception of the head-dress, which has a truly singular appearance. Behind the crown of the head a kind of fan, in breadth about five or six inches, rises to the height of seven or eight, and has an elevation of about two inches above the forehead in front. This ornament, if it can merit that name, is usually made of cotton; and a handkerchief is thrown over it when the wearer goes abroad. A head-dress of such a description is certainly neither neat nor becoming. That which covers the body is worn of somewhat a greater length than at *Scio*. The dress of the men is precisely the same.

Castro contains about two thousand houses, and nearly ten thousand inhabitants, in the proportion of five *Greeks* to one *Turk*. They have neither a neat, nor a very handsome appearance. The town, which is built in the form of a crescent, is situated at the sides of hills, the gentle declivities of which give it a very pleasing

appearance. Many fragments of plain and fluted columns, with other remnants of architectural ornaments, are to be seen in the pavements, walls, and houses; and many others lie scattered in different parts of the town, to attest the ancient existence of the handsome edifices which stood on its site. It seems to be universally agreed that the town of *Castro*, or *Mitylene*, was built on the ruins of the celebrated city of *Lesbos*.

With the exception of grapes and figs, there are but few fruits cultivated in the environs of *Castro*. In the gardens, in which the cypress and terebintha trees are planted for ornament, we saw an inconsiderable quantity of oranges. The town is supplied with water of a good quality by the means of aqueducts.

We were desirous of proceeding on our voyage on the 7th; but the preceding night having been stormy, with much lightning and rain, and the wind still blowing very fresh from the northward, our Reis did not think it prudent to quit the port.

This tempestuous weather continued without intermission until the 10th, and afforded us sufficient leisure to amuse ourselves in the town of *Castro*, and in its environs. On the morning of that day, the weather being fine, and the breeze moderate, we sailed; but were overtaken in the evening by a strong gale from the north, which raised so high a sea that our little vessel had some difficulty in struggling with the waves. In the passage between the island of *Mitylene* and *Cape Baba*, on the side of the main land, there is a sunken rock at nearly mid distance, of which our Reis was under some apprehension. About eleven o'clock at night we supposed we had cleared this rock, and left it on the larboard quarter, keeping close in with the main land. In the course of the night we cleared *Cape Baba*, on the coast of *Anadolia*, the island of *Tenedos* being in sight, distant about thirty miles, at the dawn of day.

The wind being to the north-east on the morning of the 11th, we were prevented from steering for *Tenedos*, as we had intended, and were obliged to bear away in the direction of the main land. We at length came to anchor nearly opposite to the island, at a little distance from *Esca Stamboul*, where we perceived the ruins of an extensive palace, fronting the sea, with a capacious arch, or gate-way, for its entrance. We landed, and noticed among the trees a considerable number of dwarf oaks, interspersed amidst excellent pasturage grounds for cattle.

At half past four in the morning of the 12th, we sailed, and arrived two hours after at the island of *Tenedos*. We disembarked, and having walked through the town, proceeded to the neighbouring lofty hills. With the exception of these hills, the land of the island has in general a flat surface. The vallies are cultivated in vines, with a few patches of corn; but there are neither trees nor shrubs, with the exception of a few solitary fig and mulberry trees. The island, however, open as it is, has a pleasing appearance, the effect of which is heightened by the gentle slopes from the hills. A few houses are dispersed in the interior. Those of the town, which is of a very inconsiderable extent, are mean, constructed of wood, and tiled over. The inhabitants are composed of about a thousand *Turks*, and four hundred *Greeks*. The principal trade consists in the export of wines.

There are two forts at *Tenedos*, of which the one situated on the north-west side is the principal, and is a work of some considerable importance and strength, apparently of *Venetian* construction. That on the eastern side is a small fort of little strength, which, is, however, calculated by its position to annoy the vessels entering the port, in the case of a meditated attack.

We paid a visit to the *English* consul, by birth a *Greek*, who could speak neither the *English*, *French*, nor *Italian* language. Among the little information we were enabled to collect from him, we learned that the *Mutine* brig had arrived at the island on the 8th of *March*, and had remained there two days. She returned afterwards, at the time when Lord *Elgin*, the *British* ambassador at *Constantinople*, made an excursion to *Athens*, and followed his Lordship to that destination.

On the island of *Tenedos* there are fine flocks of sheep, which find an excellent pasturage on the hills. The mutton is cheap; as is also the wine of the country, which is of a very superior quality.

The wind having shifted round to the north-west, we sailed at noon, and at three o'clock P. M. passed the isle of *rabbits*. At seven in the evening we anchored close under *Sige*, or *Sigæum*, a city of *Troas;* but were prevented by the calms which came on from entering the strait of the *Dardanelles*.

We sailed early on the morning of the 13th; but were soon after becalmed. At seven o'clock a breeze sprung up from the north-west by which we were enabled to reach *Cettlebahar*, the castle situated on the *European* shore of the *Dardanelles*, on the south

side of which we anchored at ten o'clock. The wind becoming in a little time more favourable, our Reis was induced to attempt the passage of the straits; but, after several fruitless efforts on his part, we were carried by the very rapid current towards the *Asiatic* shore, and were obliged to come to anchor below the castle, between it and *Sigæum*. Several other vessels had recourse to the same expedient, the wind being in a contrary direction to the navigation of the *Dardanelles*. We landed at *Coombcally* to purchase the articles of which we stood in need; and having amused ourselves by a promenade on the banks of the celebrated *Scamander*, visited once again the plain of *Troy*, and having mounted to the tomb of *Patroclus*, returned to the vessel.

Coombcally is a miserable town inhabited by *Turks*, which owes the little importance it possesses to its commanding situation at the entrance of the straits, where there are two forts, one on each side, of sufficient strength to annoy any vessels which should attempt to force a passage.

We sailed at six in the morning of the 14th, with the wind at east; but our crew were soon after obliged to tow the vessel, with a view to get her over to the *European* side. At eight o'clock, the wind having shifted to the north-west, we bore away for *Imbros*, from which island we were distant, an hour after, about six miles. We now tacked and stood away for *Cettlebahar*. At half past one o'clock P. M. we anchored in a fine bay, about two miles to the north of the castles of *Cettlebahar*. On the summit of the north point of this bay there is a fort mounting twenty-four guns, beneath which we dropped anchor, waiting for the first favourable breeze which might spring up to convey us to *Shemnacally*. In the course of the last twenty hours we had been repeatedly driven over from the *European* to the *Asiatic*, and thence again to the *European* side. At half past two o'clock, however, the wind having become more favourable, we sailed, and were at length enabled to come to anchor under *Cape Baba*, on the *Asiatic* shore, distant from *Shemnacally* about six or seven miles, at half past seven in the evening.

On the 15th, at half past nine o'clock, we weighed anchor, and arrived at *Shemnacally* at half past eleven. Having dropped anchor, we went on shore to pay a visit to the consul, and returned on board at one o'clock P. M. when we sailed with a fair breeze from the south-west. At half past six in the evening we passed *Lampsacus*, a small town on the *Asiatic* side, situated in a very

fine and fertile country. At eight o'clock we passed *Gallipoli*, on the *European* side of the *Dardanelles*, the territory adjoining to which is also very fertile, abundant harvests of corn being collected on the gently sloping hills which rise from the sea shore.

We were becalmed on the 16th in the morning in the Straits of *St. George*, the *Marmora* islands bearing north-east, distant about thirty miles. At eight o'clock we had a slight breeze from the south and south-east, which enabled us to make some way. We saw a considerable number of vessels a few miles a head of us. The greater part of the day was cold and showery. At midnight we passed the south-west extremity of the island of *Marmora*; and at three the following morning cleared the island, and stood for *Constantinople*, with light winds and occasional calms. At seven in the evening we were abreast of *Cachouk Chekmegé*, at which time several of the headmost vessels appeared to be entering the harbour of *Constantinople*.

On the morning of the 18th we were overtaken by calms, which obliged our crew to tow and row the vessel. At eight o'clock we passed the seven towers; and were soon after taken from the caick, and conveyed in a boat to *Tophana*, which place we reached at ten o'clock. We were informed on our arrival, that Colonel *Holloway* and Major *Hope* had quitted *Constantinople* on their way to *England*, six days before. We lost no time in engaging a row-boat to convey us to *Varno* on the *Black Sea*.

On the 20th I called on Mr. *Stratton*, the *British* secretary of legation, who desired the principal dragoman, or interpreter, Monsieur *Pesani*, to procure me a firman, and to make the necessary arrangements for my journey to *Vienna*, by the route of *Varna*. The firman, or passport, which I obtained in consequence, was similar to those customarily furnished by the government of the Sublime Porte to all persons, not *Turkish* subjects, passing from one part of the *Ottoman* dominions to another. These firmans are not only a protection to the traveller, but contain an injunction to all the pachas, or governors, of the *Turkish* provinces and towns, to forward him on his route, and supply him with every requisite his necessities may demand.

On the 21st I went from *Tophana* to *Buyukdere*, to wait there until circumstances should be favourable to my departure. I had occasion, however, to lament, upon my arrival at *Constantinople*, that the *British* ambassador, Lord *Elgin*, was then at *Athens*, on account of the ill state of his health.

CHAPTER XXI.

Embarkation at Buyukdere. *Arrival at* Varna. Yenipazzar. Rasgat. *Apprehensions from banditti.* Rouzchook. Georgival. *General terror on account of the approach of* Paswan Oglou. *Embarkation for* Galatz *in* Moldavia. Torkotoi. *Mills elevated on boats. Villages on fire.* Silistria. *Distreſſing scene of devastation. Voyage on the* Danube. *Description of the vessels. Banks of the* Danube. *Fugitives from banditti.* Rossovat. Girsow. Galatz. Borlat. Yassi. *Entrance into* Poland. Chernowich. *Journey through part of* Poland. *Salt pits at* Wiliska. Cracow. Shottau. Silesia. Neislischene. *Arrival at* Vienna. *Vaccine inoculation introduced there. Cathedral of* St. Stephen. *Widden theatre. Imperial library. Menage. Theatre* De La Cour. *Cabinet of medals. General hospital. Cabinet of natural history. New and singular opinion on the brain. Hospital for lunatics. Anecdote relative to the emperor* Joſeph *II. Imperial palace at* Schombrun. *Menagerie. Observatory. Model of our Saviour's ſepulchre. Arsenal. Collection of pictures. Departure from* Vienna.

BEING provided with a firman, and several letters of recommendation, I embarked at *Buyukdere* on the evening of the 23d of *May* on board a boat, for the purpose of crossing the *Black Sea*. We quitted the harbour at midnight, and on the following morning at six o'clock passed the second castle on the *European* side of the *Bosphorus*. At the expiration of three hours we anchored in a bay to the north of the third castle on the same side of the *Bosphorus*, where we remained until nine in the evening, when we sailed with the wind at north-east. On the morning of the 25th we appeared to have run about thirty-six miles: but the wind failing, our people were obliged to have recourse to their oars. About ten o'clock A. M. the breeze freshened; and at four in the afternoon we passed *Midgé*, with very pleasant and agreeable weather.

On the 26th, at ten in the morning, we were abreast of *Cape Baba*, which, according to the computation of our crew, is distant from *Varna*, in *Bulgaria*, about an hundred and twenty miles. At four in the afternoon we passed the gulf of *Poros Leman*, and on the following morning, at one o'clock, anchored at the entrance of the gulf of *Varna*, the contrary wind opposing

our further progress. We sailed at sun-rise, and about seven o'clock in the morning anchored near *Varna*, a town of *Turkey* in *Europe*, in the province of *Bulgaria*.

I went on shore at that place, and waited on the governor, *Osman Aga*, for whom I had brought letters, and to whom I presented my firman, in order that he might issue the necessary commands to expedite me on my route to *Rouzchook* and *Boucharest*. I took up my residence in the mean time at the house of the *Greek* bishop. In the evening I was informed that a party of *Turks* and *Greeks* were to set out on the following morning for the same destination; and of this favourable opportunity I availed myself without hesitation.

At seven in the morning of the 28th we left *Varna*, in a kind of covered waggons slightly constructed, called arabars, of which I was obliged to engage three, for myself, servant, and luggage. These vehicles are very small and narrow, somewhat resembling our ammunition waggons, and are drawn by one horse. They are so contrived as to enable the traveller to lay himself down at his full length; and the hire of one of these conveyances, from *Varna* to *Rouzchook*, or *Rutzig*, on the eastern bank of the *Danube*, a journey which occupies four or five days, is eighteen piastres. During the early part of the day our road led through a woody and hilly country, interspersed with a few wretched and solitary huts, the inmates of which were, however, hale and robust. Towards the concluding part of the journey we passed through several fine, extensive, and well cultivated vallies, abounding in different kinds of corn, and more particularly in rye. The woods consist of dwarf oaks, hazels, black and white thorns, and a very considerable number of pear-trees; but there are few trees of a growth calculated for timber. In proportion to the cultivated lands there are but few villages. On the sloping downs there are rich pasturages, in which we saw great numbers of oxen, cows, buffaloes, horses, sheep, and goats. The breeds of horses and oxen are small: The latter, and the buffaloes, are employed to draw the arabars of the peasants. The inhabitants of some of the villages pay a particular attention to grazing; while in others they grow corn, and cultivate vineyards. There are no enclosures, except those for vineyards in the vicinity of the different villages. At half past five in the evening we crossed a river, and halted on the opposite bank for the night. On account of the numerous hordes of robbers which infested this country, we avoided as much as pos-

sible the approach to any village, the disposition of the inhabitants of which had not been well ascertained.

We set out at four in the morning of the 29th, and passed through a very fine and rich country, abounding in pasture grounds, on which numerous flocks and herds were grazing. We saw an abundance of poultry, several waggons laden with which we met on the road. Our journey was infinitely agreeable over fertile and richly cultivated plains, resembling those of the most productive parts of *England*. At half past eight o'clock we halted for two hours. We fell in with several caravans, or large companies of travellers, on our route, this being, from motives of security, the custom of travelling in this country. The inhabitants, when abroad, are constantly armed. The progress we made was at the rate of about three miles and a half in the hour; and at half past one o'clock we arrived at *Yenipazzar*, inhabited principally by *Turks*, with an inconsiderable number of *Greeks*. The houses are constructed of laths and plaster, with tiled roofs; but the poorer class of inhabitants dwell in caves, over which a thatched roof is thrown. The town is surrounded by a mud wall, and a dry ditch, with a gate at each extremity. We made a short stay there; and having afterwards proceeded to the distance of six miles, passed through a village called *Oukboudan*, composed of wretched thatched huts. At six in the evening we halted at another poor village, called *Tekerkew*, where we passed the night.

On the 30th we set out at four in the morning, and at the end of two hours came to the village of *Shemlah*, where we made a halt. At half past ten we reached another village, delightfully situated at the side of a fine wood of oak-trees. The surrounding scenery was beautiful and romantic. At half past six in the evening we reached the vicinity of *Rasgat*, a large town, which contains several mosques, and there reposed ourselves for the night.

We set out at the accustomed early hour, on the 31st, and in a little time reached the above place, where we spent two hours in a han, or kann, destined, as I have already explained, for the accommodation of travellers and their beasts, as well as for the reception of the merchandize they carry with them. The town of *Rasgat* has two gates, and is surrounded by palisadoes and mud walls. The inhabitants are a mixture of *Greeks* and *Turks*. Having proceeded on our route, we halted for two hours in the middle of the day, and at seven in the evening took up, as usual, our quarters for the night in our arabars. As soon as we had halted, a part of the ca-

ravan was formed into a guard, to keep watch for the night; a necessary precaution to prevent an attack, to which the traveller is continually exposed.

On the 1st of *June* we set out at four in the morning, and at six entered the town of *Rouzchook*, where I immediately took up my residence in one of the hans. I had there the good fortune to meet with a *Greek* merchant named *Keriyahcoh Polizio*, who paid me the most friendly attentions, and gave me the best counsel for the further prosecution of my journey. He had himself been obliged to fly from *Bucharest*, together with all the principal inhabitants, the consuls, and others, in consequence of the dreadful menaces of the banditti by whom the country was at that time desolated, and the approach of *Paswan Oglou's* troops. The Prince still remained there with a few of his followers; but the consuls had deemed it more prudent to proceed to *Cronstadt*. I went with the above gentleman to pay a visit to the dragoman of the Prince of *Bucharest*, then at *Rouzchook*, but who was on the point of his departure for *Constantinople*, and who gave me a letter to the *Capicahchiah* at *Georgival*, to aid me on my route to *Bucharest*. *Georgival* is situated on the western side of the *Danube;* and it is there that travellers from *Rouzchook* stop to procure arabars, and whatever besides is necessary for their journey by *Bucharest* to *Vienna*. I was, however, thrown into a great dilemma in the evening by the news which arrived from *Bucharest*, that the prince and his people had betaken themselves to flight on account of the approach and menaces of *Paswan Oglou*. This unlucky circumstance forced me to alter my plan, and to make new arrangements.

Rouzchook is pleasingly situated on the eastern banks of the *Danube*, and is a place of considerable extent, inhabited by *Turks* and *Greeks*. Being the only town possessing an open and free trade in that quarter at the time of my arrival, all the merchandize had been brought thither, and the bazars well supplied with commodities of every description. In the course of the morning of the 2d a vessel arrived with merchandize and several passengers, *Germans*, from *Vienna*, bound to *Galatz* in *Moldavia*. It was expected that she would prosecute her voyage on the following day; and as the distressing advices from *Bucharest* were confirmed, it was recommended to me to take a passage in this vessel to *Galatz*, the *Greek* merchant engaging to supply me with letters

of recommendation, &c. to the *Russian* and Imperial consuls at *Yassi*.

I embarked on board the above vessel on the 4th at five in the morning. The captain spoke a little *Italian*, though he was by birth a *Greek*. My fellow travellers consisted of an *Italian*, brother to the Imperial consul at *Galatz*, who spoke the *German* language with much fluency, two *Germans*, and a *Greek*. Soon after we embarked the sky became overcharged with heavy clouds, which indicated the approach of a storm, and induced our captain to wait for more settled and favourable weather. It cleared up at three in the afternoon, when the anchor was weighed, and we got under way with a smart breeze from the north, our crew firing a salute of musketry, between each discharge of which the *Italian* sounded his trumpet. The wind freshened soon after to such a degree, that we were obliged to anchor a little below the town.

We were detained on the 5th by the stormy weather until two in the afternoon, when we took our departure, and in less than half an hour passed the town of *Georgival*. The current setting in our favour, we made a pretty rapid progress by the aid of our twelve oars, and at half past seven in the evening came to anchor for the night. On the following morning we set out before break of day; and at three in the afternoon passed *Torkotai*, a small town very romantically situated on the banks of the *Danube*. The hills adjacent to this town are laid out in fine vineyards, interspersed with bushy trees: on the north-east side there are hanging woods which are continued for several miles, and have a very pleasing and picturesque effect. Opposite to the town there are seven water mills, each of them dependant on two boats moored across the river, in one of which the mill is placed, while the other supports the wheel stationed in the centre, between the two. On the present occasion I had seen mills of this kind for the first time; but I was told that they are employed on every part of the *Danube*. When we had proceeded three or four miles from the town, our vessel ran aground on one of the small islands which are scattered in great numbers on the sides of the river; and by this accident we were detained for upwards of an hour. Immediately opposite to our position, on the eastern side of the river, we perceived a neighbouring village in flames, and concluded it to have been set on fire by one of the bands of robbers by whom the country was infested. At half past seven in the evening we anchored

on the western bank of the *Danube*, and nearly opposite to *Silistria*. The weather was at this time stormy and unpleasant. One of the officers of our vessel immediately went on shore with the papers and passport furnished to him by *Paswan Oglou* at *Belgrade;* but was desired to return again on the following morning.

We weighed anchor on the 7th a little before noon, on the above officer coming on board with the necessary permission, and were not long in passing the town and castle. The latter, and the defensive works which have been thrown up, are of little importance. The town, built on the eastern bank of the *Danube,* is of inconsiderable extent, and is situated in the midst of a fine and fertile, but hilly country. The mills employed by the inhabitants are of the same contrivance as at *Torkotai*. There are no less than fourteen mosques in *Silistria;* but the houses are as wretched as those of the greater part of the towns in *Turkey*. The adjacent hills are covered with fine vineyards, and with an abundance of lofty trees, to decorate the scenery.

The day proved very sultry, with little or no wind; but a storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, coming on towards the evening, we anchored at sun-set on the western side of the river. We had noticed at three o'clock in the afternoon another village on fire; and as soon as we came to anchor, a distressing scene presented itself to our view. A considerable number of men, women, and children, the wretched victims of the conflagration we had witnessed, were assembled at the water-side, and had conveyed thither the little property they could collect together, consisting principally of arabars, oxen, and sheep.

After having passed a very stormy night, we weighed anchor on the 8th before day-light; but the force of the wind augmented so considerably, that we were soon after obliged to anchor on the east side of the *Danube*. At *Silistria* we had received on board three *Turks*, as guards; our number, therefore, was now augmented to twenty-five individuals, consisting of *Greeks*, *Germans*, *Italians*, *English*, *Turks*, and *Wallachians*. The latter, twelve in number, composed the crew; and, as the vessel was unprovided with sails, had a very laborious employment in rowing and steering her when under way. The construction of these vessels, which navigate the *Danube* with passengers and merchandize, is somewhat singular. They are in length about an hundred and twenty feet, and in breadth eighteen, with a roof of planks, about

fifty feet in length, in the centre, which resembles the ridge of a house, and beneath which the most valuable merchandize and the passengers are placed. Under this roof the traveller fancies himself rather in a house, or booth, than in a vessel: over it there is a kind of terrace, about seven feet square, which may be considered as a species of kiosque, and which, as it commands a fine view of the scenery on each side of the river, affords a pleasing retirement in the evening. These vessels, which are so deeply laden that they sink as low in the water as our heavy barges, come from *Vienna* with goods of every description for *Galatz* and *Yassi* in *Moldavia*. They are provided, in the fore part, with twelve oars of a moderate size; two very large ones, which appeared to me to be from forty to fifty feet in length, at the bows; and two others of the same description at the stern, to answer the purpose of a helm, in regulating the direction of the vessel. Being destitute of masts and rigging to steady them, they are constantly anchored near the shore when it blows fresh, as well as in the night time.

On the west side of the *Danube* the country consists of fine levels; while, on the eastern side, its banks are skirted by a chain of fertile hills, covered with fine woodland scenery. This river has, towards its banks, a very considerable number of small islands, on which trees have been planted with a very agreeable effect. Its greatest breadth does not exceed a mile and a half.

The weather was so stormy on the 8th that we were detained until half past seven in the evening, when the anchor was weighed. We shortly after saw a party of fugitives whom the banditti had attacked, assembled on the eastern bank of the river; and at half past eight o'clock were abreast of *Rossovat*, a small town situated on the same bank. We anchored at midnight, and reposed ourselves until three in the morning, when we again prosecuted our passage down the *Danube*, with the most agreeable weather imaginable, but with melancholy reflections resulting from the wretched condition of the inhabitants, whom we saw dispersed on each side on its banks. At half past seven o'clock in the morning we passed *Sooda*, a small village situated on a hill, on the eastern side of the river; and at half past eight were abreast of another village on the same bank, called *Chekerge*. At ten o'clock we were off *Kersewai*, or *Girsow*, a small town on the same side of the river, to which we sent on shore for a supply of provisions and wines. Near this place, on a rocky hill, there is a small and in-

significant castle situated at the river side, which had been attacked about eleven years before by the *Russians*, the remains of whose works, by which the fortress was completely commanded, we saw, as they had been thrown up on the adjacent hills. It is said that in the attack made by the *Russians* at *Girsow*, the *Turks* lost eighty thousand men. At seven in the evening we passed a village, on the western bank, called by the *Turks Bourockfen*, and came to anchor an hour after. In our passage of this day we found the river had several abrupt and sudden turnings, and was in some places very narrow.

On the 9th, at four in the morning, we weighed anchor, and soon after ran aground. The navigation of the river in this part is indeed rendered extremely intricate and difficult, by the small islands thrown up, the passage between which draw the current; insomuch that the conducting of our vessel, so peculiarly constructed, required much caution and circumspection, to shun the points of land at the different turnings. At half past five o'clock in the morning we passed a small village on the western bank, and at seven were abreast of *Ibrael*, a town pleasantly situated on the same side of the river, opposite to which lay several vessels from the *Black Sea*. We were delayed two hours by the person who was sent to the above place with the pass, which prevented us from reaching *Galatz* before twelve o'clock. Notwithstanding I was at so great a distance from my native home, the reflection that I was now in a land inhabited by Christians, inspired me with a tranquillity to which I had been long a stranger. As soon as we had anchored I landed with my baggage, and called on the Imperial consul, *Signor Mangoli*, with whom I dined, and was not a little surprised in the afternoon at the appearance of an *English* courier, Mr. *Duff*, who was on his route from *Constantinople* to *Vienna*. It gave me great satisfaction to be enabled to accompany him on the following morning. *Galatz* is situated in the territory of *Moldavia*, and is principally inhabited by the natives of the country. The land adjacent to it is level, as it also is on the opposite bank. Indeed, during the last two days of our navigation, the country on each side of the river presented but few uneven surfaces.

Having procured three arabars and twelve horses for our journey, we left *Galatz* at five in the morning of the 10th; and at half past seven arrived at the village of *Pekē*, the first stage, having perform-

ed a distance of nearly twenty miles. The horses of the country are small, but fleet, and on these journeys are kept constantly on the gallop. We left the above village, the cottages of which are very neat, at eight o'clock, and a little after ten reached *Korné*, the second stage. The country through which we passed abounds in fine sloping hills, having a rich soil, though but little attended to with respect to cultivation. Where due pains are bestowed on them, however, they yield an ample produce of different kinds of grain. We left this village at half past ten, and passed through a fine country, abounding in dwarf oaks, which brought us to *Regé*, where we arrived at half past twelve. We reached the next stage, *Borlat*, a very respectable town, at three o'clock, and proceeded thence to *Colinch*, where we arrived at six in the evening, and took refreshments at the post-house. We next proceeded to *Waslow*, which we reached at nine o'clock; and, finally arrived at *Ounchestey* at midnight, glad to repose ourselves after so long and fatiguing a journey.

On the 11th, at four in the morning, we left *Ounchestey*, and arrived at *Scenty* an hour after. We were detained there for some time, in consequence of one of the horses having strayed from the post-house; and this prevented us from reaching *Yassi*, the capital of *Moldavia*, a province of *Turkey* in *Europe*, until between eight and nine o'clock. We alighted at the house of the Imperial consul with whom we dined. On approaching the above place the country is beautifully romantic.

We left *Yassi* at three in the afternoon, and at half past four arrived at *Largah*, where having made a short stay, we again set out, and arrived at *Chepot* at seven in the evening. The road leading from *Yassi* to this place is very agreeable, over fine hills, which have not, however, the advantage of being well cultivated, the inhabitants appearing to attend to little more than their own immediate supplies. The country is open, and entirely divested of trees and shrubs. Our next stage led us, by an excellent road, to *Streist*, where we arrived at nine at night; and proceeded thence to *Bordasheen*, which we reached at midnight, and reposed ourselves for a few hours.

On the morning of the 12th, at four o'clock, we set out for *Dorhowe*, a stage which occupied us more than two hours, the road having been rendered very heavy by the rains which had fallen on the preceding day. In several of the towns and villages of *Moldavia* the inhabitants consist principally of *Jews*, who are very

numerous in every part of the country. The *Jewish* females wear a peculiar head-dress, with a large pearl ornament hanging at the side of each cheek. From *Dorhowe* we proceeded, after a short stay, to *Herts;* and thence to the station, near *Chernuwich*, where the director of the counter march resides. It is there that the quarantine is performed, and the passports and baggage inspected, previously to the entry of travellers into *Germany*. On our reaching *Chernowich* at one in the afternoon, we waited on the governor, who was absent for the moment, and having proceeded to our inn, purchased a calash, a well known travelling carriage. *Chernowich* is a little town of *West Gallicia*, a part of the territory of *Poland*, pleasantly situated at the side of the river *Prut*. The inhabitants are principally *Germans*, with a few *Poles*. We quitted this place at eight in the evening, as soon as our baggage had been fixed in the carriage; and at midnight arrived at *Snatten*, where we allowed ourselves but a short repose.

On the 13th, at the early hour of one in the morning, we quitted the above place, and at half past four arrived at *Veno Gratz*, or *Guasditch*, a pleasing and well-built town, situated in the midst of a fertile country. In performing this stage we had an excellent road. Our next stages, each of which occupied from two hours to two hours and a half, were to *Kotsmier*, *Slowmax*, *Stanitzslaf*, and *Alich*, at the latter of which places we arrived at six in the evening, without having met with any remarkable occurrence on our route. The country through which we passed had an appearance of great fertility, and abounded in beautiful woodlands. At *Alich* we saw the ruins of a castle, situated on an eminence, which had anciently belonged to the kings of *Poland*. At seven in the evening we quitted that place for *Borstem*, whence we proceeded to *Knenitch*, where we arrived at midnight.

We reached *Strelitz* at a very early hour on the morning of the 14th, having made no other stop on the road than that which the necessity of changing horses required, and arrived at *Bobberdah* at five o'clock, after a harassing journey over a rough and unpleasant road. Our subsequent stages were *Davetoff*, *Limberg*, *Bartadoff*, and *Crutuk*, at the latter of which places we dined. The latter part of the road, in performing the above stages, is highly agreeable, being raised, and kept in excellent repair. For the distance of several miles it runs in a direct line, with beautiful trees planted on each side. This part of *Poland* is flat, but very fertile, and contains many fine and extensive woods of beeches and oaks. At

half past five in the afternoon we arrived at *Wishuey*, whence we proceeded to *Moschisca*, *Letching*, *Perrigal*, and *Radimno*, the latter of which places we did not reach until one in the morning of the 15th.

We proceeded thence to *Varislow*, *Prizwork*, *Lanzwork*, *Reshouf*, *Seneshou*, and *Denbitzer*, at which latter place we dined at two in the afternoon. Our route led us afterwards to *Pilsnoh*, and thence to *Tarnow*, a pleasant little town, containing several handsome edifices, and situated in a fine rural country. In this part the road still runs in a direct line, and is kept in excellent order. The other stages of this day's journey were *Okenitz* and *Presco*, which latter stage was not concluded until one in the morning of the 16th.

The stages we had to run on that morning were *Posnia*, *Gidow*, and *Wiliska*, the latter situated in the vicinity of *Cracow*, or *Cracovia*. We stopped at this place, and went to one of the directors of the salt works established there. Permission having been obtained from Baron *Verney*, the governor of the establishment, we descended the salt pits, in which we spent three hours. During this interval we visited a considerable part of the works, which are, however, carried beneath the ground to so considerable an extent, that the pits are in depth a hundred and twenty-three fathoms; and the descent into the different passages and subterraneous apartments effected by the means of ropes attached to wheels worked by horses. These works find employment for nearly seven hundred people, who are constantly engaged in digging and blowing up the rocks of fine salt. In addition to a governor and lieutenant-governor, there are four directors, and an engineer, for their superintendence. They are the property of the *Emperor* of *Germany*. On the tops and at the sides of the passages very beautiful crystallizations of salt are formed, by the dripping of the water through the salt rock. I brought away several specimens of these crystallizations; and was present at the removal of one of the columns of salt, which are afterwards cut into lengths, and into a figure resembling an egg, for sale. To be brief; the salt works of *Wiliska*, in *Poland*, which run beneath nearly half the town, may certainly be deemed the finest in *Europe;* and the salt extracted from them is of the purest quality. After having dined with Mr. *Wolf*, the director, we took coffee with Baron *Verney*, the governor, and left *Wiliska* at five in the afternoon for *Cracow*, the capital of *Poland*, where we arrived an hour after. *Cracow* is a large town, walled in and fortifi-

ed with a river, *Weissel* or *Weisser*, running near to its gates. It is well known that the kings of *Poland* were usually crowned here. Our next stages were to *Moselainii*, *Istebnick*, and *Wadohwich*; and our arrival at the latter place brought us to midnight.

On the morning of the 17th, at half past three o'clock, we arrived at *Candy*, a town situated partly in *Poland*, and partly in *Silesia*. We proceeded from thence to *Pelitz*, and were now on the frontiers of *Austria*. It is a handsome town, containing several good buildings, and is situated on a hill in a very agreeable country. Having quitted this place, we proceeded to *Shottau*, which has a few decent houses, resembling, however, all those to be met with in this part of *Germany*, that is, white-washed and low built. Instead of tiles, they are covered by squares of wood, which in a little time acquire a dark colour, and give the roofs the appearance of being slated. In their shape these houses resemble somewhat those of *China*. It being the feast of *Pentecost*, or *Whitsuntide*, the inhabitants were, on our arrival, busied in preparing for the procession which was to take place; and the various utensils employed at the mass, together with the decorations of the chapels, were fixed on the walls in the form of altars, surmounted by branches of the cypress and other trees. The inhabitants of *Silesia* are a distinct people, having a language peculiar to themselves. The country has a cheerful aspect, but is not so fertile as *Poland*. The women wear red or black stockings, which, being plaited, make their legs appear uncommonly large. In front of a short petticoat, which does not reach below the knees, they wear a short blue apron; and on the head a piece of white cotton, or linen, bound round as a handkerchief. About nine in the morning we quitted *Shottau*, and proceeded to *Tishen*, where we saw, on our arrival, the procession of the host, attended by an immense concourse of people, in their best attire. The military were drawn out to fire a salute, and the streets strewed with grass for the passage of the host, which was carried by the principal magistrates. At two in the afternoon we arrived at *Freduk*, which is, as well as the preceding place, an agreeable little town, containing several good buildings. This part of the country is highly agreeable; and the positions of several of the towns and villages are rendered charmingly picturesque by fine and extensive woods and plantations of pines, firs, and other trees. We were detained at *Freduk* until half past four o'clock by an accident which befel one of the wheels

of our carriage. Having replaced this wheel by a more solid one, we proceeded to *Neislischene*, a large and well built town, provided with a fortress, which we reached at seven in the evening. In the centre of this town, as well as of several others through which we passed, there is a large square, surrounded by commodious and well-built houses, beneath which are piazzas, with shops for the sale of different merchandizes. Under the piazzas the inhabitants have a sheltered promenade in wet weather. We quitted the above place, and reached *Weiskerk* a little before midnight.

At two in the morning of the 18th we passed through a respectable town called *Lytnictz*, and between the hours of three and four reached our first stage, *Rosaugess*, having passed over a very hilly and heavy road, in the midst of a violent storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning. From this place we proceeded to *Oltmitz*, a large, well built, and fortified town, which has, however, but an inconsiderable trade. Our subsequent stages, on this day's journey, were *Prosnitz*, *Wischau*, *Posorzitz*, *Brinn*, a large and populous fortified town, provided with a citadel, and containing several handsome buildings; *Clay*, *Maariheif*, *Nivolscopurg*, and *Porsdorf*.

We were now approaching *Vienna*, having six stages only to perform. On the 19th we passed successively through *Wilfersdorf*, *Girnesdorf*, *Wulnersdorf*, *Crizersdorf*, and *Tarmersdorf*, making at each of these places the necessary halt to change horses, and at eleven in the morning were safely arrived in the capital of the Imperial dominions.

Having procured a lackey to accompany me, and point out what was most deserving of notice at *Vienna*, I paid a visit to Mr. *Stewart*, secretary of legation, and left a letter of recommendation from Mr. *Stratton* to the *British* minister, Mr. *Paget*. I dined with several *English* gentlemen, at the *Augarten*, the saloon of which is very handsome, and the gardens prettily laid out and embellished. We went afterwards to the prater, or promenade, without the town, where a great number of people of all ranks and classes were assembled. We spent the evening at the Imperial theatre.

Doctor *Carro*, a physician of celebrity at *Vienna*, to whom I had an introduction, was at this time engaged in the practice of the vaccine inoculation, and informed me, on my paying him a morning's visit, on the 21st, that he had had five hundred cases, all of

which had been attended with the most complete success. In the afternoon I visited the cathedral church of *St. Stephen*, a very neat and compact building. A party was made in the evening for the *Widden* theatre, situated without the town, where the *French* opera of *Alceste* was well performed. The price of admission to this theatre, which is a very handsome edifice, is one florin only, a much more reasonable rate of entrance than at our theatres.

On the 22d I went to the church of *St. Michael*, and thence to the imperial library, a very fine building, containing a commodious suite of apartments, supplied, it is said, with upwards of two hundred thousand volumes, comprehending the most rare books in every language. Adjacent to the great hall there is a reading-room, which is opened daily at certain hours to the public: an individual can have the use of any book within this room. I proceeded thence to the menage, where every one is at liberty to enter and ride at certain hours. In the evening I visited the imperial theatre, or, as it is styled, *Theatre de la Cour*, where an *Italian* opera was performed, and followed by a ballet. Like all the *German* theatres, this edifice has a very gloomy appearance, on account of the want of lights withinside.

Colonel *Holloway* and Major *Hope*, having arrived at *Vienna* in the course of the preceding night, I dined in their company on the 23d with Mr. *Paget*, the *British* minister, at *Dibling*, a small village near *Vienna*, very pleasingly situated at the side of the *Danube*. The party was entirely *English*. In the evening we went to the theatre to see an *Italian* opera.

On the 24th I visited the library and beautiful and choice cabinet of medals. I was shewn several very ancient manuscripts, and rolls of papyrus. Among the books of antique date were an edition of the Psalms in *Gothic* characters, printed at *Mentz* in 1457, and *Pliny's* Natural History, printed at *Venice* on vellum in 1468. I accompanied Dr. *Carro* in the afternoon to the general hospital, a very extensive building, kept in the best order. In the evening I went to the *Widden* theatre to see the performance of *Richard Cœur de Lion*.

On the morning of the 25th I visited the cabinet of natural history, which contains a very fine and extensive collection of mineralogy. Dr. *Gall*, a physician at *Vienna*, in a party this day, at which I was present, gave a singular opinion on the brain and its functions, in which he broached a new but dangerous doctrine. In expatiating on the functions of this organ, he argued the possibility

of discovering the various inclinations and capacities by the structure of the skull, and by its elevations and depressions. In doing this, he dwelt on the important truths and conclusions which would result from the establishment of such a doctrine, to the manifest advantage of medicine, morals, education, legislation, &c. together with the promotion of a more perfect knowledge of mankind in general. In laying down the principles which he was desirous to apply to future observations, he advanced, first, that capacities and inclinations are innate in man and brutes: secondly, that these capacities and inclinations are seated in the brain: and lastly, that both the capacities and inclinations being essentially different from and independent of each other, they must consequently originate in different parts of the brain, between which there is a like independence.

On the 26th I visited the hospital of the insane, called *la Tour des Foux*, at *Rossau*. In this lofty and capacious building between two and three hundred persons of both sexes are confined, in apartments kept in the nicest order. An anecdote is recorded of the Emperor *Joseph* the second, that having caused an apartment to be fitted up for himself at the top of this tower, or building, to enjoy the advantage of a fine and extensive prospect, one of the inmates attacked him in a sarcastic epigram, inscribed on the wall. It is well known that this Emperor indulged in many extraordinary fancies and wild speculations; and accordingly the attack was couched in the following words, in the form of an epitaph:—"*Hic jacet Jo-*"*sephus Secundus, hic primus, ubique secundus.*"

On the 27th I visited the imperial palace at *Scombrun*, a very superb building, standing in a delightful situation, and embellished by beautiful walks, gardens, fountains, statues, grottoes, and pleasure-grounds, all open to the public. I was conducted to the menagerie, and thence to the observatory, which affords a fine and extensive view of *Vienna* and its environs. On my way to *Scombrun* I entered a church at the village of *Herrals*, where I was shewn the model of the sepulchre of our Saviour at *Jerusalem*, with other curiosities of a similar kind. Having seen the original sepulchre, it was not difficult for me to ascertain that the model was destitute of all resemblance.

Having dined at *Schombrun*, I made an excursion to *Dornbach*, a very agreeable and rural seat, which had been the residence of the late Field-marshal *Lacy*. It was open to the public, as is indeed

the case with all the imperial buildings. This indulgence renders an abode at *Vienna* very agreeable.

On the 28th I visited the arsenal, in the armoury of which the small arms, in very considerable numbers, are prettily and fancifully arranged. I went afterwards to view the very extensive collection of fine pictures, upwards of thirteen hundred, many of them the productions of the most celebrated masters, at *Belvidere*; but was prevented, by want of time, from inspecting them with a due attention. Having made an arrangement with Colonel *Holloway* and Major *Hope* to quit *Vienna* on the following morning, I took up my residence at their inn, to be prepared for an early departure.

The short stay which I made at *Vienna* prevents me from attempting a more circumstantial account of this city and the environs, which are well worthy the notice of travellers. The inhabitants are extremely hospitable; and the necessary articles of life are at moderate prices.

CHAPTER XXII.

Journey through Germany. Lintz. *Glandular swellings. Dress of the women in* Bavaria. *Houses.* Ratisbon. Franconia. *Dress of the female peasants.* Wurtzburg. *The palace. Citadel and bridge.* Esselbach. Eschaffenberg. Dettingen. Hanau. Frankfort. Koenigstein. Seltzer *Water.* Limbourg. Dowz. Dusseldorf. *Seat of the prince* Palatine. *Dress of the peasants.* Duysbourg. Wesel. Arnheim. *Roads in* Holland. *Face of the country and cultivation.* Utrecht. Rotterdam. Helvoetsluys. *Arrival in* England.

ON the 29th of *June* we quitted *Vienna* at half past five in the morning, and at eight o'clock arrived at *Burkersdof*, whence, without loss of time, we proceeded to the second stage, *Sichartskirchen*, which we reached at half past ten o'clock. Our route was over a very delightful country, abounding in woods, sloping hills, and well cultivated vallies planted with corn. Our next stages conducted us to *Perschling*, *St. Polten*, and *Molk*, at the latter of which places there is a fine benedictine convent, most opulently endowed. We arrived there about six in the evening, and

halted for the night. During this day's journey we made a progress of about fifty-six miles.

We left *Molk* at five in the morning of the 30th, and at half past seven arrived at *Kemmeback*, by good roads, which led over a very fine and fertile country. We proceeded thence, by direct stages, to *Amstatten*, *Stringberg*, *Ens*, and finally to *Lintz*, a small, but handsome and well-built town, which we reached at six in the evening, and halted for the night. I noticed that in this part of the country glandular tumours in the throat were very common among the women.

On the 1st of *July* we performed four stages, in the course of which nothing particular occurred. We quitted *Lintz* in the morning, at the usual early hour, and having successively stopped at the posts of *Efferding*, *Beyerbach*, and *Sigarding*, arrived at *Scharding* at three in the afternoon, halting there for the night. We were now about to quit the *Austrian* territory, and to enter on that of *Bavaria*.

We set out from *Scharding* on the 2d, at half past five in the morning, and arrived at *Vilshoven*, in the *Bavarian* territory, at eleven o'clock. In this part of the country the dress of the females, which consists of a sable garment, and a very large round black hat, appeared to us very singular. We arrived at *Plathing* at an early hour in the afternoon, when we desisted, for that day, from the further prosecution of our journey.

Nothing can exceed in richness and luxuriance the *Austrian* territory through which we passed after our quitting *Vienna*: not an acre of uncultivated land was to be seen. In *Bavaria* the soil is not so good, nor are the dwellings of the inhabitants equally respectable. They are constructed of wood, with small cabin windows. The *Bavarians* are a healthy, robust, and well looking people.

At five in the morning of the 3d we left *Plathing*, and in pursuing our route to *Ratisbon*, where we arrived at half past twelve o'clock, passed through the stages of *Straubing*, and *Pfaver*. *Ratisbon*, the capital of *Bavaria*, is a fortified town situated on the bank of the *Danube*. The surrounding country is level, and produces much corn, together with an inconsiderable quantity of hops. The roads in general, on the *Bavarian* territory, are excellent. On our reaching *Ratisbon* we waited on Mr. *Oakley*, the *British* minister, who was absent at the moment, but who called on us in the evening at our inn.

On our departure from *Ratisbon*, early in the morning of the 4th, we crossed and quitted the *Danube*. It was near eight o'clock before we reached *Schambac*, by a heavy and uneven road; and were detained there until half past ten by the crazy condition of our carriages, which required some time to repair. The roads were still rough and bad, which prevented us from reaching the next stage, *Tisswan*, until noon. The face of the country, however, began to improve. Our subsequent stages were *Tenning* and *Posbour*, the latter of which we reached in the afternoon.

Our stage from *Posbour* to *Feucht*, on the morning of the 5th, was over a heavy and sandy road which passed through extensive woods of firs and pines. We had now entered *Franconia*, where the dress of the female peasants differs essentially from that of the *Bavarian* women of the same class. The petticoat is worn of a greater length; and instead of the large and clumsy black felt hat, they wear a light one of straw, which, combined with the other parts of their dress, gives them a neat and agreeable appearance. The houses of the peasants are built of stone, with high well-tiled roofs, and with their gable ends towards the street. At half past six o'clock we left *Feucht* for *Nuremberg*, a large and well-built fortified town. In performing the next stage we passed through *Firtz*, distant five miles from the latter place, a small but neat town, very pleasingly situated in a flat and fertile corn country. From *Fornback*, our next stage, we proceeded to *Emskirken*, and thence to *Langerfeld* and *Possenheim*, the latter bringing us to our evening's halt.

The first stage from *Possenheim* to *Kitzing*, we performed on the morning of the 6th. The country is rich, and abounds in corn fields and vineyards. The road to *Wurtzburg* passes through a fine open country, the gently sloping hills being laid out in vineyards and fields of corn. *Wurtzburg* is a fortified town, very pleasingly situated in a rich valley. It is the seat of an university; and in addition to its very handsome cathedral, contains several fine churches. The palace of the Prince of *Wurtzburg* is a very superb building. In this place, which contains about ten thousand inhabitants, there are many handsome edifices belonging to the more opulent individuals. The citadel is on the opposite side of the river, which we crossed by a fine bridge, and arrived at *Rosbrun* by excellent roads and through a charming country, which has a great resemblance to *Poland*. From *Rosbrun* we proceeded to *Esselbach*, over good roads which led through a hilly country.

We arrived there at half past three in the afternoon, and as we could not obtain horses to take us forward, were obliged to remain there for the night.

We quitted *Esselback* on the 7th, at five in the morning, and proceeded to *Rohrburn* and *Esschaffenburg*, a tiresome journey over rough and bad roads, in a hilly territory, planted with woods of beech, through which our road led. Being obliged to wait for horses at the latter of these places, we dined at the *Three Crowns Inn*, where we paid a most extravagant charge. We arrived at *Dettingen* at two in the afternoon; and at half past four reached *Hanau*, an agreeable, neat, and well-built town, which contains a cathedral church, and several handsome public edifices. It belongs to the principality of *Hesse*, and is regularly fortified. The soil in the vicinity of this place is sandy, and produces fine crops of corn, potatoes, and other vegetables. The roads leading to and from the town are delightful, having on each side rows of trees regularly planted. These avenues are very long, and afford a charming prospect, as well as an agreeable shade.

On quitting *Hanau* to proceed to *Frankfort*, we passed near the palace of the Prince of *Hesse*, very agreeably situated to the left of the town. The road to the latter place is kept in excellent order, and passes through a level country, well cultivated, and the soil of which is very rich. On our arrival, at seven in the evening, we took up our abode at the *White Hart*, a good and commodious inn. *Frankfort* is seated upon the river *Main*, and is a fortified town, containing about forty thousand inhabitants. The streets are well paved and clean, and the buildings handsome. The garrison consists of about three hundred *Hessians*. *Frankfort* has long been distinguished by its very extensive commerce, as well as by the fairs which are resorted to by merchants and dealers of every nation in *Europe*. The inhabitants of this place and of *Hanau* have a great resemblance, in their dress and general appearance, to the *English*.

We were busied on the 8th, in making our arrangements, and in putting our carriages into a state of repair, to set out for *Cologn* on the following morning. We had hesitated whether we should proceed thither by land or water: The former mode was, however, considered as the most eligible.

On the 9th, at five in the morning, we quitted *Frankfort*, and arrived at *Koenigstein* at eight o'clock. The first part of the road is sandy; but on approaching the above place it becomes hard and

rocky. Adjacent to the town we saw, on an elevated and rocky ground, the remains of a fortress, which about five years before had been besieged and taken by the *French*, who had blown up the castle and works, and destroyed the greater part of the houses of the place, which belongs to the principality of *Mentz*. At noon we arrived at *Wurges*, a poor village in the province of *Westphalia*, after a journey over rough and heavy roads, intersecting a hilly and woody country, abounding in oaks, pines, firs, and beeches. Having quitted *Wurges*, we passed, at the end of an hour and a half, the celebrated spring which supplies the *Seltzer* water, so denominated from the adjacency of this spring to the place which bears that name. We stopped at a neighbouring village, and drank a bottle of the water, mixed with rhenish wine. It did not appear to me to be so agreeable to the palate as the artificial water made in imitation of it by a philosophical process. It is sold in long stone bottles, containing from three pints to two quarts, one of which cost six krutzers; but the water, without the bottles, bears half that price only. We were informed that this spring is at present the property of the *Prince of Orange*, who, we were also told, had paid it a visit on the day preceding our arrival. At that time it was let to a private individual for a year. I should have mentioned that a building is erected over it, and that it is constantly guarded by a centinel. The peasants and laborious classes in the neighbourhood drink the water, as a cooling and refreshing beverage, in lieu of beer or wine. In other cases it is blended with the latter of these liquors as a common drink. The women of *Seltzer* carry it on their heads in bottles for sale. The soil in the neighbourhood of the spring is a reddish earth, mixed with slate.

At three in the afternoon we arrived at *Limbourg*, where we halted for the night. Notwithstanding this is one of the principal towns of *Westphalia*, the houses are very indifferent, and the streets very narrow. It is situated in a flat country, and adjacent to it there is an extensive manufactory of potters' ware, in which the bottles containing the *Seltzer* water are made.

We quitted *Limbourg* on the 10th, at half past five in the morning; and at eight o'clock arrived at *Gubroth*. In performing this stage we passed through a fine corn country, embellished by woodlands and lawns. Our next stage brought us to *Frelingen* by a very rough and bad road leading through a hilly and rocky country abounding in woods. At this place the habitations are wretched

cabins, built of laths and mud, and quartered. The buildings in general, in this part of the country, are much inferior to those we had met with in *Austria*, and even in *Franconia* and *Bavaria*. There is at the same time a greater proportion of uncultivated lands. The woods consist, for the greater part, of oaks and beeches. Rye is the description of grain more particularly cultivated; and of this bread is made for common use. It is very black, and has an unpleasant taste to those who are not accustomed to its use, but is held in great esteem by the inhabitants, who give it to their horses on the road, when they stop to bait and water. At half past one o'clock we arrived at *Walmerode* by an old neglected chaussée, so uneven and rocky as to render our travelling very harassing and painful. We passed through a woody country abounding in corn. Our last stage this day was to *Weyersbach*, where we arrived at half past four in the afternoon, after having passed over a bad road similar to that of the preceding stage. Our carriages had suffered so much by the deplorable condition of the roads we had latterly met with, that at this place it became necessary to repair them.

We left *Weyersbach* on the 11th at a very early hour, and arrived successively at *Echerot* and *Seighbourg*, the latter of which places we reached at ten o'clock. The roads were still rough and uneven, but in some degree improved. The intermediate country is hilly, and abounds in woods and commons, with large tracts of land cultivated in corn. In the vicinity of *Seigbourg*, the land flattens: close to the town there is, however, a rugged hill, having on its summit an extensive monastery. The town, which is of inconsiderable extent, is surrounded by a wall, and is very indifferently built. We quitted it at half past ten in the morning, and at three in the afternoon arrived at *Douz*, by a tolerably good road, which led over a level country, having a loose and sandy soil.

It having been recommended to us to take the route to *Rotterdam*, by *Dusseldorf*, in preference to that of *Calais* by *Cologn*, we left *Douz* on the 12th at six in the morning. The latter is a small town, containing a few neat buildings, situated on the right bank of the *Rhine*, immediately opposite to *Cologn*, which appeared, from the distant view we had of it, to be a very fine and extensive place. At nine o'clock we arrived at *Langenfield*, situated in an agreeable and open level country, which supplies ample harvests of fine clover, oats, and buck wheat. We set out from this place, after a short stay, and arrived at *Dusseldorf* at noon. On our route thither we stopped at the seat of the Prince *Palatine*,

called *Bendrad*, a very beautiful spot. The country through which we passed has an open surface, and is well cultivated, principally in corn lands. The town of *Dusseldorf*, situated on the right bank of the *Rhine*, contains a few good buildings, and was formerly a fortified place. The greater part of the houses are constructed of red bricks, and tiled over. During our stay at this place we met with General *Harold*, by birth an *Irishman*, who had been forty years in the service of *Austria*. He informed us that during the late war, when the *French* besieged and took the place, they destroyed both the palace and the works. We saw the remains of the latter, in the ruinous condition in which they were left. We proceeded from *Dusseldorf* to *Duysbourg*. The dress of the peasants, who wear a blue frock, has a great resemblance to that of the *English* peasants. The breed of cows, spotted black and white, is large and beautiful.

At this place the luggage is examined to prevent the passage of any thing contraband; but we extricated ourselves from the inconvenience that would have attended a search, by a present of a few florins. The town contains a few good buildings, and is surrounded by a level, enclosed country.

We left *Duysbourg* at five in the morning of the 13th, and at the distance of about two miles crossed the river *Ruhr*, which empties itself into the *Rhine*. The roads were extremely heavy and sandy, insomuch that we did not reach *Wezel* until ten o'clock. Notwithstanding this part of the country is enclosed, we met with much uncultivated land in the course of this stage. *Wezel* is a small but neat frontier town. The streets are well paved, and have on each side a row of fine trees. We were detained there three hours by a want of horses; and after having passed over a very heavy and sandy road, arrived at *Reis* at half past four in the afternoon. In this part the country is enclosed, and is highly productive in corn. The gardens belonging to the inhabitants are prettily laid out, and are kept in the nicest order. The houses are small, but neatly fitted, and are constructed of red bricks, and tiled, with the gable ends towards the street.

We were detained on the 14th, by the want of horses, until nine o'clock, when we proceeded on our journey. At the middle of the stage the postillions halted to bait the horses, which was, according to the custom of the country, done by giving them slices of rye-bread, of which they are remarkably fond, and afterwards a drink of water. At half past eleven we passed near the small town of

Emerick, and an hour after were immediately opposite to *Cleves* on the other bank of the river. The road is good; and the country through which it passes enclosed. The soil, which is of a loose, sandy texture, supplies abundant crops of barley and oats. At one o'clock we reached *Eltam*, a small but neat town, at which we stopped to take refreshments. We passed afterwards through a small town called *Seven*; and at half past five in the afternoon crossed a bridge of boats thrown over the *Issel*. We were now within the limits of the *Dutch* territory; and in the space of half an hour arrived at *Arnheim*, where we took up our quarters for the night. In the course of this day's journey the roads were in general good, but in some places rather heavy. The country through which we passed is level, enclosed, and produces abundance of corn. The entrance to *Arnheim* is very agreeable; and the works kept in good repair. The town is remarkably neat, and the streets paved, rounded, and kept very clean. The houses, which are of brick and tiled, have a neat and compact appearance.

The town of *Arnheim* is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the *Rhine*, near to which there are several fine sloping hills, to the right of the town, covered with beautiful woods and groves. With the exception of these hills the surrounding country is flat, and divided into small enclosures. The breed of large and fine horses, commonly called the *Flanders* breed, is employed here, as it is in many parts of *Germany*, for the team and the plough. The dairies produce excellent butter and cheese. The milk-women carry the milk on their shoulders in large brass vessels, which are kept remarkably clean and bright.

On the 15th in the morning we quitted *Arnheim* at half past five o'clock, and were much gratified on our way by the extreme neatness of the cultivated grounds, which furnished a strong evidence of the ability and industry of the agriculturists. The neat and compact appearance of the *Dutch* houses and gardens, together with the plain decent dress of the inhabitants, surpassed, with respect to cleanliness and propriety, all that we had before seen on our route. The roads in *Holland*, leading along the dams, or causeways, are excellent. Nothing can be urged against them, unless it be their narrowness, which requires some caution and circumspection, as well as an extreme sobriety, on the part of the drivers. This is a fine country for corn and grasses; and here the willows grow in abundance, with an extraordinary luxuriance. At the same time that woods are no where to be met with, there is not

any deficiency of timber; and accordingly we met on our route with a considerable number of ashes, poplars, elms, and aspens, together with a few oaks. To this list may be added an abundance of apple and walnut trees.

Fruits of every description known in *Europe*, are, as well as the different vegetable productions, in equal plenty; and it may be said with truth, that few countries are better supplied with the more essential articles of life than *Holland*. In the gardens, and grounds adjoining to the dwellings, tobacco is cultivated with great success.

We halted at half past seven o'clock, to enable the horses to bait: they were fed with bread in the same way as before noticed. Having prosecuted our journey, we arrived at a small house, directly opposite to *Rhenen*, an inconsiderable town on the right bank of the *Rhine*, surrounded, however, with fine vineyards. At this place we had to cross the river in a flat boat, or ferry, kept expressly there, to convey passengers, and their carriages and luggage, to the other side. Having quitted, by this conveyance, the left bank, and again set forward on our route, we soon after passed near the little but neat town of *Arneron*, embellished by avenues of fine elms and oaks, and surrounded by groves and agreeable walks. No country could be more pleasing than that through which we were now passing; and in spite of the emotions we felt on a recollection of the charming romantic scenery, and picturesque views of *Austria*, still we could not help regarding *Holland* as the land of real comfort and delight to the traveller. At half past one we arrived at *Vag Dousted*, a small town, which we merely skirted in passing, and took some refreshment in the suburb, while the horses were baiting. At half past five in the afternoon we arrived at *Utrecht*, where we reposed after our fatigues. The spring of one of our carriages being broken, it was necessary to put it in a good condition for the following day.

Utrecht is a large and handsome town, containing many good buildings, the studied and uniform neatness of which must attract the admiration of every passenger. In the centre of each of the streets a canal runs, on which vessels and boats are constantly navigating, for traffic and pleasure. On each side of these canals a row of fine trees, nicely trimmed, is planted; and over them bridges are thrown at convenient distances, to conduct the passengers from the one side of the street to the other. This arrangement has a very agreeable effect, to which the cleanliness of the streets, carefully paved on each side, contributes not a little. We

were lodged at the hotel called the new castle on the *Gausen-markt*. The landlord of this hotel speaks *English;* and did not, as we had some reason to apprehend, make us pay for the trouble he had taken to acquire this knowledge of a foreign tongue. His charges were moderate; and he treated us with great civility.

On the 16th, at half past five in the morning, we quitted *Utretcht*, the works of which attracted our notice on passing without the gates. They were in the nicest order; as were also the roads, which led through avenues of fine chesnuts and elms, affording cool and shady walks in the warm season. Boats filled with passengers and merchandizes are drawn by horses stationed on the banks of the canals, and are thus conveyed to and from the town. In this way the inhabitants are enabled to travel at a cheap and easy rate, and to reach the other canals, by which the *Batavian* territory is every where intersected. Our road passed along the bank of one of these canals, at the side of which we noticed several neat and pretty villas, belonging to the inhabitants of *Utrecht*, with gardens laid out in the nicest taste and order. The smallest and poorest cottage which we met with on our route, displayed an air of cheerfulness and neatness which announced the comparatively easy and comfortable condition of the humble inmates to whom it furnished an asylum. In this part of *Holland* the lands for the greater part are laid out in pasturage. There is, however, a partial produce of wheat, barley, and oats, together with peas, vetches, clover, and hay. The harvests of hay and barley were at this time just commenced; but the ripening of the wheat and oats still appeared to require two or three weeks.

We halted on our way to bait the horses; and between eight and nine o'clock passed through a small town called *Ahwahter*, the works and buildings of which were in the same admirable order with those we had hitherto seen in our route through a considerable part of *Holland*. Every thing, in short, announced the prosperity of the inhabitants; and in every dwelling cheerfulness and tranquillity appeared to reside. Hitherto the roads, on this day's journey, were excellent, and planted with fine avenues of trees. At nine o'clock we arrived at *Astracht*, a small village, where we baited our horses. Every part of the country being intersected by dykes, or canals, it was curious to observe, that almost every house situated without the towns or villages, being surrounded and enclosed by water, was provided with a bridge placed before the entrance. Near the great towns draw-bridges are employed for this

purpose. At ten o'clock we passed through *Terchoh*, a small and neat town, standing in a delightful situation. The fronts of the houses, which are well built, and in nice order, are shaded with trees; and in the middle of the streets there are canals, with bridges thrown over them, similar to those I have already described. On leaving this place we entered on an excellent road, paved with *Dutch* clinkers, and having at each side a row of beautiful elms. This road, we were told by our postillions, would conduct us to *Rotterdam*, a distance of ten miles, without any variation in its embellishments, and in the same perfect state of repair. At half past ten o'clock we passed through a small town, consisting of one principal street only; but which, for the neatness and cleanliness both of the dwellings and inhabitants, exceeded all that we had seen before. At eleven o'clock we halted to bait our horses, and take refreshments; and again set forward at noon. In approaching *Rotterdam*, the pasture-grounds are excellent, and are filled with cattle of the *Flemish* breed, such as I have already noticed. We entered the suburbs, and were surprised at the neatness, and even elegance of the buildings, each of which has a draw-bridge in its front. The gardens are laid out with great taste, and prettily embellished. We reached *Rotterdam* at one o'clock, and took up our abode for the remainder of the day, and for the night, at the hotel called the *Boor's Head*, a good house, where *English* is spoken. *Rotterdam* is a charming town, which contains about sixty thousand inhabitants, who, in common with those of all the *Dutch* towns, are sensible of the error into which they fell, when they solicited and favoured an alliance with the *French*. They will have long to regret their dearly bought experience.

With the exception of a short route to the sea side, I had now completed my tour through *Holland*, with which I could not be otherwise than highly gratified. It is beyond a controversy, that the *Dutch* towns and dwellings are superior, in the essential qualities of neatness and cleanliness, to those of any other country; and of the justness of this remark, which has been so often made, we had the fullest evidence at every place through which we passed. The dress of the inhabitants of a superior class, and of the trades-people, resembles, by its unadorned simplicity, that of the *English* quakers. To conclude:—Since my departure from *Great Britain*, I had not seen any country in which I could have resided so cheerfully, and with so much pleasure, as in *Holland*. I am sensible, that in hazarding this opinion I am not in strict accordance with

the definition which a great authority, Sir *William Temple*, has given of that country.*

On the 17th, at seven in the morning, we embarked in a *Dutch* passage-boat for *Helvoetsluys*; but as it blew a fresh gale from the westward, with showery and uncertain weather, we were not able to reach our destination, within six miles of which we were landed at ten o'clock. Having procured carriages, we arrived at *Helvoetsluys* at noon. The country through which we passed is flat, intersected with dykes. It is cultivated in corn, flax, clover, &c.

On our arrival, we found the *Diana*, an *English* packet, Captain *Stewart*, ready to sail, but waiting for a favourable wind. Under these circumstances we took up our residence at the *English* hotel, where we were detained for the two following days.

Helvoetsluys is a poor, but fortified town. An extensive basin, or dock, was, at the time of our arrival, under repair; and in the harbour were lying two fine ships of war recently built.

On the 20th, the weather being more moderate than it had been for some time past, we were called early in the morning, and having embarked, sailed at seven o'clock. The wind, which was northwest, not being favourable, we were under the necessity of making short tacks; but by the help of the tide, were clear of the flats at ten o'clock. These flats, or sand-banks, are very numerous, and attended with much hazard.

On the morning of the 21st, the wind having become more favourable, from the east-south-east, land was descried on the larboard quarter, at nine o'clock, by the seaman at the mast-head; and at half past ten we were gladdened by the view of what our captain announced to us to be *Orfordness*. At three in the afternoon we anchored at *Harwich*, where we immediately landed. I shall not undertake to describe the sensations I felt when I set off to rejoin my family, after so long an absence; nor shall I attempt, what is beyond the gift of expression, to mark all the gratitude I felt to the SUPREME BEING, who had safely conducted me through the many perils I had had to encounter, and to which I had been more particularly exposed by my professional situation with the BRITISH MILITARY MISSION.

* This definition, which is singular, and replete with aphorisms, is as follows: "*Holland* is a country where the earth is better than the air, and profit more in request "than honour. Where there is more sense than wit; more good nature than good "humour; and more wealth than pleasure. Where a man would chuse rather to tra- "vel than to live; shall find more things to observe than to desire; and more persons "to esteem than to love."

Appendix.

MEDICAL JOURNAL.

SYRIA AND *EGYPT*,

From *July* 1800, to *March* 1802.

THE military mission joined the army of the Grand Vizier on the beginning of *July* 1800, in good health: towards the end of *July* and *August* the men became sickly; cholera, diarrhœa, and dysentery were the prevailing diseases: And at the latter end of *August*, when great dews fell during the night, more particularly on the 26th, a bilious remittent fever accompanied with malignant symptoms, made its appearance. In the month of *September* it proved fatal to two military artificers. The symptoms which ushered in this disease were cold rigors, head-ach, prostration of strength, pain of stomach and abdomen, nausea and bitter taste of the mouth, with copious vomitings of yellow and green bile (some had bilious diarrhœa); a foul yellow tongue, great thirst, a quick pulse, hot skin, and quickened respiration.

The mode of treatment adopted, was speedily to evacuate the contents of the primæ viæ, by the tartarised antimony, in solution, in small repeated doses; with aperients of crem tartar, infusion sennæ, and *Epsom* salts, followed by a dose of laudanum and antimonial wine, to allay irritation, and excite perspiration, which was encouraged by pediluvium.

The emetic and purge seldom failed to afford some apparent relief to the patients.

Calomel, laudanum, and antimony, were then continued in such doses as the symptoms indicated, until the remission of fever took place, which, for the most part, was about the third or fourth day,

when the *Peruvian* bark was administered in varied forms. We were without wine. Where the disease took an unfavourable turn, it was accompanied with delirium, red eyes, and petechial spots on the skin, &c. Blisters and synapisms were had recourse to upon such occasions.

In some of the cases, dysenteric symptoms were conjoined to the disease. The regimen was weak chicken broth, rice gruel, with lemonade, rice water, and bread tea.

It sometimes happened that the patients, in place of being attacked suddenly, drooped day after day: in such cases their recovery was generally more slow than that of the former.

The weather, during the day, was at this time hot; *Fahrenheit's* thermometer, in shade, ranging at noon from 90 to 93.

The evenings and mornings were cool; thermometer 68 to 70, accompanied with copious dews and fogs.

In the month of *October*, some cases of typhus simplex occurred, and dysentery continued to prevail.

Occasional heavy showers of rain fell about the 23d.

The extremely filthy and unwholesome condition of the *Ottoman* camp, excited in me great apprehensions that putrid and malignant diseases would certainly be generated, unless some necessary steps were taken to remedy the impending evil.

With the approbation of General *Koehler*, I wrote to the Grand Vizier, and stated to him with concern, the great numbers of dead putrid carcasses of animals, camels, horses, &c. &c. dispersed over the whole of the camp, which were suffered to remain uncovered, quietly to corrupt and decay; exhaling the most intolerable putrid effluvia imaginable, insomuch, that serious diseases might be expected to appear, unless this intolerable nuisance should be speedily removed. These admonitions were thankfully received, yet produced but little reform. The ground of the encampment was not changed, as was advised. A feeble effort was continued for three days only, to lessen the accumulation of putrid matter, and then every such exertion ended. We were at length under the necessity of hiring *Arabs* daily, to bury the dead carcasses of camels, horses, asses, &c. which were found near our quarters, to enable us to exist. My fears were at length realized, for a great mortality from plague, malignant fever, and dysentery, appeared among the *Turks* in *November* and *December*. It was difficult to ascertain their exact loss (they themselves were ignorant of it), but it was supposed to amount to from sixty to one hundred daily.

In *November* the weather was showery and stormy, accompanied with thunder and lightning. Before sun-rise on the morning of the 20th *November*, the thermometer was 42; and many mornings it had ranged from 42 to 55 before sun-rise. This, to our feelings, was very cold; the variations of temperature at this time were great. On the 20th there was a difference of 34 degrees, from the morning to two o'clock P. M. (from 42 to 76). This change improved the health of our own people, yet great mortality from plague continued among the *Turks*.

I tried by all the arguments in my power to get the *Turks* to separate the sick from the healthy; a circumstance to which they never attended; so that plague, entering a tent, frequently swept off all its inhabitants.

This great mortality still continuing, and the *Turks* being still admonished to open their camp, at length complied. The troops were now more dispersed, in place of being so thickly huddled together, as is the usual custom of this nation.

In the beginning of *December* a putrid fever carried off a military artificer belonging to the mission. He died the sixth day from the attack. And on the 11th of *December* a civil artificer was seized with plague, and died after thirty-six hours illness.

A gunner of artillery caught the infection from the artificer, and died the fifth day from attack. *Vide* their cases in the historical account of the plague. The very great mortality of the *Ottoman* troops, and the appearance among us of so formidable and fatal a disease as the plague, naturally excited great alarm, and induced us to make every possible exertion to prevent the further extension of this disease.

The precautions adopted were, to burn all the bedding, clothes, &c. belonging to, or used by the deceased. The tents were fumigated; and the two attendants upon the sick, with one typhus patient then within the hospital tent, were immediately put into a state of quarantine.

For this purpose a trench was dug round a large space of ground, within which the tent was inclosed; centinels were placed, not to suffer the least contact or possible communication whatever with the above three people: their provisions, deposited in vessels, were laid ready for them, &c. &c.

Having heard that the external friction of warm oil had been advised and employed with success by the late Consul at *Alexan-*

dria, Mr. *Baldwin*, in the cure and prevention of plague, this was instantly adopted.

After having washed and cleansed themselves, our three individuals in the tent rubbed one another with warm oil all over; and this being done, they drank a basin of warm coffee, and laid down between blankets. A chafing-dish of charcoal was kept in the tent while they were rubbing: in ordering this we endeavoured to comply with the usual directions as much as was practicable in our situations in camp. A copious and comfortable perspiration was the result of this friction, which was continued without interruption every night until they were discharged from their confinement, which was at the expiration of forty-two days, when they began by destroying their tent, and all their clothes, bedding, &c. &c. Having bathed in the sea, they now put on fresh clothes, and joined the party of the mission in extremely good health; each of them being become quite lusty and fat. The typhus patient, of whose life I had despaired previously to the use of the oil, was quite recovered, and much improved in his usual appearance. It is necessary to remark, that he continued to take his former medicines, bark, anodyne draughts, &c. during the application of the oily frictions.

Although I have to lament the failure of the oil, in the cure of plague, in the case of gunner *Cowden*, the artillery-man, yet I am induced to think it was useful in preventing infection to the three men confined in the lazaretto tent.

The moment that gunner *Cowden* became indisposed his mind was extremely harassed, and I do not hesitate to believe that this circumstance was extremely unfavourable to his recovery. An *Arab* was hired to attend upon any cases of plague that might happen in future to occur.

Dec. 7th. Mrs. *K.* the wife of Brigadier General *Koehler*, who accompanied him from *England*, was seized with malignant fever, and died the seventh day from attack.

Dec. 16th. The *Turks* were at length roused from their lethargy and apathy. The Vizier moved his camp to the south of *Jaffa*, near the sea shore, upon an eligible and dry ground, about a mile and a half from the town. Here we could enjoy the benefit of the fresh, untainted air.

The wretched and deplorable scene which presented itself upon the late ground of encampment, exceeded all description. The

putrid stench which assailed us, when we approached the spot, was intolerable.

Dec. 18. Very heavy showers of rain fell, accompanied with stormy weather, loud thunder, and vivid lightning. Cold winds from the S. S. W. *Fahrenheit's* thermometer at noon, at 62 degrees.

The sudden changes in the weather produced rheumatisms, but no other indisposition among the mission.

Plague and mortality among the *Turks* had abated since the boisterous weather came on.

Dec. 26. Brigadier General *Koehler*, who had been involved in the greatest distress of mind since the death of his wife, was seized with putrid fever, and died the 29th instant.

Dec. 28. The thermometer before sun-rise was as low as 35. The weather variable this month, particularly from the 17th, when we had cold blowing winds; much rain fell suddenly, with heavy claps of thunder, and vivid lightning.

1801. *Jan.* 1. Except the seizure and death of General *Koehler*, since our arrival upon the new ground of encampment, the mission was nearly free from disease. The remarkable change of the weather, which had for some time been cold, (the thermometer before sun-rise being at 35), and boisterous, accompanied with much thunder, lightning, and very heavy rains, had considerably diminished disease and mortality among the *Ottoman* troops, as well as ourselves.

Jan. 8. The weather, during the last week, continued rainy, cold, and boisterous.

The Reis Effendi assured me to-day, that, although there were cases of plague within the *Ottoman* camp, yet the disease was become infinitely more mild, and consequently less fatal. That several persons who had been lately attacked, had recovered. He instanced the cases of five slaves belonging to the Vizier, three of whom survived the attack. He remarked, that the same circumstance happened at *Constantinople* when the disease was upon the decline. From this fact the *Turks* predicted the speedy cessation of the plague.

Jan. 12. Dr. *Bosari*, the Vizier's own physician, died of plague this day, after the third day's illness. Some days previously to his indisposition, he assured me, that he had made every possible enquiry to ascertain the loss of the *Turks* since the camp was formed

at *Jaffa* in the month of *May* 1800, which loss in diseases amounted at least to eight thousand men.

Jan. 27. A tremendous gale of wind, with rain, and hail, accompanied with loud thunder, and vivid lightning, came on this evening. The gale, still accompanied by rain, continued until the 31st before it moderated.

Jan. 31. The Haznadar, or treasurer of the Grand Vizier, died this day of plague.

Only one case of intermittent (quotidian) and a case of dysentery on our sick list this month.

The intermittent yielded easily to the bark.

The three men in the lazaretto tent were released from confinement.

Feb. 7. Fine weather since the 4th instant. Wind N. E. or E. The horizon clear.

The stormy weather commenced usually with a mist, or haziness of atmosphere, coming from the southward the day preceding the storm; and a large disk or circle round the moon. The mission was in tolerable good health, except that the cold, rainy season was very generally productive of painful glandular tumefactions. This happening at the pestilential season, and being one of the symptoms of plague, gave rise to some alarm among those attacked; but, being unaccompanied with febrile symptoms, their fears soon subsided. Some of these tumors suppurated among the children: a general relief was afforded by warm fomentations, flannel, &c.

The Vizier was taken ill with fever, the apparent effects of cold, his complaints yielded in a few days to antimonial remedies, pediluvium, &c.

Feb. 14. The weather has been fine the last week. No fresh case of plague for several days past among the *Turks*. But reports from *El-Arish* state, that it prevails fatally in that camp: they have lost several thousand men within a few weeks.

A *Venetian* Doctor died this day of malignant fever, the 8th day from attack. The apothecary reported, that there were three or four cases of the same fever in *Jaffa* camp.

The weather to-day hazy, and sultry, though the thermometer in shade, at two o'clock P. M. 66.

On the 16th there was a gale of wind, which raised clouds of sand into the atmosphere, and which was extremely annoying

This storm was preceded by hazy and sultry weather; the haziness came from the southward.

During the first fortnight of this month the weather was moderate and pleasant, and the mission healthy. In the course of the last fortnight the weather was very variable, stormy, and rainy, with fine warm days occasionally.

Feb. 28. The weather became very variable, stormy, and rainy, for two or three days together, succeeded by warm days, and cold nights and mornings.

The *Ottoman* army marched from *Jaffa* on the 25th *February*, on its way to *Egypt*. Consequently the principal part, or, indeed, the whole of the sick, were doomed to remain at *Jaffa*, or make their best way homeward.

The only means which the *Turks* have to carry their sick or wounded is upon camels, in a kind of covered cradle, one of which is placed at each side of the animal. Each camel carries four persons, two in each cradle, sitting *à la Turc*, as there is not length sufficient to lie down: The motion appears extremely uneasy and wearisome. There are few of these conveniencies, when compared to the numbers which compose the *Turkish* army. They are principally carried for the officers and their suite. The *Turks* have neither hospitals, nor hospital tents, set apart for the use of the sick. To introduce such establishments, or attempt a medical reform in their armies, appears utterly impossible: The common soldier who may unfortunately fall sick on the march, has no means pointed out to him to get forward; and if he stays behind, he is exposed to perish through want. Consequently a *Turkish* army in motion must be the least encumbered with sick.

A military artificer stationed at the camp of *El-Arish*, with Captain *Lacey* of the royal engineers, died the 27th *February*, with malignant fever, after four days illness.

The month of *March* commenced with stormy weather, rains, thunder and lightning.

March 3. A woman belonging to the mission died at *Jaffa*, after an illness of thirty-six hours, under suspicious symptoms. The whole of the women and children belonging to the military mission, who were left in a house in that place for the present, and who amounted to thirty in number, adopted the oily frictions, and every necessary precaution to prevent the disease from spreading; happily no serious consequences followed.

March 3. A slave belonging to the Vizier died of the plague on the above day. He caught the infection from a pelice, the property of a person lately dead of plague.

The interpreter with Captain *Lacey* at *El-Arish*, was attacked with plague, which disease continued to rage there fatally.

March 11. Accounts from *El-Arish* stated, that *Ismael Pacha*, the chief in command at that camp, died a few days before. He had been seized with vomiting, and expired the following morning, either from the effect of *plague* or of *poison*: It was said that the plague at *El-Arish* had abated in its violence.

Since the 1st of *March* the weather was occasionally stormy and rainy.

March 12. Very heavy rains fell this day, accompanied with gales of wind from the S. W. This day the *Ottoman* army moved forward from *Yebna*, which is situated twelve miles S. from *Jaffa*.

The cold wet weather was fatal to 200 camels in the course of two days march. These animals, though hardy, cannot bear wet and cold.

The troops were healthy.

March 14. Wind N. W. The wind from this quarter constantly favoured us with fine weather.

March 15. Arrived at *Gaza*, and saw the interpreter, who had lately been suspected of pestilential infection. I found him with an extensive sore upon his left side, the effects of a large carbuncle. He had also a glandular enlargement in the axilla; and an inflammation of the left eye. I recommended the bark, and opium; and wax and oil dressings, with vegetable and milk diet. This man was treated on the onset of disease, with rackay, a strong spirit.

March 19. Since the 7th instant, the plague raged with fresh violence at *El-Arish*. It was stated that the *Turks* had lost by this disease the one-half of their army, which consisted some weeks before of six thousand men.

March 31. The plague suddenly disappeared at the camp of *El-Arish*. The troops with the Vizier remained healthy.

Nearly the whole of this month the weather was tempestuous, accompanied with very heavy rains, prodigiously loud thunder, and vivid lightning.

During this period the health of the whole of the troops was improved, and plague disappeared.

April. In the march of the troops through the desert, which took them up four weeks, including the halts, inflammations of the

eyes became troublesome. The constant exposure of the eye to the intense heat, and vivid rays of the sun, reflected from a white glittering sand, together with the insinuation of its finest particles into this delicate organ, produced occasional distress and irritation. The mode of treatment, &c. of this complaint will appear under the head of Remarks upon Ophthalmy.

Notwithstanding the above march was extremely fatiguing and distressing, yet the troops were in better general health than before. The 23d the weather was oppressively hot; the mornings and evenings were cool; great dews fell during the night. It blew very fresh on the 27th from E. S. E. and at sea a strong gale was experienced.

Salahieh, in Egypt, April 30. The advanced *Turkish* army, sent forward by the Vizier to take possession of *Corein* and *Belbeis*, was very sickly, and suffered a great mortality, which was ascribed to the plague. I am, however, apprehensive, that the want of the common necessaries of life, and the great fatigue of the troops in crossing the desert, may account for a great portion of this mortality.

May. Ophthalmy continued to harass the *Ottomans* as well as some few of the soldiers of the mission. Dysenteries and diarrhœas prevailed.

May 14. While at *Belbeis*, we had a strong kampsin, which was followed by much ocular inflammation. The heat of the air, 112 in shade. The wind, which was W. S. W. in the morning, changed to north about noon, and continued to blow from that quarter during the evening. At six o'clock in the evening the thermometer fell to 90; and on the day following, about noon, the heat was fallen to 97.

May 23. At *Ben El Hassar* a kampsin arose: thermometer was 112 at two o'clock P. M. in shade.

The wind in the forenoon was at east; at two o'clock P. M. it was due south; and, in the evening, the thermometer being at 98, the wind shifted to the south-west, blowing very strong.

Fresh cases of ophthalmy usually followed these hot and distressing winds.

June. The diseases of this month were ophthalmy, dysentery, and diarrhœa. An artillery-man died from fever (synochus) the fifth day from the attack.

The heat of the weather progressively increased as we approached *Cairo* from *Syria*.

July. About the 6th we had thick fogs and heavy dews.

On the 13th tempestuous gusts of wind, accompanied with heavy clouds of dust. Heat from 100 to 106 degrees.

July 26. The weather cloudy and foggy.

During the whole of this month, ophthalmy was very general: dysentery and diarrhœa also continued. Some cases of typhus occurred towards the end of the month, but none fatal. The convalescents, however, recovered very slowly. The disease yielded to emetics, calomel, diaphoretics, and, lastly, bark completed the cure.

The *Ottoman* army entered *Cairo* the 16th of *July*.

The heat was oppressive, the thermometer being at 95 degrees at two o'clock P. M. in shade.

August. The weather was cloudy during this month, consequently not so oppressively warm as last month. Before sun-rise the thermometer was at 74, in the night from 80 to 81, and during the day, from 85 to 98, or 100.

The cloudiness of the mornings diminished about noon. The greatest heat of the day was now found to be between three and four o'clock P. M. which induced me to change the hour of taking the temperature.

The evenings were cool—the wind freshened generally at night, which blew for the most part N. W.

The diminution of heat in the weather was, together with the cool refreshing winds from the northward, salutary. Ocular inflammations were less frequent as well as less violent. During the calms which occasionally prevailed, the heat was always oppressive.

Among the *English* sick at Fort *Ibrahim*, occupied by a detachment of the *Indian* army, ophthalmy, dysentery, and malignant fevers, were the prevailing diseases.

Aug. 26. The atmosphere was extremely dense, with heavy black clouds, which in *Europe* would portend the immediate fall of rain.

Obstinate dysenteric affections were relieved by blisters on the abdomen.

Among the mission three cases of low fever occurred this month.

Aug. 31. All the cases of ophthalmy in the mission were cured, none of the patients having apparently sustained any permanent injury of the eyes. The ung. hydrargyr. nit. with tr. opii, continued to afford great relief in ophthalmy.

Sept. 18. Before sun-rise the thermometer was at 71; the air cool, and refreshing: northerly winds prevail, and the whole of the country as far as the pyramids of *Giza* is inundated.

Sept. 21. Nights cool; fresh breezes from the northward. Some fresh cases of ophthalmy have occurred within these few days, which appear to have been produced by the sharp northerly winds; this affection yielded easily to blisters behind the ears, saturnine collyriums, and purges.

This day an enormous hydrocele presented itself in an inhabitant of *Cairo*, sixteen inches by twelve in diameter. These cases, as well as hernia, are common in *Egypt*.

The elephantiasis among the women is a frequent disease.

Sept. 23. Many dreadful cases of leprosy are seen in *Cairo*, which occasionally make dreadful havoc in the face: in the loss of nose, lips, eyes, &c. In the island of *Scio*, in the *Archipelago*, there is an hospital for the reception of the leprous of the different islands. I took the opportunity to visit this spot when on my return to *Constantinople*. Upwards of two hundred of these poor unfortunate sufferers were there collected. *Vide* narrative when at *Scio*.

Sept. 30. During this month the inhabitants and troops were healthy.

The weather pleasant, and moderately warm.

The prevailing winds N. W.

The latter end of the month heavy dews fell during the night. They commenced about the 19th.

October. Some cases of intermittents among the troops at *Giza*. At *Alexandria* the prevailing diseases were diarrhœa, dysenteries, and old cases of ophthalmy.

For the most part *October* was a temperate, and agreeable month. The mornings and evenings were cool, with refreshing winds from the northward. When the wind came round to the eastward of north, the days were warm, sultry, and oppressive; though the mercury did not raise higher than 80 in shade.

November. Catarrhs and intermittents were the prevailing diseases of this month, which was cold, rainy, and stormy.

On the morning of the 20th there was a tremendous storm, accompanied with rain, thunder, and lightning. Wind N. W. This tempestuous weather continued several days, with only some little intermission.

The dews have been heavy this month.

By means of freezing mixtures I reduced the mercury in *Fahrenheit's* thermometer to 32; but it was only of two or three seconds duration, when it rose to 38. The temperature of the air 59.

The sensation produced by the handling of the cold mixture was extremely painful and disagreeable. The pain continued several hours afterwards.

Some recent cases of plague are said to have occurred among the sepoys at *Rosetta*.

December. Intermittents and catarrhal affections continue.

Heavy dews, with thick foggy weather.

Dysentery prevailed among the *Turks;* with some fatal cases, about the 11th of *December*.

At *Giza* the dysentery proved fatal to some of the *English*. Wind variable, N. N. W. W. &c.

About the 19th, 20th, and 21st, the wind trifling, almost a calm, and the days foggy, with close sultry weather. A greater mortality was seen among the inhabitants; but from what disease it was impossible to ascertain.

The greatest heat this month did not exceed 73 in shade. The southerly winds, however, which occasionally blow in *November* and *December*, are cold, comparatively to those which occur in *June*, *July*, and *August*. On account of the mountains of *Abyssinia* being said to be then covered with snow, and *Upper Egypt* being moistened by the inundation, the wind blowing from this quarter does not become heated in its passage, as happens during the latter months, when the wind from the south, or south-east, blows so extremely hot and dry as occasionally to cause suffocation. This occurred at *Belbeis* during the preceding year, when camels and other animals are said to have perished from its effects.

It was lamentable to see, among the numerous distressed people in *Cairo*, very many dumb persons. One of these followed the profession of a juggler, and performed other amusing tricks, by which he obtained his livelihood.

Dec. 31. More deaths appeared this month among the inhabitants than in *November*. The weather during the whole of the month was extremely variable; foggy; great dews; winds and temperature astonishingly variable.

When the sun shone, on an exposure to its rays, it was scorching. The nights were cold and moist.

This was a season apparently very favourable to the production of disease. Dysentery prevailed.

During the months of *November* and *December*, the appearance of winter was manifest in the vegetable tribe. The fall of leaf was confined chiefly to the mulberry trees and vines. The other trees nearly preserved their foliage by the occasional dropping and renewal of their leaves.

This month a secondary case of lues venerea was cured by the nitrous acid. *Vide* Case.

And a case of hepatitis in a soldier of the mission cured by mercury.

1802. *Jan.* 15. The prevailing diseases were intermittents, and their relapses. Some recent cases of slight ophthalmy, and dysenteries. Extremely heavy, offensive and foggy, and cloudy weather, during the last fortnight.

In the evening of the 24th, stormy, tempestuous weather; heavy black clouds; wind S. W. accompanied with showers of rain, which fell more abundantly on the 25th and 26th. Temperature cold and disagreeable, from 46 to 58 in shade.

February. Cold, tempestuous, and rainy weather ushered in this month.

Feb. 3. The Choarbagi, or Colonel of janissaries, who was attached to the mission, and who occupied a chamber within our buildings in *Cairo*, died after three days illness; from his symptoms I conceived his death to be from plague. He was first seized with cold shiverings, followed by fever, head-ach, thirst, and bitter taste of the mouth. He had a small painful tumor in the left groin, nearly the size of a pigeon's egg; and another in the right axilla. He died suddenly in the night.

Previously to interment I examined the body, and found that the buboes were nearly subsided: there was a slight discoloration on the right arm. There were neither petechiæ nor vibices upon the body. However, from all the circumstances under which this man died, I was led to consider it rather as a case of plague than otherwise; which induced us to take every possible precaution to prevent any propagation of infection, should it have existed.

Feb. 7. The janissaries, who had lived with the deceased, remain well. The bedding and pelices belonging to the deceased were immediately taken possession of by his son, and made use of without the least concern. While such apathy continues among the *Turks*, plague can never be annihilated from their country.

These people embarked, after a few days, with the rest of the janissaries, on board a vessel going to *Constantinople*, carrying with them the clothes, &c. of a man who died under very suspicious symptoms of plague.

Feb. 11. This day was oppressively warm and sultry.

Wind S. and S. W. we experienced a kampsin wind, which raised clouds of dust into the atmosphere, and produced a continual haziness.

The eyes, which suffered from this heat and irritation, were relieved by repeated ablutions of cold water.

Feb. 13. The whole of the mission being entirely free from infectious symptoms, were ordered to proceed to *Alexandria*. The Pacha of *Grand Cairo* has stated that, "from the most vigilant "enquiry in the town and suburbs of *Cairo*, he has not heard of "another case of plague at present." However, little or no dependance can in reality be placed upon the reports of the *Turks*. In *Upper Egypt* we have heard, that the disease is already re-appearing.

Feb. 14. Foggy and very cloudy weather; the sun completely obscured this day; a circumstance which does not often happen in *Egypt*, except during the fall of rain. Several days past have been close and sultry.

Feb. 23. Tremendous gales of wind, W. N. W. which were accompanied on the 25th with heavy showers of rain. Indeed, the weather was tempestuous from the 20th to the end of the month. The highest temperature 73; lowest 44.

Upon our arrival at *Rosetta*, on the 23d *February*, we found the plague had already appeared there, and had been fatal to a serjeant of the *Indian* troops, and several of the inhabitants.

The mission remained well; but, upon their arrival at *Alexandria* on the 7th of *March*, were put under quarantine for fifteen days, as were all vessels and persons coming from *Rosetta*, several cases of plague having been said to have been received at *Alexandria* from the latter place.

March. The month of *March* was stormy and rainy, and on the 20th heavy rains and hail fell, accompanied with thunder and lightning. Winds variable, N. E. N. W. N. W. N.

The highest temperature 79; lowest 57.

Great dews fell about the 16th.

Having been so unlucky as to break my thermometer on the 24th instant, I was obliged to close my observations with it; and

on the 27th took my departure from *Alexandria*, on my way to *Constantinople* and *England*.

CASES OF MALIGNANT FEVER.

CASE I.

A military artificer, *Thomas Greenhalsh*, aged about fifty years was taken, on the 23d *August* 1799, with cold chills, followed by fever, severe head-ach, nausea, and vomiting of bile; the tongue was foul, great thirst, pulse quick and rather firm; with anxiety, depression of spirits, and much prostration of strength. He was seized while on board the *New Adventure* transport, in the harbour of *Constantinople*, whither he had been sent to execute some work. He had a distance of seven miles to walk to rejoin the barracks at *Levant Chiflick*, where I first saw him in the afternoon, and collected from him the foregoing history and symptoms.

An antimonial emetic was given, followed by a dose of laudanum, and the use of pediluvium; and, the next morning, ten grains of calomel and a solution of *Epsom* salts were administered. These remedies, in emptying the primæ viæ, relieved the symptoms; yet, on the third day, the head-ach increased: The skin was very hot, though moist; tongue dry and of a brownish colour; eyes turgid; several petechial spots appeared on the breast. The calomel was repeated; a blister applied to the back; a clyster injected; pediluvium repeated, and four grains of antimonial powder given every three hours; with an anodyne at bed-time.

On the fourth day, the petechiæ were augmented; he had passed a restless night; was occasionally incoherent; febrile symptoms continued.

The head was shaved; cloths moistened with vinegar were repeatedly applied to the whole of the surface of the head. Calomel and pediluvium repeated.

Fifth day. The delirium constant: Passed a very restless night; the eyes and surface of the body tinged of a yellow colour, which in some parts had a dirty or cadaverous appearance.

The pupils of the eyes rather dilated; tongue dry; teeth and mouth covered with black sordes; cold clammy sweats occasionally burst forth; pulse extremely variable, in strength and in frequency. A blister was applied, which covered the whole of the head; the

calomel and clyster repeated; the bark in decoction, with vitriolic acid, was given liberally, and a dose of laudanum at bed-time.

The sixth day. All the unfavourable symptoms were alarmingly increased, and threatened a speedy dissolution. The skin and eyes were of a dirty yellow colour; the petechiæ numerous, and the extremities cold: nevertheless, the pulse was good; and by no means indicated the apparent danger of the patient.

Blisters were applied to the extremities, and bark and wine freely administered. He expired the evening of the sixth day. The body became extremely offensive soon after death. He had no glandular or other tumors.

The weather had been occasionally moist and warm during the month of *August*, the thermometer ranging from 68 to 88 in shade.

Several cases of the same kind of fever prevailed among the *Turkish* troops at *Levant Chiflick*, and also among the inhabitants.

CASE II.

A military artificer, *Kannaird*, aged thirty, was suddenly seized, on the 27th *August* 1799, with cold rigors, followed by a hot skin, pain in the head and stomach, nausea and vomiting of bile, a quick pulse, &c. An antimonial emetic was given immediately; and a dose of laudanum and antimonial wine after its operation, with pediluvium.

In the morning of the 28th, calomel, and a saline purge. These opening remedies relieved the symptoms, and a dose of laudanum and antimonial wine was repeated at bed-time.

Aug. 29, 1799. Head-ach continued, with occasional nausea; skin moderately warm; pulse small and frequent; complained of lassitude and general debility: sago, wine, and lemonade were ordered; the bark, with the nitrous acid, liberally given; and laudanum administered at bed-time.

Aug. 30. Passed a restless night; symptoms continued with little alteration from the 29th. The medicines and regimen continued as before. A blister was applied to the nape of the neck; the head shaved, and vinegar frequently applied.

Aug. 31. Head-ach continued; pulse small, quick, and feeble; five grains of calomel and camphor given at bed-time; a clyster injected; a blister applied, which covered the whole of the head; and the bark, wine, &c. continued as before.

Sept. 1. Little or no alteration. Medicines continued.

Sept. 2. Passed a very restless night; had delirium; tongue and mouth blackish; he laid in a comatose stupid state, except when spoken to, when he replied rationally to questions put to him, and then fell into the same comatose state again: Pulse soft, and moderately frequent; skin of a yellow colour, with petechiæ upon the body; urine was of a dark brown colour, resembling a strong infusion of coffee; stools were dark and offensive.

Sept. 3. Had passed a restless night; notwithstanding which he appeared this morning more sensible and cheerful: comatose affection lessened; the urine was not so high coloured. Pulse soft; skin moderately warm; tongue brown, but moist; no evacuation yesterday by stool; six grains of calomel were given, and an injection was thrown up. The bark, wine, camphor, laudanum, &c. were continued.

Sept. 4. All the alarming symptoms increased. Blisters were applied to the extremities. He expired in the evening. He had no glandular or other tumors. This man had materially suffered in his general health since his arrival in *Turkey*, with repeated attacks of dysentery.

CASE III.

A military artificer, *Smith*, aged 30, was suddenly seized, the 22d *September* 1799, in the same manner as *Greenhalsh* and *Kannaird*. These men were all lodged in the barracks at *Levant Chiflick*. The cure was undertaken by an emetic, calomel, and an aperient, with a dose of laudanum, and antimonial wine after their operations.

On the 23d, he had passed a bad night. The head-ach continued; countenance flushed; the arms and legs cold; pulse small, quick, and extremely variable; calomel repeated; wine was liberally used; and repeated doses of laudanum were given: his drink was well acidulated lemonade.

Sept. 24. Passed a restless night; great coldness pervaded the whole body; scarcely any re-action of system; and this continued only for a few minutes, in sudden flushes of heat in the face, and then suddenly subsided: there was great prostration of strength, with occasional vomiting of a brown fluid resembling coffee-grounds; complained of bitter taste in the mouth; had several offensive stools; all the symptoms denoted great danger, and the

want of vital energy. The wine and laudanum were repeated, fomentations were applied to the legs, and calomel continued at bed-time.

Sept. 25. He appeared somewhat relieved; the skin moderately warm; pulse more firm and steady: he retained chicken broth upon the stomach: the wine and laudanum repeated, with a dose of vitriolic æther, joined with laudanum, at bed-time.

Sept. 26. Passed a restless night, with delirium; tongue foul; had stools; urine nearly of a healthy colour; when spoken to, he roused himself, spoke, and then fell into a drowsy, comatose state, with muttering delirium; the eyes were turgid; pulse quick, more full and firm than the 25th (112 strokes in a minute); skin warm: it was only to-day that a general reaction of system appeared steady; the head was shaved; cloths moistened with vinegar were frequently applied; and a blister laid to the nape of the neck.

A drachm and a half of nitrous acid, diluted freely with water, was ordered to be given within twenty-four hours. The æther anodyne draught repeated.

Sept. 27. Delirium continued; a general coldness pervaded the whole body; skin moist; passed loose stools and urine involuntarily; pulse quick and small (120), and very variable; tongue moist, and less foul; had occasional nausea; several large dark spots, and petechiæ upon the breast; fomentations were applied to the legs and arms; wine, bark, and nitrous acid continued; a blister, covering the whole of the head, was applied. He expired in the evening. He had neither glandular nor other tumors. The body became extremely offensive a few hours after death. These fatal cases occurring, and observing that the same fever prevailed with the *Turks*, we took every possible precaution, by fumigation, &c. to prevent the continuance of disease, and recommended a change of situation.

CASE IV.

A military artificer, *Geary*, about twenty-five years of age, while encamped at *Jaffa*, in *Syria*, was suddenly seized, on the 5th *December* 1800, with cold rigors, vertigo, head-ach, followed by a hot skin, pain at stomach, with nausea, and ill taste of the mouth. He had general pains all over his body, and was languid, with a quick, though rather firm pulse (100). An emetic removed much bile from the stomach, and several loose stools were

procured by a calomel and saline purge: an anodyne draught, with antimonial wine, was given at bed-time.

Dec. 6. Though somewhat relieved, the head-ach, fever and thirst continued. The laudanum and antimonial were occasionally repeated, and the drink consisted of acidulated rice water, and toast and water.

Dec. 7. Skin was hot, though a moderate perspiration continued to break out; tongue white, thirst great; pulse quick and rather firm (100); lemonade continued, and five drops of laudanum, with twenty drops of antimonial wine, were given every three hours.

Dec. 8. He passed a restless night, accompanied with delirium; the eyes were red, skin less hot; pulse quick (108), less firm than on the 7th; the tongue had a brownish tinge upon it; he had two stools during the night; a blister was applied to the nape of the neck; bark, with vitriolic acid, were given liberally, and repeated doses of laudanum; he was ordered to eat freely of oranges, and drink lemonade; the head was shaved, and cloths moistened with vinegar repeatedly applied. Towards evening the pulse became more full, accompanied with a restlessness, and a low muttering delirium; a blister was applied to the whole of the surface of the head; petechial spots appeared upon the breast in the evening; the pulse became more weak and quick (120); the strength diminished, with an anxiety and quickness in breathing. He began to throw up the bark, &c.

Dec. 9. Had passed a restless night, with low delirium; pulse quick and feeble (120); arms cold; he was constantly picking at the bed-clothes; tongue and mouth brown and dry; he did not appear sensible of the pain of the blisters; passed urine involuntarily; a blister was applied to the thighs, and the medicines continued. About noon stimulating sinapisms of garlic were applied to the feet. In the evening he passed several black stools involuntarily; restlessness continued; arms cold; pulse quick and feeble (130); medicines continued; the laudanum draught, with antimonial wine, repeated at bed-time.

Dec. 10. He passed a very restless night; stupor continued, with stertorcous breathing; skin cold; pulse quick and feeble (130). He expired in the afternoon.

CASES OF PLAGUE.

CASE I.

A civil artificer, *Mace*, thirty years of age, was taken, during the night of the 10th *December* 1800, with severe rigors, vertigo, head-ach, and severe pains in the loins, thighs, &c. accompanied with nausea, and vomiting of green bile. At eight o'clock in the morning of the 11th *December* I first saw him; his skin was very hot, though moist, with a burning kind of feel to the touch; a quick and rather firm pulse (120). He complained of much head-ach; the eyes were red; tongue tinged, rather of a yellow colour; great thirst; the pains of the back and thighs acute. He had had three stools during the night: an antimonial emetic was immediately given, and after its operation ten grains of calomel, and a solution of *Epsom* salts. The common drinks were to be lemonade and rice-water; to eat freely of oranges. The emetic removed much bile, which gave the patient some sensible relief. The calomel and salts not having procured any evacuation by stool, the former was repeated, and a dose of laudanum with antimonial wine at bed-time, after the evacuations had been procured. He complained of pain in the groin; and there was a small enlargement in the left inguinal glands. The pain from this tumor became so extremely acute, that I was called to him about four o'clock in the morning of the 12th. It had then swollen to the size of a pigeon's egg. The bubo was fomented with warm water, and an anodyne draught given. At eight o'clock in the morning of the 12th, when I visited the patient, the attendant reported, that the fomention had relieved the pain of the tumor, since which he had thrown up his drinks, and was now fallen into a sleep.

He expired suddenly about nine o'clock, A. M. 12th *December*.

The bed clothes being removed, many large livid (nearly black) spots, of the size of a silver threepence, covered the breast, and other parts of the body.

In each axillæ there was a bubo of the size nearly of a hen's egg. The bubo in the groin was of a dark livid colour. Some *Arabs* were employed quickly to inter the corpse. The very strongly marked symptoms of plague in this case gave rise to the utmost vigilance and precaution to prevent the infection from spreading. With this intention all the clothes, bedding, &c. &c.

used by the sick were immediately burned. Two attendants within the hospital-tent, as well as a patient suffering under typhus, were put into a state of quarantine, and certain regulations already noticed in my narrative, were instantly adopted to prevent the infection from spreading. The oily frictions were had recourse to upon the three men within the hospital-tent.

Upon enquiry, the deceased had been accustomed to frequent the *Turkish* coffee-tents, to smoke and drink coffee. This was prohibited in future.

CASE II.

Gunner *Cowden*, aged 30, an artillery-man, had a slight indisposition on the evening of the 13th *December* 1800. He had some head-ach, and a little heat of skin.

In the morning of the 14th *December*, he complained of nausea; the tongue was white, having a yellowish streak upon it; thirst prevailed, and the head-ach and febrile symptoms were increased. He had a trembling upon him, and appeared a good deal agitated; some stiffness and uneasiness in the left groin. He related, that contrary to order, he had not only entered the tent of *Mace*, on the morning of the 12th *December*, but had supported him while he took his medicine.

The patient was put into a clean tent by himself, within the quarantine enclosure. An emetic was given, the operation of which having somewhat relieved him, he was ordered an anodyne, with antimonial wine, in a draught at bed-time. Lemonade was ordered for common drink; and a calomel bolus in the morning.

Dec. 15. The febrile symptoms continued; countenance flushed; eyes red; tongue foul and dry; there was a painful tumor in the left groin, the size of a pigeon's egg, has had stools. The oily frictions were made use of this morning, and the anodyne and antimonial draught repeated at bed-time.

Dec. 16. The patient perspired copiously after the oily friction: tumour neither enlarged nor more painful; the heat of skin diminished; countenance rather pale; eyes clear; one stool; tongue white: he was rather slow in answering questions: the friction was repeated this morning. Soon after he had a vomiting of bile, and had loose stools; small draughts of warm water were given, followed by a dose of laudanum.

Dec. 17. Passed a restless night; occasionally delirious; vomiting had ceased; looseness continued; tongue white, with great

thirst, the bubo in the groin had a blackish colour; when he was sensible, he complained of general pains; the perspiration from the frictions continued. Several purple spots upon different parts of the body: the anodyne without the antimonial wine repeated.

Dec. 18. Passed a restless night; delirium continued; looseness abated; only two stools the last twenty-four hours; tongue white, with great thirst; the petechiæ more numerous: the bubo rather diminished, but retaining the blackish colour; skin hot and dry; repeated the friction in the morning. However, about one o'clock P. M. he was very restless and delirious, and attempted to get out of the tent: after these efforts he became more calm, and at four o'clock P. M. expired.

The body was interred by *Arabs* immediately, and the tent, and every article within it, destroyed by fire.

A case of Lues Venerea, with secondary symptoms, cured by Nitrous Acid, at Cairo.

A civil artificer, *Alley*, had several extensive venereal ulcerations in the throat, upon the tonsils, and posterior part of the palate, accompanied with venereal blotches upon the face, legs, &c. He had likewise chancres. He had taken no medicine whatever.

1801. *Oct.* 21. I ordered him the nitrous acid, diluted in the usual manner, and gradually increased the daily dose of one drachm to two and three drachms. In the use of this remedy he persevered without any interruption, gradually getting better, until the 29th *November*, when he complained of pain, and uneasiness of the stomach from the medicine, which induced me to lay it aside for a few days, and to substitute to it the oxygenated muriate of potash, in doses of fifteen grains four times daily.

Perceiving on the 6th *December* a small recent ulcer on the left tonsil, I resumed the use of the acid in doses of two and three drachms daily, in the usual diluted manner; and continued this treatment until the 16th *December*, when the throat, chancres, and eruptions upon the skin, had perfectly disappeared. During the cure a solution of cerussa acetata, with lint, was applied to the chancres.

Not one grain of *mercury* in any shape was employed in the above case.

The general health and strength of the patient were much improved during the use of the acid.

An Abstract of Officers, non-commissioned Officers, Privates, &c. who composed the Military Mission in 1799.

Officers, royal artillery, royal engineers, &c. &c. . .	13
Non-commissioned officers and privates, royal artillery . .	30
Non-commissioned officers and privates of the royal military artificers	24
Civil artificers	9
Total . . .	76

N. B. With these 18 women and 16 children left *England*.

An abstract of deaths of Officers and Men, from *January* 1799, to *October* 1802.

Diseases which proved fatal.	The number of deaths from each disease.	
Fever, malignant, bilious, remittent .	12	Two of these were Officers.
Dysentery	4	
Plague	2	
Drowned	3	
Pectoral complaints	2	
Diseased liver	1	
Convulsive affection, apparently brought on by extreme fatigue and great exposure to the sun	1	An Officer.
Total .	25*	

N. B. Three women and six children died from fever, dysentery, convulsions, &c. One of the women died under suspicious symptoms of plague.

* Several deaths among the privates have happened since I left *Alexandria*. Two of them were cases of plague.

HISTORICAL JOURNAL OF PLAGUE.

AS I have neither the intention nor ability to enter fully into the general history of plague, with all its varieties and particulars, I must refer the reader, who may wish for such general information, to those authors who have professedly written upon the subject; and confine myself to the relation of the incidents and facts collected in the country, with the several cases of plague which I have seen, and also heard described. I trust and hope, that as these remarks are noticed and detailed faithfully, and no particular hypothesis espoused by me at the time they were written, I shall have less apprehension of incurring the suspicion, either of having written with a view to support a particular theory, or of claiming any merit from the mode of treatment suggested.

In the most violent attacks of plague the vital principle appears to be suddenly, in a great measure, extinguished; or otherwise so much enfeebled, as to render the system capable of resisting the first shock of the disease only for a very short time.

Examples of this kind occurred. Several of the sepoys of the *Indian* army in *Egypt*, and others, appeared to sink under the first impression of the contagion, their attack being sudden, instantaneous, and violent. I was informed that several dropt down when in the ranks, and died within a few hours afterwards.

A civil artificer died after thirty-six hours illness.

A choarbadgi, or colonel of janissaries, died at the expiration of two days, within our buildings at *Cairo*. The death of these two individuals was instantaneous, and without a struggle.

The plague may be defined to be a disease *sui generis*, which can affect persons more than once in their lives; and, from a variety of circumstances, is evidently contagious.

The most evident and leading symptoms which attend this dreadful malady, are head-ach; more or less fever; thirst; generally an intense or burning internal heat about the præcordia; nausea, and occasional vomiting; the vessels of the eyes are turgid, accompanied with diarrhœa (which is often a troublesome and dangerous symptom); hæmorrhages; delirium; petechiæ, and large livid

spots cover the body in different parts; buboes in the groin, axillæ, &c; carbuncles; an early and great prostration of strength, &c. &c.

Sometimes the disease is ushered in suddenly and violently; at others the symptoms commence more slowly, and with more moderation. This variety and manner in the mode of attack may probably depend upon some particular disposition or constitution of the subject, or nature of the prevailing epidemic.

Upon the decline of the plague season, several patients are seen to recover: The symptoms of the disease at this period are more moderate, and favourable to recovery. We had examples of this kind while with the *Ottoman* army at *Jaffa*, &c. in *Syria*. The same fact is observed at *Constantinople*. Although it has been noticed that the plague does not frequently attack the same person more than once in the same pestiferous season, yet there are instances where this has happened, and where the relapses which have occurred have proved fatal.

The great *Mameluke* chief, *Mourad Bey*, fell a victim to a second attack in 1801.

The constitutions have been thought more secure from a second attack, or even relapse of disease, when the suppurations have been more complete. A good suppuration afforded the natives a good prognosis, they thinking it gave a more favourable issue to the disease.

When the buboes subside, in place of coming forward, apprehensions are always entertained for the safety of the patient; for which reason warm plaisters and cataplasms are applied. However, the perfect or imperfect suppuration of buboes appears rather as an index of the state of the vital energy in the system, than necessary or useful as an outlet for morbific matter. The pain of the buboes is sometimes most excruciating, and the surfaces are at times discoloured even to a livid or deep black colour; at other times the pain is trifling, accompanied with little or no discolouration of the skin.

It is singular, that at this present day there should exist opposite opinions respecting the contagious principle of plague. There are professional men who have come forward, published, and disavowed the contagion of plague. There are others who have so far encouraged and adopted this dangerous doctrine, as to have put it to the test of experiment by the inoculation of themselves. Dr *White*, formerly a navy surgeon, when in *Egypt* in 1801, had

the temerity to inoculate himself in the arms with recent matter taken from the bubo of a pestiferous patient.* and likewise rubbed the same matter upon different parts of his body. Not content with endangering his own life, he wrapt his *Arab* servant in the bedding of an individual lately dead of plague. The disease was fully produced upon himself, and buboes formed. He died, I believe the fourth day from attack. The *Arab* fled. I had endeavoured to discourage him from pursuing this dangerous opinion, that the plague was not contagious, the contrary appearing so manifest to me upon a variety of occasions.

To corroborate this latter opinion, I have to relate some few facts. A pelice, the property of a *Turk* who died from plague, was given to another, who, without fear or thought, put it on his back, caught the infection, and quickly died. In this way this pelice might have passed into the hands of twenty more, with the same apathy and fatal effects.

A gunner of artillery belonging to the military mission entered the tent of a pestiferous patient, contrary to orders; supported the shoulders of the patient, while he took drink; immediately caught the infection, and died at the end of five days, with buboes and symptoms of plague. *Vide* case of gunner *Cowden*, page 373.

I received information from the Imperial Consul and others at *Cairo*, that in 1801, a vessel arrived at *Boulac* from *Upper Egypt*, laden with senna. The crew related to the consul, that they had lost two men after twenty-four hours illness, which report, from all the accounts he could collect, induced him to believe the disease to have been plague. He made known the circumstance, and the necessity there was for the vessel to be put under quarantine, previously to her departure for *Upper Egypt*. His laudable advice was neglected, although he had been a resident in *Egypt* forty years. On the arrival of the vessel at the place of destination in *Upper Egypt*, only one of the crew was alive to relate the dismal story; the rest had fallen victims to the plague on their passage.

This unfortunate man transported with him the seeds of the disease to his home, where he soon died, and many others likewise.

We met, even among the *Turks*, with some individuals who believed in, and were aware of, the contagious property of plague.

* Sir *Robert Wilson* says, this was done to try the effects of inoculation, as in small-pox, and to ascertain whether it would produce a milder disease.

Mahmoud Reif Effendi, the Reis Effendi, or secretary of state for foreign affairs, was extremely watchful and attentive to keep the disease and infection from himself and suite, by assiduously adopting fumigations of sulphur, &c. before and after every visit which he made in camp, and by not suffering a visit from any one suspected, without ventilation, fumigation of his tent, sophas, &c. &c. Even the religious bar among the *Mahomedans* respecting wine he readily overcame, when told that with bark it was a good preservative.

An old barber doctor in *Cairo* died in the year 1801, from plague, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. This man had long been celebrated among pestiferous patients, attended, and bled them occasionally, and at the age of ninety-six years caught, for the first time, the infection, under which he sunk.

A person in *Cairo*, interpreter to a *French* officer, who had fallen a victim to plague in 1801, caught the infection from his master, and communicated the disease to his mother, niece, and another person within the same house, all of whom died, while two small children in the same family escaped infection.

The interpreter related to me the manner of attack, &c. &c. The first symptom of indisposition which he was sensible of, was a small pimple, situated upon the lower part of the abdomen, which rapidly inflamed, enlarged, and became painful, surrounded with a livid circle. At this time he was seized with shiverings, followed by an intense burning heat, internal as well as external, accompanied with head-ach, and pains of the knees and joints. He had a nausea and vomiting, and a bubo appeared in each groin. In two or three days a looseness came on.

To the buboes a pitch plaster was applied to promote suppuration, which, when effected, they were opened. The carbuncle, which formed from the pimple upon the abdomen, was left to burst of itself.

The patient took no medicines; he was aware of the nature of his complaint, and kept his mind tranquil; as he was thoroughly convinced that this was absolutely necessary for his own safety. He made use of a light diet.

It is, indeed, pretty generally remarked, that tranquillity of mind is of the utmost importance in plague.

It is observed by the *French*, that the plague which comes from *Upper Egypt*, is the most active and fatal; it is true, that the year 1801 afforded a dreadful example of its malignity and destructive

influence. The disease was so general, and so fatal where it raged, that whole villages, towns, and districts, had their inhabitants swept off by this cruel scourge, while the cattle were straying about for food and owners.*

The disease is said to travel progressively from *Damascus* in *Syria*, from town to town, until it arrives in *Egypt*. Sometimes it commences at *Cairo*, and travels through *Syria*; and then the intermediate towns and places, one after the other, suffer this scourge of human affliction.

Those who believe that plague is not contagious, support their opinions by bringing forward a number of incidents to prove, "that persons who have been exposed to pestiferous patients, and "who have had communication with supposed infected merchan- "dize, clothes, &c. &c. have escaped without receiving the infec- "tion." The same thing happens nearly with small-pox. Indeed, repeated inoculations are occasionally absolutely necessary to produce the variolous infection. This fact would seem to imply, that a certain susceptibility is required to receive the infection.

Although an individual may have happily escaped infection at one time, yet it does not follow that the same good fortune may attend him at another; this same want of susceptibility, or whatever may be the power of resisting its baneful effects, may not always continue to pervade the habit: and, therefore, the neglect of laudable, useful, and necessary precautions, may tend ultimately to overthrow the most hardy and intrepid; more particularly as the general curative means are so extremely deficient, or inefficacious in plague.

With all these facts before my eyes, I have been astonished at the indifference of the *Musselmen* employed in the burial of the dead, to see them handle and touch the bodies of pestiferous subjects, as though they had died of common diseases. Every corpse of a *Mussulman* is regularly washed and shaved before interment; and these interments are compleat nuisances, the body being scarcely covered by the earth. The putrid exhalations, therefore, from their cemeteries, or burial-grounds, are prodigiously offensive in hot weather. The persons employed in the interments, are, however, said to catch the disease occasionally and die.

* This remark of the *French* does not correspond exactly with the information which I collected in *Egypt*, at *Cairo*: from the most respectable inhabitants I was informed, that the plague is not only less frequent in *Upper Egypt* than in *Lower Egypt*, but that the most violent cases of infection were thought in general to be imported from *Syria* and *Lower Egypt*.

Query. Probably the same active infection is not to be received from the dead subject as from the living? It being said, "that the "most favourable and sure period for the propagation of plague, is "during the state of fever.

A person long resident in *Egypt* assured me, "that the disease, "for the most part, appeared among the inhabitants in the follow-"ing order.

"Blacks and negroes,

"*Mamelukes* and whites; and lastly,

"The natives of the country."

In these pestiferous countries, the precautions which the *Christians* take, render them less subject to plague than the *Mahometans.* Yet we are told, that out of 270 *Greeks*, inhabitants of *Cairo*, seventy died of plague in 1801. The *Bedouin Arabs* of the desert, are said to be much less subject to plague, than the Fellahs, or *Arab* inhabitants of towns and villages.

It is generally remarked, that a deviation from a light diet under this disease, and after its recent disappearance, is frequently productive of mischief, in as much as it favours a relapse, or protracts recovery.

The danger is proportioned to the diminution of vital energy, and extent of fever. Deaths happen from the first to the seventh, and even eleventh days of the disease; the most frequent from the fourth to the eleventh day: yet fatal terminations occur often at the expiration of twelve or twenty-four hours. Among the youths and middle aged there is said to be the greatest number of deaths.

In *Egypt*, the plague prevails when the *Nile* is low, about the months of *March*, *April*, *May*, and *June;* at the latter end of *June*, the disease is for the most part observed to be upon the decline. At this period the weather is extremely hot, and the heat generally continues during the months of *July* and *August.* In *June* 1801, *Fahrenheit's* thermometer fluctuated in the shade at *Cairo*, from 100 to 108 degrees; while in *July* and *August* the highest was 106 degrees: the heat was oppressive, being reflected from the neighbouring mountains of *Mokkatam.*

At *Constantinople*, the cold weather in winter is observed to put a stop to plague. We have therefore seen, that the extremes of heat and cold are unfavourable to the propagation of plague.

Since the trade with *Egypt* has been interrupted during the war, *Constantinople* has suffered but little from plague for the three last

years. From the best information received, and observations recently made, it would appear that the plague is a native of *Africa*, and of *Asia*. It is remarked by the inhabitants, that the disease is more prevalent at *Rosetta*, than in any other town or part of *Egypt*. The streets of *Rosetta* are extremely narrow and very dirty. The manner in which the inhabitants live croudedly together, would appear sufficient, in a stagnant state of the atmosphere, in most of their towns, &c. to generate pestilential or malignant diseases. The very few comforts and conveniencies which fall to the lot of the poorer class of the natives in *Egypt*, by far the most numerous, would lead one naturally to expect great mortality when the plague prevails among them. Dreadful examples are seen annually to happen.

When I was at *Rosetta*, in *February* 1802, I perceived swampy, boggy grounds near to the town, the ditches, and small canals contiguous to which, and the gardens, had offensive stagnant waters within them.* At this time the plague had broken out at *Rosetta*, and furnished several fatal examples to the *English*, *Greeks*, and *Arabs*. The fears and apprehensions were so great at *Alexandria*, respecting the communication with *Rosetta*, that the Commander in Chief, Lord *Cavan*, obliged all vessels and persons coming from the latter place, to perform quarantine previously to their entry into *Alexandria*.

The disease had appeared at *Alexandria* before I left it in *March*, and several had died in the lazaretto. This contagion was supposed to have been imported from *Rosetta*. The plague is generally observed to commence in commercial places; and this circumstance probably gave rise to the idea, that contagion was imported in articles of merchandize, &c. from distant parts.†

* This observation, connected with the preceding one, that the plague prevails when the *Nile* is low, appears to render it probable that this disease is merely a malignant remittent fever. This will appear still more probable, when it is considered, that buboes and glandular abscesses are common in *Syria*, in cases where the plague is not supposed to be concerned.

Sir *Robert Wilson* appears to have formed the above opinion. See his Work. Also see Journal of *Syria*, *Feb.* 7, 1801.

† Dr. *Mead* has thus written in his Discourse upon Plague, page 263. "From all "that has been said it appears very plainly, that the plague is a real poison, which, be- "ing bred in the southern parts of the world, is carried by commerce into other coun- "tries, particularly into *Turkey*, where it maintains itself by a kind of circulation from "persons to goods, which is chiefly owing to the negligence of the people there, who "are stupidly careless in this affair: that when the constitution of the air happens to "favour infection, it rages there with great violence: that at that time more especially "diseased persons give it to one another, and from them contagious matter is lodged in "goods of a loose and soft texture, which, being packed up, and carried into other

At the termination of the plague season, when one may naturally suppose that there is the greatest accumulation of infected materials, clothing, bedding, tents, &c. it is singular (unless heat be admitted as an useful agent in destroying contagion), that the disease should, as it were, disappear of itself, and that rather suddenly.*

A fever with malignant symptoms prevailed in the neighbourhood of *Constantinople* in the autumn of 1799. Several fatal cases of this fever, which have been already detailed, occurred in the military mission in barracks at *Levant Chiflick*.

The deaths happened from the fifth to the seventh day. The fever was accompanied with occasional sallowness, or yellow colour of the skin, dark livid spots, petechiæ, and a train of unfavourable symptoms. However, the characteristics of plague were not present; there were neither glandular swellings, buboes, nor carbuncles, &c.

When the *Nile* is low, and when the soil of *Egypt* is in the highest state of dryness, which happens about the months of *April*, *May*, and *June*, eddies of wind carry into the air great quantities of fine dust. About this time the hot kampsin winds blow from the south and south-east occasionally, raising immense clouds of this fine subtle dust into the atmosphere, to the great distress of all animals. The inconvenience which occasionally ensues from these hot scorching winds is very great to man, as well as to animals. Camels, fowls, &c. are said to have perished at *Belbeis* and elsewhere in the month of *June* 1801. This wind is called *kampsin*, which in *Arab* implies *fifty*, to denote that these winds will occasionally blow during the space of fifty days. From them the skin becomes dry and parched, producing great langour, and prostration of strength, which take off all ability and inclination to move. The whole of the atmosphere is at this time obscured with the dust, which is so very subtle, that it pervades the nicest fastening. The air feels as though issuing from the mouth of an oven, and the sands as though

"countries, let out when opened the imprisoned seeds of contagion, and produce the "disease, whenever the air is disposed to give them force; otherwise they may be dis-"sipated, without any considerable ill effects: And lastly, that the air does not usual-"ly diffuse and spread these to any great distance, if intercourse and commerce with the "place infected be strictly prevented."

* An additional corroboration of the opinion, that a marsh vapor may be the cause of plague, and that plague is only a modification of remittent fever. The difference of opinion as to its contagious nature not being demonstrated, furnishes another circumstance in favour of the idea. See what follows in this Journal, and see also Medical Journal of *Syria*, *Feb.* 7, 1801.

on fire; all metallic substances become unpleasantly warm to the touch. At this period the plague is said to be more general and fatal.

In the month of *June* the *Ottoman* army occupied the right bank of the *Nile*, on its approach towards *Cairo*. At that time the *Nile* was low, and the water foul. Many people were seized with sudden retching and vomiting, without pain, or any other indisposition: This complaint soon subsided.

At first I sought for the cause in the neglected copper kitchen utensils belonging to the *Turkish* cooks. Some attributed this complaint to the waters of the *Nile*. The same thing, however, occurred to those who drank of the waters procured from the wells of *Mattaree*. I rather attributed this affection to weakness and great irritability of stomach, brought on by fatigue, heat, &c. Dyspeptic complaints are extremely common among the *Ottomans*. Their extremely greasy diet is no doubt one of the causes of this disorder.

About the above time we had many cutaneous affections. A painful pustulary eruption, which was very troublesome, broke out upon the body in various parts. Repeated gentle saline purges and antimonials were useful in removing this complaint. The occasional use of the warm bath at *Cairo* assisted in the removal of the diseased state of the skin.

The *French* notice a similar cutaneous complaint which happened to them, and which they attributed to the waters of the *Nile*; and hence called it *bouton du Nil*.

When the *Nile* begins to rise, the water is nearly clear; soon afterwards it assumes a greenish, and then an ochrey colour. The earthy matter with which the water is at this time abundantly loaded, is usually suffered to subside before the water is drank. For this purpose great use is made in *Egypt* of a porous earthen vessel, which is made in the country, called *birdack*, and in which the water is kept to allow the earth to fall to the bottom. These vessels are placed in front of the windows, and being extremely porous, the water issues through them, and hence, by the external evaporation from their sides, the contained water is rendered extremely cool and agreeable, particularly in a climate like that of *Egypt*. This is indeed a great luxury to the inhabitants, whose common beverage is water.

The various colours which the water of the *Nile* assumes at different times may probably be owing to the different kinds of earth

washed into the river by the heavy rains which fall in *Abyssinia*, and other remote parts. In the kingdom of *Sanaar* the soil is said to be of a reddish colour; if so, this may probably give the water of the *Nile* its ochrey appearance. One can scarcely imagine that a sufficiency of putrid vegetable matter could fall into the *Nile* to give it the greenish colour, which some persons have been inclined to attribute to such a cause.

St. John's day has been long celebrated for putting an end to plague. Certainly about this period we did observe in *Egypt* and *Syria*, that the disease was upon the decline. However, by the credulous, great virtues are attributed to the copious dews which are observed to fall about this time. Yet throughout the summer the dews are usually heavy, but more abundant at one period than at another. These dews have been said to possess very strong acid properties, insomuch that metallic substances exposed to them in the night are corroded in a short time. The truth of this remark I cannot confirm. The surface of the ground in many places, particularly about the mounds of rubbish at *Cairo*, is thickly covered with nitre; and upon the island of *Rondah* I have seen the earth so extremely white as to resemble at a distance a light fall of snow.*

The prevailing winds, in *June* and *July*, were N. W. How far may these winds be serviceable in suppressing the plague?

It is generally believed that contact is necessary to communicate plague; and that a person may hold conversation with one infected with impunity, provided he does not touch him, or the garments of the pestiferous.†

By the extreme narrowness of the streets of *Cairo* (a remark of general application to the towns of *Turkey*), in which you cannot walk, however public or frequented they may be, without jostling, or touching others in passing, the propagation of disease in the plague season is wonderfully facilitated. When it appears in *Cairo*, the *Franks* or *Christians* find from experience that their only security consists in shutting themselves up within their own districts, and within their own dwellings, until the disease is passed over.

* The saline earth the inhabitants collect at the close of the year (*November*, *December*, &c.) at *Cairo*, and with it make the nitre which is employed in the composition of gunpowder, &c.

† A *Smyrna* merchant, who has long lived in the country, assured me, that he always took care to get to the windward side of the patient, as a necessary precaution, when in conversation with a pestiferous subject.

During this confinement, they receive their provisions, and other articles, through a hole made in the door, or wall, for the purpose: these victuals, &c. are immersed in water previously to their being touched or used by them.

The merchants of *Cairo* positively affirm, that the oil sellers and water-carriers (the latter are extremely numerous in *Cairo*), as well as the tanners, are not subject to plague.

At the time when the plague raged at *Jaffa*, in 1800, there was a great mortality among the cattle. Even the dogs suffered from a violent inflammation and swelling about the genitals, &c.

Notwithstanding all the experience of the *French* and others, still the precise nature and origin of plague appears to be involved in doubt and obscurity. Some have attributed it to the stagnant waters of the *Nile*, and to certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere.

It is observed by Dr. *Desgenettes*, chief physician to the *French* army in *Egypt*, that the plague attacks more particularly those exposed to sudden changes of atmosphere, such as bakers, blacksmiths, cooks, &c. And likewise, that men given to excess in the use of spirituous liquors, and women, are rarely cured of plague.

I was informed by a respectable and well-informed inhabitant, and a man of observation, in *Cairo*, that after a plentiful inundation the plague was observed to prevail.* And further, that when small-pox was epidemical in *Cairo*, where it is generally very fatal, the inhabitants usually expect plague to follow.

In a correspondence with the Earl of *Elgin* at *Constantinople*, I lamented I was not in possession of the vaccine matter to introduce into *Cairo* this disease, which has been diffused happily over a great part of the world, to the great security and safety of its inhabitants, and which will in time, it is to be hoped, completely annihilate small-pox from among us.

Plague is sure to make its appearance annually in some part of *Egypt* or the other; either confining its baneful effects to the spot

* Seeing that the country may then be compared to an extensive morass, or marsh, may it not be supposed, that from the decay and corruption of much animal or vegetable matter, a noxious gas may be generated and exhaled by an ardent heat of the sun, sufficient to produce contagion such as plague?

For my own part I am diffident in forming an hypothesis or theory upon plague, seeing that the *French* physicians are so silent upon the subject. They appear to have gained little or no better intelligence on the nature and cure of plague than was formerly known, notwithstanding their practice when in *Egypt* was very extensive.

where it first broke out, or becoming otherwise diffused, and spreading like wild-fire through villages, towns, and districts, sweeping off the inhabitants in its progress. It has been known to rage fatally at *Boulack*, and disappear without entering *Grand Cairo*, although a distance of only two miles. Such is the extraordinary nature of this disease, that it seems to defy all reasoning.

One would naturally imagine that the mode in which the poorer classes of people who inhabit *Cairo* and other towns and villages in *Egypt*, &c. are crowded together, would inevitably be productive of some disease, particularly in so warm a climate, one inhabitant of *London* appearing on an average to occupy as much space as twenty in *Grand Cairo*.

The neglect of cleanliness in the inhabitants, who live in filthy and confined holes, upon a poor diet, with a want of proper and necessary clothing, must co-operate in the generation of malignant diseases. Again, I have remarked, that when the *Nile* is low, the canal which runs through and about *Grand Cairo*, is no longer supplied with fresh waters, its contents becoming stagnant, and the receptacle for much filth and corruption, such as the carcasses of dead dogs, cats, &c. and the refuse of much animal and vegetable matter. Indeed, the putrid exhalations issuing from this and other canals in and about *Cairo*, I was witness to in 1801, and cannot help thinking that those who are situated near them must feel its baneful effects. However, I content myself to relate the fact, without hazarding a further opinion.

It has been disputed whether plague is native of *Turkey*, of *Egypt*, or of *Africa*. To decide may be difficult. It however may be worthy of remark, that since the interruption of trade between *Egypt* and *Constantinople* during the war, the latter place has been nearly free from plague.

The climate and air of *Turkey* appear to be good. At *Constantinople* the inhabitants are not subject to the hot scorching kampsin winds, so distressing in *Egypt*.

It is a well known fact, that the plague disappears suddenly, and as suddenly re-appears, without affording any apparent cause for these changes. This happened while we were in *Syria*, &c. with the *Ottoman* army.

From all that one has seen and heard, it would appear either that the virus of plague does not always possess the same activity and force, or that certain persons are occasionally insusceptible of its action: and also, that from the sudden appearance as well as

termination of the disease, the necessity of some powerful agent is implied to put the contagion into action, and give it its full force, as well as to destroy its effects when present, leaving, however, a sufficiency of the contagious principle latent within the country, to propagate the disease, whenever such circumstances shall favour its action, and call it forth, without having recourse to the annual generation of fresh matter, or virus, as necessary to account for the re-appearance of disease at each plague season.

May it be imagined that this agent resides in the atmosphere? But whether this peculiar constitution of the air consists in a superabundance, or in a diminution of the ordinary proportion of oxygene in the atmosphere, or in the combination of some peculiar gas, or gasses, diffused in it; or whether the whole may be brought about by variations of temperature only, connected with moisture or dryness of the air, I must confess my inability to determine. Time alone may unfold this mystery. Indeed, a series of eudiometrical and other observations, continued for several years, at the different places in the country, might possibly throw some light upon the subject.

CURE.

I am much disappointed to find that so little light has been thrown on plague by the results of the *French* practitioners in *Egypt*.

I should have been happy if, after several years residence in a pestiferous country, where I constantly searched for useful information, my labours had been rewarded in the discovery of an improved, or more successful treatment of plague. No such happiness has attended me; and as my own experience is, I think, too limited to presume to lay down a plan of cure, I must in preference content myself in the relation of the experiments and practice of others, which came to my knowledge while in the country.

For my own part, a prompt and early use of remedies appears to me of the utmost importance: indeed, the interval between the seizure and death is frequently so very short, that the trial for remedies is very limited. I treated the several cases which fell under my care, as far as it was practicable, in the manner adopted in fevers of the malignant kind, with this difference, that in the second case I conjoined the trial of oily frictions. Although I cannot venture to speak generally of the treatment of this disease, yet I would hazard an opinion, that where proper establishments are formed for the reception of pestiferous patients, with proper attendants, a cau-

tious and fair trial of mercury and the oxygenated remedies would merit attention.

The practice of a *Venetian* doctor, who lately died in *Cairo*, and who was much celebrated for his professional skill and prognosis in plague, was, first to bleed, but never after the expiration of thirty-six hours from attack. He administered large doses of camphor, and gave the patient a lump of it to hold constantly in the hand. He attended much to diet; gave rice water, chicken broth, boiled cucumbers, lettuces, &c. and, as a cordial, occasional small quantities of a diluted spirit; but always forbad wine. He entertained the opinion that a certain disposition or susceptibility in the patient was necessary to the reception of the disease.

A free perspiration has been generally found useful; copious perspirations are the sensible effects of the oily frictions, and are excited without distress or inconvenience to the suffering sick.

Our interpreter, who was seized at *El-Arish* with plague before the Vizier's army arrived there, was seen and treated by a *Turkish* doctor, who had great confidence in a strong spirit which is distilled with aniseeds, and is in the country called rackey. He administered this spirit repeatedly and liberally in the day-time to his patient, whose symptoms of plague were accompanied by a large carbuncle formed in the side, and a bubo in the axilla. As soon as I saw him, I recommended the bark liberally to him, and cataplasms to be applied to the sore in the side, which was very extensive from the repeated sloughings that had occurred since the opening of the carbuncle. One of the eyes was severely inflamed, and it was long before he recovered his perfect intellects, as well as his sight.

The partial and unsteady manner in which plague patients appeared to be treated among the *Turks*, I confess afforded but little chance of success in the removal of the disease.

Bleeding, as a remedy in plague, has been the subject of much dispute among celebrated physicians. While at *Jaffa*, it was the practice of the *Venetian* doctors to make use of blood-letting. Many patients died suddenly after the operation; the death appeared hastened by the evacuation of blood.

The indiscriminate employ of bleeding may be of serious consequences in weakening those natural powers of the system which might be usefully exerted to the subduction of disease.

I used the oily frictions in the manner recommended and adopted by Mr. *Baldwin*, late *English* consul at *Alexandria*. The detail

of these cases, and the methods taken to remove the contagion from among us, will be found in the Medical Journal in *Syria*.

A typhus patient evidently derived great benefit from the use of the oily frictions. The result of my observations and practice with the oil induces me to hope it will be found useful as a preventive. I repeatedly recommended the frictions with oil to the *Turks*, but all to no purpose. While their prejudices continue, it will be in vain to attempt reform, or to annihilate the disease from among them. At *Smyrna* they continue to use the oil in plague, and it is said that this mode of treatment is more efficacious than any other. The merchants, however, from whom I collected this account, observe, that the proportional success with the oil is not every year the same. Sometimes the half and more of the infected are saved, at other times not more than a fifth or sixth.

ON OPHTHALMIA.

ALTHOUGH much has been done both by the rude and enlightened nations in the improvement of medicine in its various branches, still the field is ample, the art having by no means attained perfection. The communication, therefore, of information acquired in practice, however trivial the facts may appear at first view, may, at a future period, be found useful to others. Encouraged in this opinion, I have been induced to arrange what has occurred to me upon ophthalmia; and shall be extremely happy if any good shall result from my observations and practice. For except the plague, I think there is not a disease in *Syria* and in *Egypt* which produces more dreadful sufferings and distressful consequences than ophthalmia. The disease is there endemial, and rages with violence annually, about the time when the *Nile* is low, and the country in a state of extreme dryness.

In the months of *May*, *June*, *July*, and part of *August*, in the year 1801, ophthalmia raged among the *English* and *Ottoman* armies in *Egypt*. At that time the weather was extremely hot and oppressive, occasionally accompanied by the kampsin, and by hot, scorching winds from the north-east and north-west, carrying clouds of dust into the atmosphere. The disease was then common, and extremely distressing; for the troops being encamped, no better shelter could be procured for the sick than a tent (those employed by the *Ottomans* are made of thin cotton), through which the vivid and piercing rays of the sun easily pervaded, to the great annoyance and pain of the suffering patients.

The ophthalmy of *Egypt* did not appear to differ from what we had seen in *Syria*, i. e. at *Jaffa*, *Ramla*, *Gaza*, &c. At *Jerusalem*, at *Bethlehem*, and in their environs, the disease and its effects were manifested, though with less violence.

It was painful to view its effects at *Jaffa*, where it appeared to me that the one half of the inhabitants had lost either one or both the eyes. Their houses are built of a white friable calcareous stone, the streets are very narrow, and they live in a very confined manner, tending to generate disease.

The diseases of the eyes which prevail in *Syria* and in *Egypt*, among the natives, appear often connected with scrophulous affections, and frequently to result from the small-pox. The children are in general badly nourished, have enlarged mesenteric glands, and a pallid and unhealthy countenance. Diseased eyes among the infants are common: they bear their sufferings with wonderful tranquillity, although the eyes are loaded with matter, flies, and other small insects, which are prodigiously numerous in those countries. Neither sex nor age appears to be exempted from this malady: I think, however, that the poorer classes of inhabitants are more affected than the wealthy. Psorophthalmy is common among the *Syrians* and *Egyptians*, who suffer repeated attacks of inflammation of the eyes, which ultimately reduce many of them to the most pitiable state imaginable; from cataracts, opacities of the cornea, and, in many individuals, from complete suppurations of the whole eye, &c. &c. Vast multitudes of these people are reduced to absolute blindness; and several hundreds of them are lodged and nourished in a mosque in *Cairo*.

The *Bedouin Arabs* are less subject to ophthalmy than the inhabitants of towns and villages.

Ophthalmy is not confined to the human race, horses, camels, dogs, asses, &c. being subject to inflammations of the eyes, and the effects of this distressing disease, in *Egypt* and *Syria*.

In *September* and *October* the disease had nearly disappeared at *Cairo* and its neighbourhood. At that time the whole of the country was nearly inundated, and the weather become moderate and more pleasantly cool.

Upon an inspection of the sick of the royal artillery attached to the *British* army, when it was before *Cairo*, many cases of severe ophthalmia occurred. Several of the sufferers are since returned to *England*, and labour under an impaired vision, the consequence of a diseased state of the humours of the eye, as well as of opacities of the cornea, together with morbid accumulation of the aqueous humour, as hydrophthalmy, &c. &c.

I shall now relate the *symptoms of ophthalmia*, and the mode in which they appeared in *Syria* and *Egypt*.

The disease frequently came on very suddenly, ushered in with a sensation, as though dust or some other irritating extraneous matter had fallen into the eye. Heat and pain soon followed. Sometimes the complaint was confined to one eye, at others it attacked both at once. Inflammation and swelling of the eye-lids

quickly ensued, accompanied with an increased flow of tears. In a few hours the tumefaction had completely closed the lids, and in the morning, after sleep, a purulent or thick matter glued them together.

The apparent *causes* of the disease are, the application of heat and light; irritation from particles of sand or dust; and the occasional exposure to night air.

While in *Egypt*, I was frequently induced to believe that the mounds of rubbish which numerously surround *Cairo*, *Alexandria*, &c. furnished a peculiar cause for the frequency and severity of this disease in that neighbourhood; seeing that these mounds are formed of various kinds of rubbish, ruins, &c. among which is much old mortar (i. e. lime and sand, or mud) which might operate in a mechanical manner upon the tender and delicate membranes of the eye, and hence prove a source of disease. This rubbish is, by its exposure to a scorching sun, reduced into a fine subtile powder, which is easily acted upon by the least puff of wind, and driven into the atmosphere, to the annoyance and inconvenience of every one. Those who have been near these places during a kampsin, have painfully experienced the truth of this observation; since on these days, when the wind blows briskly, there is a general haziness of atmosphere, from the fine particles of dust suspended in the air. *Cairo* and *Alexandria* are particularly exposed to the baneful effects of these accumulations, which overhang and surround the above places. Some difficulty attends their removal at *Cairo*; seeing that the inhabitants cannot spread the rubbish over the land, as it would in time heighten the surface of the country so much, as to deprive them of the full benefit of the inundation of the *Nile*. At *Alexandria* this would be more practicable. Stone-masons, and persons employed in the making of lime, are particularly subject to ophthalmy and pulmonary complaints, from the irritation excited by the particles of lime and of stone upon the tender and delicate membranes of the eye and lungs.

The nitrous particles in the air have been by several numbered among the causes of ophthalmia in *Egypt*. Although the earth in many places is highly charged or impregnated with nitrate of pot-ash, yet I see no reason to attribute the prevalence of the disease to this cause.

Some circumstances have recently occurred among the troops on their return to *England* from *Egypt*, which have given rise to an opinion, that the disease is infectious. Notwithstanding I must

confess that nothing came within my particular observation to confirm such an opinion, still I shall relate a circumstance which occurred while we were at *Jaffa*, in *Syria*.

The *New Adventure* transport, on board of which were the women and children of the detachments of the mission, was sent, in the month of *August* 1800, with despatches to *Cyprus*, destined for *Constantinople*. While they remained at *Cyprus*, which was for a few days only, the women and children went on shore. They were suddenly and severely attacked with an inflammation of the eyes, with which none of the sailors on board were affected. The medical man to whom they applied for relief at *Larnica*, in the above island, mentioned that the disease was then prevalent, and that he considered it to be infectious. Upon their return to *Jaffa*, I went on board, and found several of them then suffering from the disorder with much pain, inflammation, and swelling of the eye-lids, and with small ulcerations upon the tarsi. The disease yielded to the saturnine lotion, blisters, stimulating ointment, and laudanum.

For my own part I never met with any other incident to support the opinion of the contagious nature of ophthalmia either in *Egypt* or in *Syria*. It appears to me, that from the strong glare of light, and heat, to which the eyes are exposed during the summer months, a local pre-disposing debility in the vessels of these organs is induced to a sufficient degree to excite ophthalmia upon the application or insertion of an irritating substance within the eye, such as particles of sand, lime, &c. unless these are speedily removed.

I am induced to think that I preserved my own eyes and those of others from this malady, by an attentive and frequent ablution of them with cold water, particularly after the daily exposure to the solar rays and dust, during our march through the desert.

The exposure to night cold, during the fall of the great dews, I am inclined to believe operates as an exciting cause to the disease. The ponderous turbans and shawls usually worn on the heads of the *Musselmen* afford no protection to the eyes, but leave them exposed to the full action of dust, light, and heat, which subject them more particularly to ocular inflammations. Indeed, the disease is at all times very common among them.

The Vizier himself suffered occasional attacks of ophthalmy, which were removed by a collyrium made with the acetite of lead, water and vinegar, and the use of a shade of green silk, &c.

The general intentions of cure in the treatment of ophthalmia were the resolution of the inflammation; the removal of the consequences which frequently occurred from inflammation; and the induction of such a state of the eye as to prevent the return of ophthalmia where there was a disposition to its attacks.

The remedies which I adopted were a weak solution of the acetite of lead, water and vinegar, combined with gentle aperients. The eyes were kept shaded as much as possible from the stimulous of heat and light.

If the first, or primary symptoms, such as pain, redness, and swelling, were not soon relieved, blisters to the temples were applied, which frequently lessened the tumefaction. The vessels of the eyelids were found loaded with blood, the inflammation assuming a deep crimson colour. Relief having been procured, the application of stimulants was then of infinite service.

The ung. hydrargyr. nit. lowered in the proportion of one part to three of ung. ceræ, inserted into the eyes with a hair pencil, and the tinct. opii dropt in after the use of the ointment, night and morning, were of the greatest benefit, and in a variety of cases soon effected a cure. This was not, however, always the case; for where the disease was more severe, and resisted the first treatment, the tunica adnata became more or less inflamed, and the pain more intense. In such cases the gorged vessels of the adnata and those of the lids were divided, and this was repeated as often as circumstances seemed to require, without any inconvenience attending the operation. The patients were repeatedly purged, and blisters applied to the temples, behind the ears, to the nape of the neck, &c. Leeches could not be procured in the country; and indeed such was our want of them at *Cairo*, that the Vizier was obliged to send to *Jerusalem* for a small supply. If head-ach, or deeply seated pain within the eye, harassed the patient, and was connected with an increase of general vascular action, as with pyrexia, in such like cases general evacuations, as bleeding and copious purging, were adopted, and usefully employed. The shaving of the fore part of the head, and cold water and vinegar frequently applied to diminish the force of circulation in the vessels, particularly in the neighbourhood of the diseased part, were also found serviceable.

In many recent cases, small and painful ulcerations formed upon the edges of the lids. In such cases the stimulating ointment of nitrated mercury, and tinct. opii, were extremely beneficial, and

speedily effected a cure. But in neglected, and in obstinate cases, opacities of the cornea frequently ensued, which reduced the patient to a temporary, partial, or absolute blindness. Some melancholy cases happened, in which the eye completely suppurated, and wasted away. In recent opacities, the ointment and laudanum were very useful, Although I found these remedies the most efficacious in removing the disease, yet I could not employ them very generally among the *Ottomans*, who do not comprehend the utility of remedies which give pain. It is true that there were exceptions to this remark among such of the *Turks* as entertained fewer prejudices, and who, possessing a greater degree of confidence, submitted to the stimulants, and profited by them.

The collyrium, composed of the acetite of lead, water and vinegar, alone cured great numbers of the *Ottomans*: indeed, this wash became so celebrated among them, that I was obliged to furnish the interpreter of the Vizier with a quantity of the acetite of lead, with directions to make the collyrium for the use of his Highness and others, on their return to *Constantinople* from *Cairo*.

In the early part of my practice I hesitated to apply the stimulants until the primary symptoms were sensibly alleviated; after three, four, or six days, when observing a peculiar fulness and relaxed state of the internal membrane of the eye-lids, from the distended state of the vessels, and which was in many cases accompanied with small ulcerations of the tarsi, this condition of the parts constituting the secondary stage of the disease, indicated and prompted me to apply stimulants earlier, and with much benefit.

A gaping, or an inversion of the eye-lids, occasionally occurred in some violent, tedious, and obstinate cases of ophthalmy, producing deformity, and a temporary deprivation of sight, from the great relaxation and elongation of the internal surface of the palpebra. The most remarkable case of it which I saw, happened to a soldier at *Gaza*, belonging to the *Indian* army. The internal membrane of the upper lid formed a flap of at least two-thirds of an inch in depth, hanging down, and completely closing the eye. Various astringent collyriums were used to diminish and restrain its growth.

Irritability and weakness of the eye were relieved by astringent collyriums of vitriolated zinc, alum, &c. Frequent ablutions with cold water, and vinegar and water, and protecting the eye from strong light, were found of advantage.

The shunning of the night air, the wearing of broad brimmed hats, or shades, in order to protect the eyes from the solar rays, and frequent ablutions with cold water, constitute an essential part of the *means of prevention* of this disease.

The *Egyptians*, &c. draw blood from the temples by scarifying the parts. They have likewise remedies which they occasionally employ in this disease.

They take, for example, equal quantities of powdered galls, and crude antimony, and mix these ingredients with vinegar, into the consistence of a paste, with which they anoint the eyes.

Antimony is one of the common pigments of the women to blacken their eye-lids and eye-brows.

Another celebrated remedy with them is a collyrium, composed of equal parts of chizmeh* powdered, sugar candy, and alum mixed with vinegar.

The *French* practitioners make mention of a species of ophthalmy depending upon a bilious state of the stomach; likewise another species accompanied with a spasmodic affection of the globe of the eye. I do not recollect to have met with either of these descriptions of ophthalmia in the country.

* A small black shining seed, which comes from *Darfour*, of which I collected a small portion.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

THE following TABLES contain a correct statement of the Thermometer (*Fahrenheit's*), the prevailing Winds, Barometer, &c. as observed by me, three times daily, in *Turkey*, *Asia*, *Syria*, through the *Desert*, and in *Egypt*, from *June* 1799 to *March* 1802.

In order to give an idea of the Force of the Wind, and the Quantity of Rain fallen, during each day, I have had recourse to numbers; as will be seen marked in a Column of the Tables, at the period they were first noted down.

At the expiration of a few months, I was obliged to lay aside the use of the Barometer, Eudiometer, and Pluviometer, which I had been accustomed occasionally to employ, it being impossible to make use of these instruments when travelling.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Author has to regret, that several inaccuracies, which are, however, of so trifling an import as not to derange the general conclusions his intelligent reader will draw, have found their way into the Meteorological Tables. They have been the result of obstacles which it was impossible for him to surmount in the very peculiar service in which he was engaged, as well as of the frequent indispositions to which he was subjected by the hazardous nature of that service. It is owing to these impediments that several interruptions have occurred in these Tables. In offering this plea, the force of which, he is confident, will be candidly acknowledged by the general reader, he takes an opportunity to address himself more particularly to the professional gentlemen into whose hands his work may fall, on the subject of the Appendix. In giving his medical notes in the state in which they were penned, at the time when the diseases and incidents occurred to which they refer, without change of the order and method he pursued, and without the introduction of the speculative reasonings he might have employed, he has been persuaded, that their contents would be capable of a clearer analysis, and a more ready deduction. If he has been misguided by his judgment, he appeals to the purity of his intention, and solicits, on this, as on every occasion, the candour and indulgence of his readers.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, BAROMETER, &c.

In the Month of June 1799, at Buyukdere, in Turkey.

June	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.							
Days	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Barom.	Rain	Remarks.
25	9	79	89	N NE		12	81	79	NE		7	74	87	NE		30.		
26	8	72	94	Calm		12	79	87	Calm		7	71	81	E NE		30. 20		
27	8	78	82	E NE		12	82	94	E NE		7	71	85	E NE		30. 10		
28	8	73	90	E NE		2	81	94	N NE		8	70	89	E NE		30. 10		
29	8	74	92	N NE		12	81	97	NE		8	72	80	E NE				

N. B. The latter fortnight of this month (June) we had frequent heavy showers of rain, accompanied with much thunder and lightning; great variations of temperature, sometimes very oppressively hot, then suddenly changing to cool. Winds prevailed mostly from NNE. and ENE. Thermometer ranged from 72 to 82 in shade. Barometer 30 to 30.20.

During the Month of July 1799, at Buyukdere, in Turkey.

July	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.							
Days	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Barom.	Rain	Remarks.
1	9	77	89	E NE		3	83	90	E NE		7	78	82	E NE		30. 10		
2	9	77	82	E NE		1	81	89	E NE		7	71	79	E NE		30. 10		
3	8	73	78	Calm		1	83	88	E NE		8	70	70	Calm		30. 10		
4	8	68	89	E NE		2	80	82	E NE		8	71	76	E NE		30. 1	Rain	
5	9	78	83	Calm		2	79	81	Calm		8	71	73	Calm		30. 10		
6	8	72	100	Calm		1	88	95	NE		8	72	73	NE		30.		
7	7	75	97	Calm		2	87	98	E		8	74	77	E		30.		
8	9	81	92	E NE		2	88	98	E NE		7	75	78	E NE		30.		
9	9	83	94	E NE		2	87	94	E NE		7	77	78	E NE		30.		
10	8	79	94	E		2	87	97	E		7	79	79	E NE		30. 11		
11	9	82	95	E NE		2	86	95	E		7	76	78	E NE		30.		
12	8	82	91	E NE		2	88	97	E		8	75	78	NE		30. 10		
13	9	83	93	E NE		2	89	93	E NE		8	79	75	E NE		30.		
14	8	82	89	E NE		2	88	97	E NE		8	73	72	Calm		30.		
15	9	81	88	Calm		2	86	88	NE		8	77	78	NE		30.		
16	8	78	94	E		2	87	94	E		7	77	91	E		30. 10		
17	8	79	104	Calm		2	88	99	E		7	78	80	E		30. 10	Rain	
18	8	82	90	Calm		2	87	94	E		7	78	79	E		30. 10		
19	9	81	94	E		3	89	98	E		7	75	76	E		30. 10		
20	8	80	105	S SE		2	95	108	S SE		7	79	81	Calm		29. 25		
21	9	80	104	N NE		2	87	94	N NE		7	70	72	Calm		29. 30		
22	9	79	91	NE		2	84	90	NE		7	72	74	NE		29. 90		
23	8	75	102	Calm		2	84	90	NE		7	70	74	NE		30.		
24	9	80	95	NE		2	86	93	NE		7	77	79	Calm		30. 5		
25	8	72	101	Calm		2	90	109	NE		7	77	79	Calm		30. 10		
26	8	79	102	E NE		2	88	109	E		7	79	80	E		29. 85		
27	8	82	90	NE		2	86	95	NE		7	79	85	NE		29. 95		
28	8	82	93	E		2	86	97	E		7	76	79	E		30. 6		
29	8	81	100	E		2	84	103	E		7	77	79	E		30. 6		
30	8	83	98	E		2	85	97	E		7	78	79	Calm		29. 33		
31	8	87	96	N NE		2	88	95	N NE		7	76	79	N NE		29. 7		

N. B. The first week of this month was oppressively warm. Although we had some cloudy days, with moderate showers of rain on the 4th, the Thermometer ranged from 68 to 88 in shade; and in the sun, from 73 to 98. Winds moderate, ENE. Barometer 30 to 30.11. The 17th showers of rain.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, BAROMETER, &c.

During the Month of August 1799, at Buyukdere, in Turkey.

Aug.	Ther. Mor.					Therm. Noon.					Therm. Even.							
Days	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Barom.	Rain	Remarks.
1	8	78	92	N NE		2	80	94	N NE		8	74	78	N NE		29. 7		N. B. To give an idea of the force of the prevailing winds, I have introduced the figures 1, 2, 3, 4: for instance, 1. denotes little wind; 2. a gentle breeze; 3. strong breezes; and 4. a gale.
2	8	72	88	do.		2	80	94	do.		8	72	79	do.		30. 12		
3	8	79	91	E NE		2	81	92	E NE		7	68	70	E NE		30.		
4	8	78	87	E NE		2	80	80	E NE		7	72	74	E NE		30. 17		
5	8	78	98	E NE		2	82	82	E NE		7	73	76	E NE		30. 18		
6	8	81	92	E NE		2	82	82	E NE		7	75	78	E NE		30. 15		
7	8	81	94	E NE		2	82	89	E NE		7	77	78	E NE		30. 15		
8	8	82	97	E NE		2	83	84	E NE		7	79	79	E NE		30. 7		
9	8	81	92	E NE		2	87	88	E NE		7	70	78	E NE		30.		
10	8	81	81	Calm		2	85	100	Calm		7	82	83	WSW		29. 26	clou.	
11	8	86	101	N NW		2	83	83	Calm		7	76	76	Calm		30. 10	do.	
12	8	82	98	S SE		2	86	92	E NE		7	83	83	Calm		30.		
13	8	80	109	E NE		2	80	89	E NE		7	81	81	E NE		29. 90		
14	8	80	100	N NE		2	82	89	E NE		7	80	80	E NE		30.		
15	8	80	104	NE		2	82	97	NE		7	71	79	NE		30. 9	Rain	
16	8	75	75	NE	4	2	77	94	NE	4	7	76	76	NE	4	30. 9	do.	
17	8	78	107	N NE	3	2	78	93	N NE	4	7	73	73	N NE	2	30. 10		
18	8	78	107	do.	3	2	79	89	do.	3	7	75	75	do.	2	30. 10		
19	8	78	107	do.	3	2	78	87	do.	2	7	76	76	do.	1	30. 10		
20	8	78	113	do.	1	2	79	100	do.	2	7	77	77	do.	1	30. 10		
21	8	76	113	Calm		2	83	94	do.	1	7	82	83	Calm		30. 5		
22	8	82	120	Calm		2	85	95	do.	2	7	81	82	N NE	2	29. 90		
23	8	85	124	N	1	2	85	119	N	2	7	79	80	N	2	29. 90		
24	8	80	100	N NE	1	2	81	104	N NE	3	7	79	81	N NE	2	29. 96		
25	8	80	100	do.	3	2	79	92	do.	3	7	79	81	do.	3	29. 92		
26	8	80	88	Calm		2	80	91	do.	1	7	77	78	do.	1	29. 92	clou.	
27	8	78	110	N	1	2	80	105	N	1	7	78	78	N		29. 92	Rain	
28	8	70	70	NW	1	2	70	70	N	1	7	70	70	N	1	30.	do.	
29	8	70	73	N	1	2	72	79	N	1	7	70	70	N	1	30. 10	do.	
30	8	75	110	N	1	2	75	90	N	1	7	72	72	N	1	30. 15		
31	8	75	115	Calm		2	75	95	N	1	7	70	72	N	1	30. 15		

During the Month of September 1799, at Buyukdere, in Turkey.

1	8	74	114	N NE	1	2	76	89	N	1	6	74	74	N NE	1	30. 10		
2	8	75	111	do.	1	2	79	109	N NE		5	77	79	do.		30.		
3	8	73	74	N	1	2	74	82	N	1	5	72	74	N	2	30. 10	Rain	Cloudy
4	8	72	74	N NE	2	2	72	74	N	2	6	70	71	N	2	30. 14	do.	do.
5	8	71	111	N	1	2	70	97	N	1	5	68	70	N	1	30. 24	do.	
6	8	65	80	N	1	2	71	107	N	1	5	70	72	N	1	30 25		
7	8	70	115	N	1	2	72	97	N	1	5	69	70	N	1	30. 9		
8	8	70	84	N	1	2	71	90	N	1	5	67	69	N	1	30. 15		
9	8	70	109	S SE	1	2	71	93	E NE	1	5	70	70	N	1	30. 19		
10	8	70	107	S SW	1	2	74	98	N	1	5	72	80	N	1	30. 16		
11	8	70	120	S SW	1	2	75	118	N	1	5	72	76	N	1	30. 6		
12	8	73	109	Calm		2	74	112	N	1	5	71	79	N	1	30. 6		
13	8	72	124	SE	1	2	75	119	E NE	1	5	72	78	E NE	1	30. 16		
14	8	76	118	NE	1	2	75	105	NE	1	5	72	76	NE	1	30. 3		
15	8	76	124	E NE	1	2	75	92	NE	1	5	72	77	NE	1	30. 1		
16	8	77	117	Calm		2	76	109	NE	1	5	74	82	Calm	1	30. 1		
17	8	74	104	NE	1	2	75	100	E NE	1	5	73	81	E NE	1	30. 5	Rain	
18	8	72	97	NW	1	2	71	98	NE	1	5	68	72	NE	1	30. 10	do.	
19	8	68	92	S SW	1	2	69	95	E NE	1	5	67	70	NE	1	30. 15		
20	8	71	121	Calm		2	71	101	E NE	1	5	70	82	E NE	1	30. 17		
21	8	74	122	S SW	1	2	76	114	S	1	5	75	107	S	1	30. 10		
22	8	77	116	Calm		2	75	101	E		5	72	75	E		30. 19		
23	8	74	100	N	1	2	74	102	NE	1	5	72	73	NE	2	30. 23		
24	8	75	115	NE	1	2	74	101	NE	2	5	71	74	E NE	2	30. 18		
25	8	77	107	NE	2	2	74	98	NE	2	5	73	79	NE	1	30. 24		
26	8	76	97	N NE	1	2	74	97	N NE	2	5	72	76	N NE	2	30. 30		
27	8	77	112	NE	2	2	74	99	N	2	5	72	74	N	2	30. 27		
28	8	75	102	N	2	2	74	102	N	3	5	72	76	N	3	30. 24		
29	8	74	113	NE	2	2	73	104	NE	2	5	72	80	NE	1	30. 10		
30	8	73	73	SE	1	2	74	109	SE	1	5	72	102	NE	1	29. 95		Foggy

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, BAROMETER, &c.

During the Month of October 1799, at Buyukdere, in Turkey.

Oct.	Ther. Mor.					Therm. Noon.					Therm. Even.						
Days	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Barom.	Rain	Remarks.
1	8	70	119	S SW	1	2	75	106	SW	1	5	74	76	SW	1	29. 90		
2	8	74	118	S SW	2	2	76	100	S SW	2	5	75	80	S SW	1	30. 10	Rain	
3	8	72	124	S SW	3	2	81	110	S SW	3	5	80	85	S SW	1	30.		
4	8	68	68	N	1	2	69	69	N	1	5	65	67	N	1	30. 20	Rain	
5	8	71	106	N NE	1	2	70	92	N NE	1	5	69	79	N	1	30. 5	do.	
6	8	70	98	S	2	2	65	69	S SW		5	62	65	S SW	1	29. 85	do.	
7	8	60	65	SW	1	2	59	60	N	1	5	55	59	E NE	1	30. 1	do.	
8	8	62	102	WNW	1	2	60	60	WNW	1	5	56	59	S	1	30. 5	do.	
9	8	59	62	WSW	1	2	60	60	WSW	1	5	59	59	WSW	1	30.	do.	
10	8	59	61	Calm		2	65	69	N	1	5	64	65	N	1	30. 30	do.	
11	8	65	115	WSW	1	2	69	103	N	1	5	68	70	N	1	30. 30		
12	8	68	73	N	1	2	68	109	N	1	5	60	68	N	2	30. 35		
13	8	68	101	E NE	1	2	64	67	NE	3	5	60	60	NE	3	30. 24	do.	
14	8	54	59	Calm		2	66	68	NE	1	5	57	59	NE	1	30. 13	do.	
15	8	57	60	WSW	1	2	59	67	WSW	1	5	58	65	N	1	30. 7	do.	
16	8	54	54	WSW	1	2	57	59	NE	1	5	56	57	NW	1	30.	do.	
17	8	60	84	WSW	1	2	65	97	WSW	1	5	54	68	N	1	30. 5		
18	8	67	87	NE	1	2	64	90	E NE	1	5	62	70	E NE	1	30. 21		
19	8	72	94	S	2	2	74	84	S SW	3	5	71	84	S SW	1	30. 7		
20																		
21																		
22																		
23																		
24																		
25						2	63	74	Calm									
26						2	73	92	S									
27						2	70	98	Calm									
28						2	67	71	NE									

During the Month of November 1799, in the Dardanelles, at Chennecally in Asia.

1																		
2																		
3																		
4	8	70	80	E NE	1	2	70	70	E NE	1	5	68	68	E NE	1	30. 20		Cloudy
5	8	66	89	E NE	1	2	68	89	E NE	1	5	65	68	E NE	1	30. 1		
6	8	64	85	E NE	1	2	68	86	E NE	1	5	65	70	E NE	1	29. 90		
7	8	63	79	Calm		2	66	86	E NE		5	62	67	E NE	1	29. 98		
8	8	62	70	N	1	2	65	70	N	1	5	65	65	N	1	29. 90		
9	8	62	80	NE	1	2	66	92	NE	2	5	64	65	NE	1	30.		
10	8	66	73	S SW	3	2	71	74	S SW	3	5	71	71	S SW	3	30.		Cloudy
11	8	56	56	E	1	2	58	77	E	2	5	56	57	E	1	30. 8	Rain	
12	8	45	47	E SE	1	2	51	60	Calm	1	5	50	52	E SE	1	30. 18	do.	
13	8	49	57	E SE	1	2	55	78	N NE	1	5	50	53	N NE	1	30. 15		
14	8	51	69	E SE	1	2	59	80	E SE	1	5	50	55	ES E	1	30. 30		
15	8	50	53	N NE	2	2	56	80	N NE	2	5	54	55	N NE	2	30. 36	do.	
16	8	54	54	do.	2	2	54	54	E NE	2	5	54	54	E NE	2	30. 36		
17	8	54	54	E SE	1	2	53	53	E SE	1	5	52	52	E SE	1	30. 20		
18	8	53	53	E SE	1	2	57	84	N NE	1	5	58	58	N NE	1	30. 10		
19	8	52	65	E NE	1	2	58	88	N	1	5	54	54	N	1	30. 10		
20	8	45	45	N NE		2	56	56	N NE	1	5	54	54	N NE	1	30. 10	do.	
21	8	48	48	do.	2	2	45	45	do.	2	5	45	45	do.		30.	do.	
22	8	45	45	do.	2	2	49	55	do.	1	5	48	48	do.	1	30. 1	do.	
23	8	45	45	do.	2	2	46	46	do.	2	5	46	46	do.	2	30. 18	do.	
24	8	43	43	do.	2	2	46	60	do.		5	45	45	do.	2	30. 30		
25	8	42	49	do.	1	2	47	73	do.	1	5	40	46	do.	1	30. 30		
26	8	43	60	do.	1	2	48	48	do.	1	5	48	48	do.	1	30. 38		
27	8	43	53	SW	1	2	55	75	SW	1	5	54	60	S W	1	30. 32		
28	8	38	56	N	1	2	52	73	N	1	5	50	50	N	1	30. 44		
29	8	44	44	N	2	2	50	70	N	2	5	48	48	N	1	30. 45		
30	8	35	55	N	1	2	52	91	N	1	5	52	52	N	1	30. 56		Cloudy

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, BAROMETER, &c.

During the Month of December 1799, at Galata, in Turkey.

Dec.	Therm. Mor.					Therm. Noon.					Therm. Even.							
Days	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Barom.	Rain	Remarks.
1	8	42	61	N	1	2	55	55	S SW		5	55	55	S SW				Cloudy
2	8	55	55	SW		2	61	68	S SW		5	54	54	S SW				do.
3	8	57	57	SW		2	62	62	SW		5	56	56	SW				do.
4	8	66	66	SW		2	65	65	SW		5	61	61	SW				do.
5	8	60	60	SW		2	63	63	SW		5	59	59	SW				
6	8	61	61	SW		2	64	64	SW		5	57	57	SW				
7	8	59	59	SW		2	66	66	NE		5	55	55	S SW				
8	8	52	52	NE		2	58	58	NE		5	56	56	NE				
9	8	50	50	NE		2	53	53	NE		5	52	52	NE				
10	8	51	51	NE		2	56	56	NE		5	54	54	NE				
11	8	58	58	NE		2	50	50	NE		5	49	49	NE				
12	8	46	46	NE		2	50	50	NE		5	46	46	NE				
13	8	42	42	NE		2	44	44	NE		5	43	43	NE				
14	8	41	41	S SW		2	42	42	S SW		5	42	42	S SW		1	30. 10	
15	8	56	56	S SW	2	2	58	58	S SW	2	5	57	57	S SW		1	29. 93	
16	8	45	45	S SW	2	1	46	46	S SW	1	5	47	47	S SW		1	30. 16	
17	8	44	44	S SW	1	2	45	45	S SW	1	5	44	44	S SW		1	30.	
18	8	46	46	S SW	1	2	49	49	S SW	1	5	50	50	S SW		1	29. 74	
19	8	53	53	S SW	2	2	56	56	S SW	2	5	55	55	S SW		3	29. 52	
20	8	56	56	S SW	2	2	59	59	SW	2	5	58	58	E SE		2	29. 77	
21	8	59	59	WSW	2	2	60	60	WSW	1	5	61	61	WSW		1	29. 94	
22	8	55	55	NE	1	2	56	56	NE	1	5	55	55	NE		1	30. 3	
23	8	54	54	N NE	1	2	55	55	N NE	1	5	54	54	N NE		1	30. 20	
24	8	53	53	NE	1	2	54	54	NE	1	5	54	54	NE		1	30. 20	
25	8	54	54	SE	1	2	55	55	NE	1	5	54	54	NE		1	29. 95	
26	8	56	56	S SW	2	2	56	56	S SW	2	5	67	67	S SW		1	29. 91	
27	8	55	55	S SW	1	2	54	54	N NE	2	5	54	54	N NE		2	29. 95	
28	8	54	54	E NE	2	2	57	57	E NE	2	5	57	57	E NE		2	29. 58	
29	8	54	54	N NW	2	2	55	55	N NW	1	5	54	54	NNW		1	29. 66	
30	8	51	51	W NW	1	2	49	49	WNW	1	5	47	47	WNW		1	29. 80	snow
31	8	40	40	N	1	2	40	40	N	1	5	39	39	N		1	30. 8	do.

During the Month of January 1800, at Galata, in Turkey.

1	8	16		N	1	2	22		N	1	5	22		N	1	30. 56	snow	
2	8	25		N	1	2	30		N	1	5	30		N	1	30. 50		
3	8	35		WSW	2	2	39		WSW	1	5	40		WSW	1	30. 10		
4	8	44		WSW	1	2	46		WSW	1	5	47		N NE	1	30. 7		
5	8	40		N NE	1	2	44		N NE	1	5	43		do.		30. 10		
6	8	42		NNW	1	2	45		NNW	1	5	54		NNW		30. 19		
7	8	46		E NE	1	2	54		E NE	1	5	53		E NE		29. 98		
8	8	40		N NE	1	2	41		N NE	1	5	41		N NE		30. 10	Rain	
9	8	42		N	1	2	43		N	1	5	42		N		30. 10	do.	
10	8	43		WNW	2	2	44		WNW	1	5	45		WNW		30. 4	do.	
11	8	43		NW	2	2	42		NE	2	5	42		NE		30. 7		
12	8	40		N NE	2	2	42		N NE	2	5	47		N NE		30.		
13	8	42		N NE	1	2	44		do.	1	5	43		do.		30. 7		
14	8	46		S SE	1	2	50		S SE	1	5	50		S SE		29. 95		
15	8	51		NNW	2	2	52		E NE	1	5	51		E NE		29. 67	Rain	
16	8	52		WNW	2	2	50		WNW	2	5	48		WNW		29. 78	do.	
17	8	43		N	1	2	45		N	1	5	45		N		29. 82	do.	
18	8	42		N	1	2	42		N	1	5	43		N		29. 92		
19	8	46		N	1	2	49		N	1	5	47		N		29. 92		
20	8	49		E NE	1	2	56		E NE	1	5	54		N		29. 80		
21	8	49		Calm		2	56		Calm		5	54		Calm		29. 98		
22	8	49		N NE	1	2	57		E NE	1	5	54		E NE		30. 2		
23	8	52		E NE	1	2	59		E NE	1	5	53		E NE		30.		
24	8	53		SW	1	2	59		SW	1	5	57		SW		29. 90		
25	8	48		NNW	2	2	50		NNW	1	5	48		Calm		29. 97	Rain	
26	8	46		Calm		2	48		do.	2	5	45		E NE		30.		
27	8	41		N NE	1	2	42		E NE	1	5	41		E NE		30. 10	do.	
28	8	41		do.	1	2	42		N NE	1	5	44		N NE		30. 16		
29	8	42		WSW	1	2	45		WSW	1	5	45		WSW		30.		
30	8	40		Calm		2	44		N NE	1	5	43		N NE		30. 5		
31	8	40		Calm		2	55		E NE	1	5	50		E NE		30. 18		

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, BAROMETER, &c.

During the Month of February 1800, at Galata, in Turkey.

Feb.	Ther. Mor.					Therm. Noon.					Therm. Even.						
Days	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Barom	Rain	Remarks.
1	8	40		E NE	1	2	53		E NE	1	5	45		E NE		30. 10		
2	8	42		Calm		2	53		Calm		5	51		Calm		30. 3	Rain	
3	8	45		do.		2	44		E NE	1	5	42		E NE		30. 22		
4	8	42		N NE	2	2	43		N NE	1	5	42		N NE		30. 16	do.	
5	8	40		N NE	2	2	47		E SE		5	41		E SE		30. 6		
6	8	41		WNW	2	2	45		WNW	2	5	42		WNW		30. 6		
7	8	35		Calm		2	46		do.	1	5	41		do.		30. 10		
8	8	44		do.		2	44		do.		5	47		do.		30. 10		
9	8	44		N	2	2	43		N	1	5	41		N	1	30. 15	Rain	
10	8	40		N	1	2	44		N	2	5	43		N	1	30. 10	do.	
11	8	35		E NE	2	2	48		E NE	2	5	37		E NE	2	30. 26	do.	
12	8	35		N NE	2	2	41		N NE	1	5	39		N NE	1	30. 16	do.	
13	8	37		E NE	2	2	42		E NE	1	5	41		E NE	1	30. 10		
14	8	46		E NE	3	2	55		WSW	2	5	51		WSW	1	30.	do.	
15	8	39		E NE	2	2	43		E NE	2	5	39		E NE	1	30. 31		
16	8	39		E NE	2	2	46		E NE	2	5	41		E NE	1	30. 14		
17	8	37		E NE	1	2	44		E NE		5	42		E NE	1	29. 30		
18	8	39		Calm		2	42		WSW	1	5	40		WSW		29. 97		
19	8	39		WSW		2	41		WSW		5	37		WSW		30. 8		
20	8	36		E NE		2	42		E NE		5	40		E NE		30. 10		
21	8	39		N	2	2	45		N	2	5	41		N	1	30. 10		
22	8	36		Calm		2	47		S	2	5	43		S	1	30. 16		
23	8	37		do.		2	50		N	1	5	41		N	1	29. 97		
24	8	42		do.		2	49		WSW	2	5	52		WSW		29. 60	Rain	
25	8	50		WSW	2	2	45		WSW	2	5	43		do.	2	29. 74	do.	
26	8	40		E NE	2	2	39		N	2	5	35		N	2	29. 44	snow	
27	8	28		N	3	2	31		N	2	5	31		N	1	29. 90	do.	
28	8	33		WSW	2	2	35		N	2	5	35		N	1	30.	do.	

During the Month of March 1800, at Galata, in Turkey.

1	8	36		Calm		2	45		WSW	1	5	46		Calm		29. 90	Rain	
2	8	40		WSW	1	2	45		E NE	1	5	45		E NE	1	29. 87	do.	
3	8	48		N	1	2	55		WSW	2	5	49		WSW		29. 53	do.	
4	8	39		Calm		2	47		do.	1	5	43		do.	1	29. 93		Cloudy
5	8	46		WSW	1	2	56		do.	1	5	56		do.	1	29. 63	Fair	
6	8	50		WSW	2	2	52		do.	1	5	47		N	1	29. 73	do.	
7	8	44		WSW	1	2	52		E NE	2	5	49		E NE	1	30.	do.	
8	8	45		Calm		2	57		WSW	1	5	55		WSW	1	29. 70	do.	
9	8	48		WSW	1	2	59		Calm		5	52		Calm		29. 70	do.	
10	8	42		Calm		2	46		E NE	1	5	42		E NE	1	29. 94		do.
11	8	41		do.		2	42		do.	2	5	40		do.	1	30.	Rain	do.
12	8	37		E NE	1	2	44		do.	2	5	41		N NE	1	30.		do.
13	8	30		N NE	2	2	30		N NE	2	5	30		do.	2	29. 80		
14	8	31		N NW	2	2	40		N NW	2	5	34		N NW	2	29. 90	Fair	
15	8	33		do.	1	2	40		do.	2	5	38		WSW	2	29. 94	do.	
16	8	44		S	2	2	48		S	2	5	37		E NE	2	30.	do.	
17	8	38		N NW	2	2	40		N NW	2	5	36		do.	2	30. 20	do.	
18	8	34		E NE	2	2	42		E NE	2	5	36		do.	2	30. 5		do.
19	8	36		N	1	2	41		N	2	5	38		do.	1	29. 80		do.
20	8	38		N NW	1	2	44		N NW	1	5	42		N NW	1	29. 80	Fair	
21	8	45		Calm		2	51		E NE	1	5	49		E NE	1	29. 80	do.	
22	8	42		do.		2	44		do.	2	5	40		do.	1	29. 94		do.
23	8	39		E NE	2	2	46		do.	3	5	42		do.	3	30.	Fair	
24	8	37		E NE	2	2	40		do.	2	5	38		do.	2	29. 83	Rain	
25	8	31		N	3	2	34		do.	1	5	30		do.	2	30. 2		Snow
26	8	31		N NW	1	2	39		do.	1	5	32		do.	1	30. 16		Cloudy
27	8	35		Calm	2	2	46		do.	2	5	38		do.	2	30.	Fair	
28	8	37		N	1	2	42		do.	2	5	40		do.	2	30.		do.
29	8	40		N	1	2	47		N	2	5	40		N	2	30. 10	Fair	
30	8	41		Calm		2	46		E NE	2	5	40		E NE	2	30. 10	do.	
31	8	38		E NE	2	2	45		E NE	2	5	40		E NE	2	30. 5	do.	

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, BAROMETER, &c.

During the Month of April 1800, at Galata, in Turkey.

Apr.	Ther. Mor.				Therm. Noon.				Therm. Even.						
Days	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Barom.	Rain	Remarks.
1	8	40		E NE	1	2	44		E NE	2	5	41		E NE	1	29.90		Cloudy
2	8	42		E NE	1	2	45		do.	1	5	42		E NE	1	30.		Fair
3	8	41		Calm		2	50		N	2	5	44		N	2	30. 14		do.
4	8	41		do.		2	45		E NE	1	5	43		E NE	1	30. 14		Cloudy
5	8	41		do.		2	51		do.	1	5	41		do.	1	29.94		do.
6	8	42		E NE	3	2	45		do.	2	5	44		do.	1	29.90		do.
7	8	44		do.	1	2	50		do.	1	5	44		do.	1	30. 12		do.
8	8	41		do.	1	2	46		do.	3	5	43		do.	2	30. 20		Fair
9	8	44		do.	1	2	52		do.	1	5	43		do.	2	30. 20		do.
10	8	45		Calm		2	58		do.	1	5	52		do.	1	30. 10		do.
11	8	48		do.		2	60		Calm		5	57		Calm		30.		do.
12	8	58		do.		2	68		WSW	2	5	57		WSW	2	29.90		do.
13	8	54		do.		2	65		E NE	1	5	49		E NE	1	30. 10		do.
14	8	58		E NE	2	2	55		do.	1	5	47		do.	1	30. 26		do.
15	8	44		do.	1	2	55		do.	2	5	50		do.	1	30. 46		do.
16	8	47		do.	1	2	68		do.	1	5	47		do.	1	30. 5		do.
17	8	52		Calm		2	66		WNW	1	5	52		do.	1	30. 5		do.
18	8	48		do.		2	60		E NE	1	5	49		do.	1	30. 20		do.
19	8	47		E NE	1	2	67		do	1	5	52		do.	1	30. 15		do.
20	8	44		Calm		2	65		do.	1	5	52		do.	1	30. 10		do.
21	8	46		do.		2	65		do.	1	5	58		do.	1	30.		do.
22	8	52		do.		2	63		do.	1	5	52		do.	1	30. 10		do.
23	8	52		do.		2	54		do.	1	5	52		do.	1	30. 11		do.
24	8	50		E NE	1	2	58		do.	1	5	58		do.	2	30. 12		do.
25	8	49		do.	1	2	58		do.	2	5	52		do.	1	30. 12		do.
26	8	50		Calm		2	63		do.	1	5	52		do.	2	30. 4		do.
27	8	49		do.		2	72		do.	1	5	60		do.	1	29.94		do.
28	8	55		do.		2	73		do.	2	5	62		do.	1	29.94		do.
29	8	61		E NE	1	2	72		do.	2	5	63		do.	1	29.94		do.
30	8	53		do.	2	2	56		do.	1	5	51		do.	1	29.94		do.

During part of the Month of June 1800, taken on board the New Adventure Transport.

15	8	72		SE		2	84		Calm		6	74		Calm				
16	8	72		NE		2	82		NE		6	72		NE				
17	8	72		E NE		2	78		E NE		6	75		E NE				
18	8	72		do.		2	78		E NE		6	75		E NE				
19	8	73		NE		2	70		NE		6	75		NE				
20	8	68		NW		2	69		NW		6	67		NW				
21	8	69		NE		2	76		NE		6	60		NE				
22	8	71		NW		2	75		NW		6	70		NW				
23	8	77		NW		2	78		NW		6	70		NW				
24	8	75		W		2	83		W		6	75		W				
25	8	82		SE		2	82		SWW		6	70		Calm				
26	8	79		NW		2	81		SW		6	74		SW				
27	8	78		Calm		2	83		Calm		6	78		Calm				
28	8	79		Calm		2	84		do.		6	78		Calm				
29	8	82		S		2	80		SW		6	78		SW				
30	8	78		SE		2	80		SS		6	79		SW				

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of July 1800, at Jaffa, in Syria.

July	Ther. Mor.				Therm. Noon.				Therm. Even.					
Days	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Rain	Remarks.
1	8	80		SW		2	86		SW		6	81		SW			
2	8	80		do.		2	87		do.		6	80		do.			
3	8	82		do.		2	88		do.		6	82		do.			
4	8	80		do.		2	84		do.		6	82		do.			
5	8	80		do.		2	84		do.		6	82		do.			
6	8	80		do.		2	84		do.		6	82		do.			
7	8	82		do.		2	90		do.		6	86		do.			
8	8	86		do.		2	94		do.		6	86		do.			
9	8	86		do.		2	92		do.		6	86		do.			
10	8	86		do.		2	92		do.		6	86		do.			
11	8	80		do.		2	92		do.		6	84		do.			
12	8	85		do.		2	94		do.		6	85		do.			
13	8	85		do.		2	93		do.		6	85		do.			
14	8	85		do.		2	94		do.		6	84		do.			
15	8	84		do.		2	94		do.		6	84		do.			
16	8	85		do.		2	94		do.		6	85		do.			
17	8	84		SE		2	94		SE		6	85		do.			
18	8	85		SW		2	93		SW		6	84		do.			
19	8	86		SW		2	92		do.		6	82		do.			
20	8	86		S		2	94		S		6	86		S			
21	8	84		NWN		2	94		NWN		6	86		NWN			
22	8	85		NW		2	92		NW		6	82		NW			
23	8	84		NNW		2	91		NWN		6	82		NNW			
24	8	85		SE		2	91		SE		6	84		SE			
25	8	84		SW		2	91		SW		6	84		SW			
26	8	84		SW		2	91		SW		6	84		SW			
27	8	84		S		2	91		S		6	84		NW			
28	8	84		S		2	91		NW		6	85		Calm			
29	8	84		Calm		2	92		NW		6	85		Calm			
30	8	84		NW		2	92		NW		6	85		NW			
31	8	85		S		2	91		NW		6	85		NW			

During the Month of August 1800, at Jaffa, in Syria.

1	8	85		S		2	83		NW		6	85		NW			
2	8	85		S		2	92		do.		6	85		S			
3	8	85		S		2	92		do.		6	84		SWS			
4	8	84		S		2	93		SW		6	84		Calm			
5	8	84		S		2	92		do.		6	80		do.			
6	8	84		NW		2	92		NW		6	85		do.			
7	8	85		S		2	92		do.		6	85		NW			
8	8	85		Calm		2	92		do.		6	85		do.			
9	8	85		do.		2	92		do.		6	85		do.			
10	8	85		do.		2	92		do.		6	85		do.			
11	8	85		do.		2	90		do.		6	82		do.			
12	8	86		do.		2	93		do.		6	86		Calm			
13	8	86		do.		2	92		do.		6	85		NW			
14	8	88		NW		2	92		do.		6	86		do.			
15	8	88		NW		2	90		do.		6	84		do.			
16	8	85		NW		2	91		do.		6	85		do.			
17	8	85		Calm		2	90		do.		6	85		do.			
18	8	85		S		2	90		do.		6	84		do.			
19	8	83		Calm		2	90		do.		6	84		do.			
20	8	84		do.		2	90		do.		6	84		do.			
21	8	81		S		2	90		do.		6	82		do.			
22	8	84		S		2	93		do.		6	85		Calm			
23	8	82		Calm		2	90		WSW		6	82		WSW			Before sun-rise 68.
24	8	84		WSW		2	92		WSW		6	84		WSW			
25	8	84		SW		2	90		NW		6	84		NW			During night 63.
26	8	85		SW		2	93		NW		6	85		NW			
27	8	85		NW		2	93		NW		6	85		Calm			
28	8	85		SW		2	90		SW		6	85		NW			
29	8	85		Calm		2	92		NW		6	85		NW			
30	8	86		S		2	92		SW		6	85		SW			
31	8	86		SW		2	93		SW		6	86		SW			

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of September 1800, at Jaffa, in Syria.

Sept.	Ther. Mor.				Ther. Noon.				Therm. Even.					
Days	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Rain	Remarks.
1	8	86		S		2	92		S		6	86		S			
2	8	82		S		2	90		S		6	80		S			
3	8	80		N		2	90		N		6	80		N			
4	8	80		N		2	90		N		6	80		N			
5	8	80		N		2	92		W		6	82		W			
6	8	86		NW		2	93		NW		6	86		NW			
7	8	86		Calm		2	93		NW		6	86		NW			
8	8	88		do.		2	93		NW		6	86		NW			
9	8	88		do.		2	92		W		6	86		SW			Foggy in the morning.
10	8	80		do.		2	93		NW		6	85		S			do. and do.
11	8	86		do.		2	94		NW		6	84		NW			do. and do.
12	8	84		NW		2	92		NW		6	84		NW			
13	8	80		S		2	93		NW		6	84		NW			
14	8	84		Calm		2	90		NW		6	80		NW			
15	8	82		W		2	88		W		6	82		W			Cloudy & do.
16	8	80		S		2	88		S		6	82		S			
17	8	78		W		2	87		W		6	80		W			
18	8	77		W		2	87		W		6	80		W			
19	8	78		Calm		2	86		W		6	80		NW			
20	8	77		do.		2	86		W		6	80		NW			
21	8	78		do.		2	86		W		6	80		NW			
22	8	76		do.		2	87		W		6	80		Calm			
23	8	76		do.		2	85		W		6	80		Calm			
24	8	75		do.		2	85		NW		6	80		NW			
25	8	73		do.		2	85		NW		6	78		NW			
26	8	70		do.		2	85		W		6	76		NW			
27	8	73		do.		2	85		NW		6	78		NW			
28	8	73		do.		2	85		NW		6	79		NW			
29	8	74		do.		2	85		NW		6	80		NW			
30	8	76		do.		2	83		NW		6	78		NW			Cloudy in the morning.

N. B. Great dews fell during the nights in this month. The fog and cloudiness of atmosphere disappeared after 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning.

During the Month of October 1800, at Jaffa, in Syria.

1	8	70		Calm		2	82		NW		6	77		NW			
2	8	70		Calm		2	82		do.		6	77		do.			
3	8	70		Calm		2	83		do.		6	76		do.			
4	8	70		Calm		2	84		do.		6	79		do.			
5	8	74		Calm		2	83		do.		6	76		do.			
6	8	72		Calm		2	81		do.		6	75		do.			
7	8	70		Calm		2	83		do.		6	73		do.			
8	8	70		S		2	82		do.		6	76		do.			
9	8	73		S		2	83		do.		6	76		do.			
10	8	75		Calm		2	86		do.		6	78		do.			
11	8	75		SE		2	84		do.		6	77		do.			
12	8	70		Calm		2	84		N		6	80		N			Cloudy with
13	8	70		NW		2	84		NW		6	74		NW			fresh breezes
14	8	70		Calm		2	84		NW		6	74		do.			at noon.
15	8	65		Calm		2	85		WNW		6	77		Calm			
16	8	66		E		2	82		WSW		6	77		Calm			
17	8	72		Calm		2	80		WNW		6	76		NW			
18	8	68		E NE		2	80		do.		6	73		Calm			
19	8	72		NW		2	81		NNW		6	72		NW			
20	8	65		N		2	80		do.		6	77		NNW			
21	8	67		Calm		2	80		do.		6	75		WNW			
22	8	69		E NE		2	78		do.		6	71		do.		Rain	Cloudy
23	8	66		S		2	77		NW		6	71		NW		do.	
24	8	62		NE		2	80		do.		6	75		do.			
25	8	64		Calm		2	85		do.		6	80		NNW			Oppressive
26	8	64		Calm		2	84		do.		6	75		NW			heat. Blew
27	8	69		Calm		2	82		do.		6	75		do.			strong.
28	8	66		Calm		2	80		do.		6	71		do.			
29	8	68		S		2	79		do.		6	75		do.			
30	8	60		Calm		2	81		do.		6	74		do.			
31	8	62		Calm		2	82		do.		6	70		do.			Cloudy

At 6 o'Clock A. M. Therm. stood at 62 the 7th Inst. 62 the 8th Inst. 65 the 9th Inst.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of November 1800, at Jaffa, in Syria.

Nov.	Ther. Mor.					Therm. Noon.					Therm. Even.					
Days	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Rain	Remarks.
1	8	62		Calm		2	84		NW		6	74		NW			Cloudy
2	8	62		do.		2	83		do.		6	72		do.			Showers and thunder during night.
3	8	62		o.		2	81		do.		6	70		do.		Rain	
4	8	62		do.		2	81		do.		6	71		do.			
5	8	59		do.		2	81		do.		6	71		do.			
6	8	50		E SE		2	81		do.		6	70		do.			
7	8	60		SE		2	80		do.		6	70		do.			Cloudy during night
8	8	66		NW		2	78		do.		6	68		do.		Rain	
9	8	66		W		2	77		do.		6	68		do.			Cloudy
10	8	65		SE		2	78		do.		6	66		do.			
11	8	58		SW		2	[illegible]		W		6	68		do.			
12	8	58		Calm		2	77		NW		6	71		do.			Cloudy
13	[illegible]	58		do.		2	77		do.		6	69		do.			
14	8	54		do.		2	78		do.		6	70		do.			
15	8	61		do.		2	78		do.		6	70		do.			
16		62		SE		2	78		WSW		6	70		do.			
17	8	58		SE		2	76		SW		6	70		SW		Rain	with thunder
18	8	60		SE		2	75		SE		6	68		NW		do.	do.
19	8	58		Calm		2	74		W		6	65		W			Fine
20	8	56		W		2	76		W		6	58		W			
21	8	60		SE		2	75		S		6	60		S			blows strong
22	8	64		SE		2	76		SW		6	70		S			blows gales, and in
23	8	62		SW		2	66		S		6	60		S		Rain	the night heavy
24	8	60		SE		2	67		NE		6	60		SE		do.	rains
25	8	60		SE		2	68		SE		6	60		NE			Cloudy
26	8	56		NW		2	68		NE		6	60		SE			
27	8	60		E		2	70		E		6	65		NE			
28	8	62		E		2	78		E		6	68		NE			blows hard
29	8	62		N		2	76		E		6	68		E			
30	8	58		E		2	69		SW		6	65		NW			Cloudy and rain

During the Month of December 1800, at Jaffa, in Syria.

1	8	50		SE		2	70		SE		6	65		SE			
2	8	55		Calm		2	73		N		6	65		NE			
3	8	49		Calm		2	70		W		6	65		NW			
4	8	60		SE		2	69		NW		6	63		do.			
5	8	53		Calm		2	70		do.		6	66		do.			
6	8	63		Calm		2	73		do.		6	65		W			
7	8	53		E		2	70		N NW		6	68		Calm			Cloudy
8	8	55		Calm		2	72		NW		6	65		do.			
9	8	59		do.		2	72		Calm		6	68		do.			Cloudy
10	8	55		do.		2	73		NW		6	65		NW			
11	8	63		do.		2	73		do.		6	63		do.			
12	8	54		do.		2	73		do.		6	65		do.			
13	8	53		do.		2	71		do.		6	65		E SE			
14	8	65		do.		2	75		W		6	68		W			
15	8	65		do.		2	72		NW		6	65		NW			
16	8	65		do.		2	72		SW		6	65		SE			
17	8	58		E SE		2	68		do.		6	60		SW			hazy, thunder
18	8	58		do.		2	62		S		6	60		SW		Rain	Stormy, thunder
19	8	59		W		2	62		W		6	60		W			and lightning
20	8	54		E SE		2	65		NW		6	61		NW			Stormy
21	8	55		SW		2	65		SW		6	61		SW			
22	8	56		S SE		2	64		do.		6	62		W		Rain	Heavy rains, and
23	8	62		NW		2	63		NW		6	61		NW		do.	gales of wind
24	8	58		W		2	60		do.		6	57		NW		do.	do. do.
25	8	54		E		2	62		Calm		6	54		Calm			
26	8	49		NW		2	60		NW		6	55		NE			
27	8	54		SW		2	60		do.		6	51		NW			
28	8	49		Calm		2	66		do.		6	56		E			
29	8	49		SE		2	68		S		6	60		SW			
30	8	50		S		2	65		S		6	60		S		Rain	Thunder, &
31	8	60		NW		2	65		NW		6	61		NE			Fine

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the [illegible] January 1801, at Jaffa, in Syria.

Jan.	Ther. Mor.				Therm. Noon.				Therm. Even.					
Days	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Rain	Remarks.
1	8	49			SE	2	68			W	6	60			Calm		
2	8	46			E	2	68			NW	6	60			NE		
3	8	46			SE	2	68			SW	6	62			Calm	Rain	Cloudy
4	8	53			S	2	58			do.	6	58			SW	do.	Stormy and rain
5	8	56			SW	2	58			do.	6	55			E	do.	do.
6	8	52			SW	2	56			S	6	55			SW	do.	Showery
7	8	53			S	2	57			S	6	55			E	do.	moderate
8	8	50			S	2	60			NW	6	57			NE		Fine
9	8	47			E	2	62			W	6	60			Calm		
10	8	49			SE	2	62			NW	6	60			NW		do.
11	8	52			Calm	2	62			E	6	60			Calm		
12	8	50			E	2	65			NW	6	60			NW		do.
13	8	50			E	2	64			do.	6	60			do.		do.
14	8	52			SE	2	63			SW	6	59			do.	Rain	Cloudy
15	8	54			SE	2	62			do.	6	59			W		Stormy
16	8	55			S	2	62			NW	6	60			W		Cloudy
17	8	54			SE	2	64			do.	6	62			Calm		
18	8	55			SW	2	60			S	6	55			W	Rain	Thunder and light.
19	8	55			do.	2	57			SW	6	55			SW	do.	Stormy
20	8	55			do.	2	61			do.	6	55			W		do.
21	8	52			E	2	61			NW	6	56			NW	Rain	
22	8	52			SW	2	58			SW	6	57			SW	do.	do.
23	8	54			E	2	63			NW	6	60			NW		Cloudy
24	8	55			E	2	64			do.	6	63			do.		Fine
25	8	55			E	2	63			do.	6	62			do.		
26	8	54			E	2	65			do.	6	61			do.		
27	8	57			S	2	67			do.	6	65			W	Rain	Stormy during night
28	8	60			W	2	63			SW	6	56			SW	do.	Stormy, thunder
29	8	56			W	2	61			NW	6	55			NW	do.	lightning and hail
30	8	51			SW	2	56			SW	6	55			SW	do.	Showery
31	8	54			do.	2	61			do.	6	59			do.	do.	Stormy & lightning.

During the Month of February 1801, at Jaffa, in Syria.

1	8	56			SW	2	61			SW	6	59			SW		
2	8	55			S	2	61			do.	6	55			do.		
3	8	55			Calm	2	60			NW	6	57			N	Rain	Cloudy, with rain
4	8	51			Calm	2	61			do.	6	55			N		during night
5	8	48			NW	2	65			do.	6	55			N		Fine
6	8	55			do.	2	61			do.	6	59			N		Cloudy
7	8	55			SW	2	63			SW	6	61			N		do. with rain
8	8	55			do.	2	63			do.	6	56			SW		Cloudy
9	8	55			SE	2	64			W	6	61			N		Fine
10	8	56			SE	2	70			Calm	6	65			N		Cloudy
11	8	55			E	2	68			W	6	62			N		Fine
12	8	53			Calm	2	65			do.	6	60			N		do.
13	8	55			E	2	65			NW	6	62			N		do.
14	8	55			E	2	66			Calm	6	62			NE		Hazy
15	8	56			S	2	65			SW	6	62			NE		Cloudy
16	8	58			NE	2	62			N	6	61			NE		Gale, cloudy
17	8	58			NE	2	72			NE	6	64			NE		Fine
18	8	56			S	2	70			NW	6	64			N		do.
19	8	57			S	2	67			do.	6	64			NW		do.
20	8	60			Calm	2	68			do.	6	66			Calm		Sultry in morning
21	8	64			SE	2	71			NE	6	69			NE		Cloudy
22	8	62			SW	2	64			SW	4	6	62		W	4	Gale, with rain du-
23	8	54			do.	4	2	62		do.	4	6	60		WNW	3	Rain ring night.
24	8	59			S	2	2	65		NW	2	6	62		N	2	Cloudy
25	8	55			SE	1	2	65		do.	1	6	55		N		Fine
26	8	60			do.	1	2	74		do.	1	6	62		NE	1	do.
27	8	60			S	1	2	70		do.	1	6	62		NE	1	
28	8	58			NW	2	2	68		SW	3	6	62		W	1	Cloudy in the morn-
																	ing

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of March 1801, in Syria, and in the Desert.

Mar.	Ther. Mor.			Therm. Noon.				Therm. Even.					
Days	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Rain	Remarks.
1	8	58		SE	2	2	68		SW	2	6	58		SW	2	Rain	Tempeſt near Yebna
2	8	56		SW	2	2	62		do.	2	6	58		do.	2	do.	
3	8	55		do.	4	2	58		W	4	6	56		do.	2	do.	Heavy do. with hail
4	8	52		S	3	2	57		SW	4	6	56		W	1	do.	do. and do.
5	8	52		S	3	2	50		do.	4	6	56		W	1		Fine (hail, rain a.m.
6	8	52		SW	2	2	64		do.	3	6	60		Calm			do. (cloudy A. M.)
7	8	55		do.	2	2	68		do.	3	6	62		Calm			Clear
8	8	56		S	1	2	68		do.	2	6	63		SW	1		do.
9	8	57		SW	3	2	63		do.	4	6	56		W	3	Rain	
10	8	56		SE	2	2	67		W	2	6	57		do.	2		Cloudy
11	8	56		do.	1	2	65		SW	1	6	57		SW	1	Rain	
12	8	56		SW	3	2	62		do.	3	6	65		do.	2	do.	hea. rain near Ezdod
13	8	56		S	2	2	62		do.	2	6	59		do.	1	do.	Cloudy (rain A.M.)
14	8	50		SE	1	2	64		NW	1	6	59		NW	1	do.	do. (rain at noon)
15	8	52		do.	2	2	60		do.	2	6	62		NE	3	do.	Rain P.M. at Gaza
16	8	59		NE	3	2	65		NE	3	6	57		do.	3		Clear
17	8	54		SE	1	2	65		NW	2	6	59		do.	1		do.
18	8	53		NE	1	2	65		do.	1	6	61		N	1		do.
19	8	57		S	1	2	70		do.	1	6	65		NE	1		do. (fog A. M.)
20	8	60		SW	2	2	72		do.	1	6	64		NW	1		Great fog P. M.
21	8	64		S	1	2	72		W	2	6	64		do.	2		Cloudy (fog A.M.)
22	8	61		Calm		2	72		do.	2	6	64		do.	1		do.
23	8	59		SE	1	2	77		do.	2	6	64		do.	2		do.
24	8	62		SW	2	2	62		SW	2	6	59		SE	2	Rain	Thunder and lightn.
25	8	59		E	2	2	64		NW	2	6	62		NW	1	do.	and hail thro' day
26	8	60		E	1	2	66		W	3	6	63		N	2	do.	Cloudy
27	8	60		Calm		2	69		SW	3	6	65		SW		do.	do.
28	8	65		SW	2	2	75		W	2	6	68		NW	1		Clear at Kanyouns
29	8	60		E	1	2	75		SW	2	6	70		do.	1		do. (in the Desert)
30	8	62		SE	1	2	76		NW	2	6	65		do.	1		do. (fog at El-arish)
31	8	65		SE	1	2	80		do.	2	6	70		do.	2		do. (cloudy A. M.)

During the Month of April 1801, in the Desert and in Egypt.

1	8	65		SW	1	2	80		W	2	6	70		N	3	Cloudy	P.M. at El-Arish
2	8	66		W	2	2	78		NW	2	6	68		NW	2	Rain,	Thunder, &c.
3	8	60		SW	3	2	60		SW	4	6	61		W	2	Cloudy	(rain & hail AM)
4	8	55		do.	4	2	60		do.	4	6	57		SW	4	do.	
5	8	55		do.	3	2	69		W	3	6	60		W	2	do.	
6	8	57		W	2	2	71		do.	2	6	62		NW	2	do.	(clear A. M.)
7	8	62		NW	1	2	75		N	1	6	64		N	1	Clear	
8	8	60		E NE	1	2	72		NE	1	6	69		N	1	Oppreſſ. wea.	(a Kamp-
9	8	72		SW	4	2	90		SW	2	6	82		Calm		Clear	(sin wind)
10	8	65		W	2	2	75		NW	2	6	68		NW	2	Clear	
11	8	65		NW	1	2	74		do.	2	6	70		N	2	Cloudy	(clear A. M.)
12	8	70		do.	1	2	75		N	2	6	69		NW	2	Clear	
13	8	70		NE	2	2	74		N	2	6	70		NE	2	do.	
14	8	67		N	1	2	70		N	2	6	70		NWN	2	do.	
15	8	68		E	1	2	78		N	2	6	70		N	1	do.	
16	8	65		N	1	2	79		N	1	6	69		N	1	do.	
17	8	69		N	1	2	80		N	2	6	70		NW	2	do.	
18	8	68		WSW	2	2	78		NW	3	6	69		do.	2	Cloudy	
19	8	67		SW	2	2	82		W	2	6	70		W	1	Clear	(at Messoudich)
20	8	69		W	2	2	79		N	2	6	69		N	1	do.	
21	8	68		SW	1	2	88		W	2	6	68		W	1	do.	(at Birbilhabbs,)
22	8	66		do.	2	2	92		W	2	6	70		NW	1	do.	(at Catieh)
23	8	74		E	1	2	98		NE	2	6	75		NE	2	do.	
24	8	74		E	2	2	90		NE	2	6	70		NE	1	do.	
25	8	70		E	2	2	92		NW	2	6	71		NE	1	do.	
26	8	72		E	2	2	95		NE	2	6	78		E	3	do.	
27	8	76		E SE	3	2	96		E SE	3	6	80		NE	1	Cloudy	(at Salahieh in
28	8	78		NE	2	2	95		N	3	6	71		N	3	Clear	(Egypt.)
29	8	68		W	2	2	80		W	2	6	82		NW	2	do.	
30	8	69		NW	2	2	88		NW	2	6	70		do.	2	do.	

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of May 1801, in Egypt.

May	Ther. Mor.					Ther. Noon.					Therm. Even.					
Days	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Remarks.
1	8	69		W		2	86		NW	2	6	74		NE N		Clear
2	8	75		E	1	2	98		E	1	6	80		NE	3	do.
3	8	70		NE	2	2	98		NE	3	6	90		NE	3	Cloudy and hazy
4	8	80		W	3	2	98		W	3	6	85		NW	2	Clear
5	8	75		do.	2	2	92		NW	2	6	75		N	3	Cloudy and hazy
6	8	70		do.	2	2	88		WSW	2	6	75		W	1	Clear
7	8	70		do.	2	2	88		do.	2	6	70		do.	2	Cloudy
8	8	75		Calm		2	88		W	2	6	78		do.	2	do.
9	8	76		E	1	2	88		do.	2	6	78		do.	2	do. (clear A. M.)
10	8	80		E.	2	2	97		E	2	6	78		E SE	3	Clear
11	8	75		E	2	2	98		E SE	2	6	78		E SE	3	do.
12	8	80		E	2	2	103		E	3	6	85		E	1	Hazy
13	8	76		E	2	2	103		E	2	6	86		E	1	do. and cloudy
14	8	92		WSW	3	2	112		N	4	6	90		N	1	do. a Kampsin
15	8	80		NW	1	2	97		NW	1	6	86		NW	1	Clear (at Belbeis
16	8	80		N	2	2	92		do.	3	6	86		do.	2	do.
17	8	79		SW	1	2	90		SW	2	6	85		E	4	Hazy (P. M. little rain)
18	8	75		N W	2	2	90		NW	2	6	83		NW	2	Clear
19	8	86		E		2	88		do.	2	6	80		N	2	Hazy and cloudy
20	8	75		E	2	2	92		E	2	6	82		E	3	do.
21	8	78		E	1	2	92		E	2	6	90		E	2	do.
22	8	76		E SE	2	2	95		S SE	2	6	82		E SE	2	do.
23	8	82		E	2	2	112		S	4	6	98		SW	4	do. (at Ben El-Hazar a
24	8	80		SW	2	2	100		SW	3	6	89		W	2	Cloudy (Kampsin)
25	8	80		do.	2	2	93		NW	2	6	84		NW	2	Clear
26	8	76		WNW	2	2	76		WNW	2	6	84		do.	3	Cloudy
27	8	75		NW	2	2	92		NW	2	6	85		do.	2	Clear
28	8	79		W	1	2	92		W	2	6	85		do.	2	do.
29	8	77		NW	1	2	97		N	2	6	85		N	3	do.
30	8	77		N	2	2	97		NE	3	6	85		NE	2	do.
31	8	78		NE	2	2	98		NE	1	6	91		N	2	do.

During the Month of June 1801, in Egypt.

1	8	80		Calm		2	104		NE	1	6	92		NE	1	Hazy (at Dagoua)
2	8	76		NE	2	2	95		NE	2	6	87		NE	2	Clear
3	8	80		NE	1	2	100		NE	1	6	92		NW	2	Hazy
4	8	84		Calm		2	103		NE	2	6	86		do.	2	do.
5	8	84		NW	1	2	103		NW	2	6	88		do.	2	do.
6	8	84		do.	2	2	108		do.	2	6	86		do.	2	do. (at Shoubrah
7	8	84		do.	2	2	100		do.	3	6	85		do.	1	do. (Shaabi.)
8	8	84		do.	1	2	96		do.	2	6	80		do.	2	do.
9	8	80		do.	2	2	93		do.	2	6	80		do.	3	do. (at Shellacan)
10	8	80		Calm		2	93		do.	2	6	80		do.	3	do.
11	8	83		NE	1	2	96		N	2	6	80		do.	3	do.
12	8	82		Calm		2	95		NE	2	6	80		NE	3	do.
13	8	83		NE	1	2	97		NE	2	6	80		NE	2	do.
14	8	80		NE	1	2	91		NE	1	6	80		NE	1	do.
15	8	82		NE	1	2	102		NW	2	6	95		N	3	do. (at Beisous.)
16	8	82		E	2	2	105		do.	2	6	97		W	4	do.
17	8	82		NW	2	2	100		NE	3	6	86		NE	4	do.
18	8	77		NE	2	2	95		NE	2	6	83		NE	2	do.
19	8	77		NE	3	2	94		NE	3	6	82		NE	3	do.
20	8	76		NE	2	2	97		NE	2	6	80		NE	2	do.
21	8	84		NE	2	2	105		NE	2	6	80		NE	2	do.
22	8	84		NW	1	2	100		NW	2	6	82		NW	2	do.
23	8	80		W	1	2	100		W	1	6	80		W	2	do.
24	8	78		do.	1	2	102		NW	2	6	80		NW	2	do.
25	8	85		NW	2	2	100		do.	2	6	80		NE	2	do.
26	8	84		do.	2	2	100		do.	2	6	87		NW	2	do.
27	8	84		N	2	2	102		N	2	6	94		NE	2	do.
28	8	83		NE	2	2	107		NE	2	6	96		N	2	do.
29	8	87		NW	1	2	107		NW	2	6	94		NW	2	do.
30	8	85		do.	2	2	103		do.	2	6	98		do.	3	do.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of July 1801, in Egypt.

July	Ther. Mor.				Therm. Noon.				Therm. Even.				
Days	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Remarks.
1	8	83		NW	2	2	98		W	3	6	94		NW	3	Hazy and cloudy
2	8	82		do.	2	2	101		NW	2	6	92		do.	3	do.
3	8	82		do.	1	2	104		do.	2	6	92		do.	3	do.
4	8	82		NE	1	2	106		do.	3	6	101		do.	3	do.
5	8	84		WNW	1	2	106		do.	2	6	98		do.	2	do.
6	8	84		NW	1	2	104		do.	3	6	92		do.	3	Great fog and heavy dews
7	8	82		do.	1	2	104		do.	3	6	92		do.	3	do.
8	8	84		do.	1	2	103		NE	3	6	101		NE	3	do.
9	8	85		do.	1	2	106		NW	3	6	92		NW	3	do.
10	8	84		do.	1	2	105		do.	3	6	94		do.	3	do.
11	8	84		do.	1	2	105		do.	3	6	94		do.	3	do. (Grand Cairo)
12	8	89		do.	1	2	98		do.	2	6	94		do.	2	do.
13	8	87		do.	2	2	96		do.	2	6	92		do.	4	Tempest, winds, dust.
14	8	86		do.	2	2	95		do.	2	6	90		do.	3	Clear
15	8	83		do.	1	2	96		do.	2	6	94		do.	2	do.
16	8	85		do.	1	2	95		do.	2	6	90		do.	2	do.
17	8	85		Calm		2	95		do.	2	6	93		NE	3	Oppressive
18	8	87		NW	1	2	99		NE	2	6	95		NE	2	Clear
19	8	87		do.	1	2	98		NW	2	6	92		NW	2	do.
20	8	88		do.	2	2	103		do.	2	6	100		N NE	2	do.
21	8	87		do.	1	2	101		do.	2	6	94		NNW	3	do.
22	8	87		N	1	2	96		do.	2	6	90		NW	2	do.
23	8	86		NW	1	2	96		do.	2	6	89		do.	2	do.
24	8	85		do.	1	2	96		do.	2	6	90		do.	2	do.
25	8	87		do.	1	2	96		do.	2	6	90		do.	2	do.
26	8	85		do.	1	2	95		do.	2	6	90		do.	3	Cloudy and foggy
27	8	85		do.	1	2	95		do.	2	6	90		do.	3	Cloudy
28	8	83		do.	1	2	99		do.	2	6	90		do.	3	Clear
29	8	85		do.	2	2	98		do.	2	6	89		do.	3	do.
30	8	85		do.	1	2	98		do.	2	6	90		do.	3	do.
31	8	86		do.	1	2	98		do.	2	6	95		do.	1	do.

During the Month of August 1801, in Grand Cairo.

1	8	87		NW	1	3	98		NW	2	6	95		NW	3	Clear
2	8	88		do.	1	3	100		do.	1	6	96		do.	1	do.
3	8	90		do.	1	3	103		do.	2	6	95		do.	3	Cloudy
4	8	86		W	1	3	98		do.	2	6	95		do.	3	Clear
5	8	83		NW	2	3	95		do.	3	6	88		do.	1	do.
6	8	83		do.	1	3	96		do.	2	6	90		do.	2	do.
7	8	82		do.	1	3	97		do.	1	6	90		do.	3	do.
8	8	82		do.	1	3	95		do.	2	6	85		do.	3	do.
9	8	82		NE	2	3	96		NE	2	6	92		N	1	do.
10	8	82		E	1	3	104		SW	2	6	92		NW	3	do.
11	8	82		NW	2	3	95		NW	2	6	90		do.	3	do.
12	8	82		do.	1	3	94		do.	2	6	90		do.	3	do.
13	8	82		do.	1	3	94		NE	3	6	88		N	2	do.
14	8	80		N	1	3	94		N	2	6	85		N	2	do.
15	8	80		N	1	3	91		N	2	6	85		N	3	do.
16	8	81		NE	1	3	92		NW	1	6	85		N	3	do.
17	8	80		N NE	1	3	92		N	2	6	85		N	2	do.
18	8	81		N	1	3	93		NNW	3	6	85		NNW	2	do.
19	8	79		N	1	3	92		do.	3	6	85		do.	2	do.
20	8	79		NNW	2	3	91		do.	3	6	85		do.	2	do.
21	8	80		do.	1	3	92		do.	3	6	85		do.	3	Cloudy
22	8	79		do.	1	3	92		N	1	6	85		N	2	Clear
23	8	78		do.	1	3	90		NNW	1	6	85		NNW	2	Cloudy
24	8	79		do.	1	3	89		do.	2	6	84		do.	3	do.
25	8	79		N	1	3	90		do.	2	6	85		do.	3	do.
26	8	80		N	1	3	89		NW	3	6	84		NW	3	do.
27	8	79		NW	1	3	85		do.	2	6	82		do.	2	do.
28	8	79		do.	1	3	85		do.	2	6	80		do.	2	do.
29	8	80		do.	1	3	88		do.	2	6	82		do.	2	do.
30	8	78		do.	1	3	90		do.	1	6	85		do.	1	do.
31	8	79		do.	1	3	90		do.	2	6	85		do.	2	do.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of September 1801, in Grand Cairo.

Sep.	Ther. Mor.					Therm. Noon.					Therm. Even.					
Days	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Remarks.
1	8	79		N	1	3	90		NW	2	6	85		NW	2	Clear
2	8	79		Calm		3	89		do.	2	6	84		do.	2	do.
3	8	79		NW	1	3	89		N	2	6	84		N	2	do.
4	8	77		do.	1	3	90		NW	2	6	85		NW	2	do.
5	8	79		do.	1	3	90		do.	2	6	84		do.	2	do.
6	8	79		N	1	3	89		N	2	6	85		N	2	Cloudy
7	8	79		N	1	3	89		N	2	6	86		N	3	do.
8	8	79		NW	1	3	88		NW	3	6	84		N	3	Hazy
9	8	78		N	1	3	88		N	2	6	84		N	2	do.
10	8	78		N	2	3	88		N	3	6	85		N	3	do.
11	8	84		N	1	3	90		N	2	6	85		N	2	Cloudy
12	8	97		NW	1	3	90		NW	1	6	85		N	2	do.
13	8	79		N	2	3	88		do.	3	6	84		NW	3	do.
14	8	78		NW	1	3	88		do.	2	6	84		do.	2	Clear
15	8	78		do.	1	3	88		do.	2	6	84		N	2	do.
16	8	76		Calm		3	85		do.	3	6	80		NW	2	do.
17	8	75		NW	2	3	83		do.	3	6	83		do.	3	Very cloudy the whole
18	8	73		Calm		3	83		do.	2	6	79		do.	2	Clear (day.
19	8	74		do.		3	84		do.	2	6	80		do.	2	Cloudy
20	8	75		NW	1	3	83		do.	2	6	76		do.	2	Clear
21	8	76		do.	1	3	84		do.	2	6	81		do.	2	Hazy
22	8	75		NE	2	3	83		do.	2	6	79		do.	2	Clear
23	8	74		Calm		3	83		do.	3	6	80		N	2	do.
24	8	75		do.		3	84		N	1	6	80		Calm		do.
25	8	75		do.		3	85		NW	2	6	80		do.		do.
26	8	78		do.		3	85		N	1	6	80		NW	3	do.
27	8	74		N	1	3	84		N	3	6	79		N	3	do.
28	8	73		NNW	1	3	83		N	3	6	79		N	3	Hazy
29	8	74		NW	1	3	83		NW	1	6	78		NW	2	Cloudy
30	8	71		do.	1	3	80		N	3	6	75		N	2	do.

During the Month of October 1801, in Grand Cairo.

1	8	71		Calm		3	79		NW	2	6	75		NW	3	Cloudy
2	8	71		N	1	3	79		N	2	6	75		N	3	Clear
3	8	72		N	4	3	79		N	4	6	77		N	4	do.
4	8	74		N	3	3	79		N	3	6	78		N	3	do.
5	8	75		N	3	3	79		N	2	6	78		N	2	do.
6	8	76		N	1	3	79		N	2	6	78		N	1	do.
7	8	77		N	2	3	78		N	2	6	77		N	1	do.
8	8	75		N	2	3	79		N	2	6	78		N	2	do.
9	8	75		N	4	3	80		N	4	6	79		N	3	do.
10	8	76		N	2	3	80		N	2	6	79		N	1	do.
11	8	76		N	2	3	79		N	2	6	77		N	2	do.
12	8	77		N	2	3	78		N	2	6	78		N	2	do.
13	8	77		N	3	3	79		N	2	6	79		N	2	do.
14	8	76		N	2	3	79		N	2	6	77		N	2	do.
15	8	75		N	2	3	79		N	2	6	78		N	2	do.
16	8	75		N	2	3	79		N	2	6	78		N	2	do.
17	8	76		N	2	3	79		N	2	6	78		N	2	do.
18	8	75		N	1	3	79		N	2	6	78		N	2	do.
19	8	75		N	2	3	78		N	2	6	78		N	2	do.
20	8	76		N	2	3	79		N	2	6	78		N	2	do.
21	8	75		N	2	3	80		N	2	6	79		N	2	do.
22	8	73		N	3	3	83		NE	4	6	80		NE	4	Hazy
23	8	74		NE	4	3	80		NE E	4	6	78		do.	4	Clear
24	8	74		do.	4	3	79		NE E	4	6	77		do.	4	do.
25	8	75		do.	4	3	80		NE E	4	6	78		do.	4	do.
26	8	75		do.	3	3	80		NE	3	6	78		do.	2	do.
27	8	75		do.	2	3	79		do.	2	6	77		do.	2	Hazy
28	8	76		N	1	3	80		do.	2	6	79		N	1	Clear
29	8	75		NW	1	3	80		NW	2	6	77		NW	2	do.
30	8	75		Calm		3	82		Calm		6	78		N	1	do.
31	8	68		do.		3	82		S	3	6	78		S	1	do.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of November 1801, in Grand Cairo.

Nov. Days	Ther. Mor. Hour.	Shade.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Therm. Noon. Hour.	Shade.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Therm. Even. Hour.	Shade.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Rain	Remarks.
1	8	65	S	3	3	77	S	3	6	74	S	2		Cloudy
2	8	66	S	2	3	78	S	3	6	74	SW	1		Clear
3	8	65	S	1	3	76	S	1	6	74	NW	1		Cloudy
4	8	64	SW	1	3	75	W	2	6	71	W	1		do.
5	8	60	Calm		3	75	W	2	6	72	W	1	1	Clear
6	8	65	NW	1	3	76	NW	1	6	72	NW	1		Cloudy
7	8	67	Calm		3	76	do.	3	6	72	do.	1		do.
8	8	66	NW	1	3	76	do.	3	6	72	do.	2		do.
9	8	65	S	1	3	74	do.	3	6	70	do.	1	1	do.
10	8	66	NW	1	3	69	do.	3	6	64	do.	2		Clear
11	8	63	do.	1	3	60	N	2	6	64	N	1		Cloudy
12	8	58	S	1	3	66	NW	3	6	64	NW	1	2	do.
13	8	60	Calm		3	70	do.	1	6	66	do.	1		Clear
14	8	62	do.		3	68	do.	2	6	66	do.	1		Cloudy
15	8	59	do.		3	70	do.	2	6	65	do.	1		Clear
16	8	57	S	2	3	70	do.	3	6	65	Calm		2	Foggy
17	8	58	S	1	3	70	do.	2	6	65	NW	1		Clear
18	8	58	Calm		3	70	do.	2	6	65	do.	1		do.
19	8	59	NW	1	3	68	do.	3	6	64	do.	1	2	Thun. lightn. & rain P. M.
20	8	61	do.	1	3	68	do.	1	6	65	do.	1		
21	8	59	S	2	3	68	do.	1	6	65	do.	1	2	Cloudy
22	8	58	S	1	3	68	do.	1	6	65	do.	1	3	do.
23	8	60	Calm		3	68	NE	3	6	67	NE	2		Clear
24	8	58	S	1	3	77	S	3	6	67	S	1	1	Cloudy
25	8	58	S	2	3	72	SW	1	6	68	Calm			do.
26	8	61	Calm		3	69	NW	2	6	66	do.			do.
27	8	59	do.		3	68	do.	1	6	65	NW	1		do.
28	8	59	do.		3	70	NE	2	6	66	Calm			Clear
29	8	00	do.		3	69	NE E	3	6	67	do.			do.
30	8	55	do.		3	70	NE	1	6	67	NE	1		do.

N. B. To give an idea of the quantity of Rain fallen, I have marked the figures 1, 2, 3, 4, against Rain, to denote the relative quantity fallen; 1, ſtands for very little; 2, a ſhower; 3, repeated ſhowers; and 4, continued heavy rains. On the morning of the 20th, we had a tremendous ſtorm of rain, thunder and lightning, which began at two o'clock, and continued near two hours. Morning dews have been heavy. Intermittents and Catarrhs among the troops at Giza, &c.

During the Month of December 1801, in Grand Cairo.

1	8	60	Calm		2	70	NW	2	6	67	Calm			Cloudy and foggy
2	8	60	NE	1	2	68	NE	3	6	65	N	1		do. and do.
3	8	55	NE	1	2	69	NE	4	6	66	Calm			Clear
4	8	56	Calm		2	70	N	3	6	66	N	1		do.
5	8	55	S SE	3	2	71	S	3	6	66	SW	1		do.
6	8	60	S	2	2	71	WNW	3	6	65	NW	2		Cloudy
7	8	55	S	1	2	68	N	1	6	65	N	1		do.
8	8	59	N	1	2	68	N	1	6	65	N	1		do.
9	8	58	W	1	2	68	NW	2	6	64	NW	1		do. (Foggy A. M.)
10	8	60	W	2	2	67	N	2	6	63	N	1		Clear
11	8	56	N	1	2	66	N	2	6	61	N	1	1	Cloudy
12	8	56	N	1	2	65	NE	2	6	62	NE	1		Clear
13	8	58	NE	2	2	68	NE	2	6	64	N	1		Cloudy
14	8	60	NW	2	2	69	NE	4	6	65	NE	1		Clear
15	8	58	do.	1	2	68	NW	2	6	62	NW	1		do.
16	8	56	SE	1	2	69	SW	1	6	62	N	1		do. (Foggy A.M.)
17	8	54	S	2	2	68	S	2	6	62	S	1		do.
18	8	52	S	2	2	69	N	1	6	62	N	1		Foggy
19	8	53	S	2	2	73	S	2	6	67	S	1		do.
20	8	56	S	1	0	73	Calm		6	67	Calm			do.
21	8	58	Calm		2	83	S	2	6	72	do.			do.
22	8	60	do.		2	66	NW	1	6	63	do.			do.
23	8	58	NW	1	2	65	N	2	6	62	N	1		do.
24	8	60	N	1	2	66	N	3	6	62	N	2		Hazy
25	8	55	N	1	2	64	N	2	6	62	N	1		Clear
26	8	56	S	2	2	65	NW	3	6	60	N	1		do.
27	8	53	Calm		2	66	N NE	3	6	58	N NE	1		do.
28	8	50	do.		2	65	NE	2	6	57	N	1		do.
29	8	49	do.		2	68	S	3	6	58	N	1		do. (Cloudy A. M.)
30	8	48	S	3	2	68	S	4	6	60	S	1		do.
31	8	56	S	3	2	70	S	2	6	60	S	1		Cloudy

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of January 1802, in Grand Cairo.

Jan.	Ther. Mor.					Ther. Noon.					Therm. Even.					
Days	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Rain.	Remarks.
1	8	61		Calm		2	73		NW	3	6	64		NW			Cloudy
2	8	56		NW	3	2	70		do.	3	6	62		do.	2		do.
3	8	54		Calm		2	67		do.	3	6	63		do.	3		Clear (gr. fog A.M.)
4	8	48		do.		2	67		do.	3	6	59		N	1		Hazy (do. A.M.)
5	8	44		do.		2	66		N	3	6	58		N	1		Clear (do. A.M.)
6	8	45		do.		2	64		N	2	6	58		N	1		do. (do. A.M.)
7	8	47		do.		2	66		NW	2	6	60		NW	1		do.
8	8	50		do.		2	66		NW	1	6	60		do.	1		Foggy
9	8	55		do.		2	69		S	1	6	63		Calm			Clear (very foggy a.m.
10	8	50		S	2	2	71		S	3	6	62		S	1		do.
11	8	52		S	1	2	72		N	1	6	64		Calm			Foggy
12	8	50		Calm		2	69		W	1	6	61		NW	2		Clear
13	8	48		do.		2	68		NE	3	6	62		NE	2		do.
14	8	48		NE	2	2	69		NE	3	6	64		NE	1		Hazy (foggy A. M.)
15	8	47		Calm		2	70		NW	2	6	63		NE	1		Foggy the whole day
16	8	47		do.		2	71		NW	2	6	63		NW	1		Great fog
17	8	57		SW	2	2	73		S	3	6	61		SW	2		Hazy
18	8	57		S	1	2	78		S	3	6	73		S	1		Great fog
19	8	61		S	3	2	82		S	2	6	68		N	2		Clear
20	8	61		N	2	2	71		N	3	6	63		N	2		do.
21	8	53		Calm		2	66		N	1	6	62		Calm			do. (foggy A. M.)
22	8	51		S	1	2	68		S	4	6	62		NW	1		Hazy
23	8	52		Calm		2	68		S	1	6	61		S	1		Clear
24	8	47		SW	2	2	68		SW	2	6	61		SW	1		do. during night; a
25	8	49		do.	4	2	38		SW	4	6	54		W	1	1	(strong gale S.W.
26	8	46		do.	2	2	53		NW	4	6	50		NW	1	3	Rainy
27	8	46		do.	3	2	55		do.	3	6	51		NE	1		Cloudy
28	8	43		do.	2	2	55		W	4	6	50		W	3		do.
29	8	43		S	3	2	55		SW	1	6	50		W	1		do.
30	8	43		Calm		2	56		NW	2	6	51		NW	1		Clear
31	8	43		do.		2	58		NW	2	6	55		do.	1		Cloudy

During the Month of February 1802, in Cairo, on the Nile, and at Rosetta.

1	8	47		W	1	2	63		NW	4	6	59		NW	1	1	Cloudy
2	8	49		W	1	2	57		do.	4	6	55		do.	2	1	do.
3	8	47		SW	1	2	58		SW	2	6	54		SW	2	2	do.
4	8	48		S	1	2	58		WNW	3	6	56		WNW	1	3	do.
5	8	49		SW	2	2	55		WNW	4	6	54		WNW	2	3	do. (3 Rain)
6	8	46		S	2	2	58		SW	2	6	56		WNW	2	2	do.
7	8	48		SW	1	2	58		E	1	6	56		NW	1		do.
8	8	53		S	1	2	68		SW	2	6	62		SW	1		do.
9	8	47		Calm		2	68		NE	2	6	62		NE	2		Clear
10	8	48		N	3	2	68		do.	4	6	63		NW	3	2	Rainy
11	8	59		S	1	2	73		SW	4	6	56		SW	2		Cloudy
12	8	51		S	1	2	72		do.	2	6	63		NW	2		Foggy and cloudy
13	8	53		Calm		2	69		NW	2	6	62		do.	1		Hazy and cloudy
14	8	53		do.		2	64		N	2	6	60		do.	1		Cloudy and foggy
15	8	46		W	1	2	62		NE	2	6	56		NE	2		do. (great fog A.M.)
16	8	45		Calm		2	65		do.	1	6	61		Calm		1	Foggy and rain
17	8	58		S	3	2	58		S	4	6	58		do.		3	Clear (rain 3 A.M.)
18	8	44		S	3	2	60		S	3	6	55		do.			Cloudy
19	8	47		S	3	2	66		SW	2	6	61		NW	2		Clear (on the Nile)
20	8	46		SW	2	2	66		SW	4	6	60		WNW	4		Cloudy (lightning)
21	8	54		do.	4	2	66		WNW	4	6	60		WNW	1		do.
22	8	56		do.	3	2	67		NW	2	6	64		NW	2		do.
23	8	55		do.	2	2	64		WNW	4	6	60		WNW	4	3	Rain (Rosetta)
24	8	56		WNW	3	2	66		do.	4	6	60		WNW	4	1	Cloudy
25	8	60		do.	2	2	66		do.	3	6	62		WNW	2	2	do. (Rain 2)
26	8	56		NWN	2	2	62		NWN	3	6	60		NWN	2		do.
27	8	57		S	2	2	59		NE	3	6	59		NE	2		do.
28	8	59		SE	1	2	62		NE	2	6	59		NE	2		do.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of March 1802, at R setta and Alexandria.

Mar.	Ther. Mor.					Therm. Noon.					Therm. Even.					
Days	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind.	Rain	Remarks.
1	8	52		E	4	2	62		NE	4	6	59		NE	4		Cloudy
2	8	60		NE N	4	2	61		NE N	4	6	59		N	4	2	Rain
3	8	61		N	4	2	64		N	4	6	60		N	4	1	Cloudy
4	8	62		NWN	2	2	66		NWN	2	6	62		NWN	2		Clear
5	8	66		NE	1	2	67		NE	2	6	64		NE	2		Cloudy
6	8	63		SE	1	2	68		NW	2	6	62		NW	2		do.
7	8	64		NE	2	2	68		NE	2	6	64		NE	1		do.
8	8	62		do.	1	2	70		do.	2	6	64		do.	2		do.
9	8	64		SE	1	2	72		do.	2	6	65		do.	3		Clear
10	8	65		do.	3	2	75		N	2	6	65		NE N	2		do.
11	8	65		NE N	2	2	75		NW	3	6	65		NWN	1	1	Rain
12	8	65		N	3	2	74		NWN	2	6	64		do.	2		Clear
13	8	62		NE	2	2	69		N	2	6	63		NE N	3		Cloudy
14	8	62		E	2	2	70		NE	2	6	63		NE	3		do.
15	8	65		E	4	2	70		NE N	3	6	63		E	4		Clear
16	8	64		Calm		2	75		do.	2	6	66		NE N	1		do. great dews
17	8	63		SWS	3	2	79		SW S	4	6	69		NW	4		Cloudy
18	8	61		NW	4	2	63		WNW	4	6	60		WNW	3	3	Rain, stormy
19	8	57		WNW	4	2	63		do.	4	6	60		NW	4	3	do.
20	8	57		NE N	4	2	65		NE N	4	6	60		NE	2	3	Cloudy, stormy thun.
21	8	60		NE	2	2	60		NE	2	6	60		do.	2	1	[lightn. and rain
22	8	64		do.	2	2	66		do.	2	6	64		do.	2		Cloudy
23	8	65		do.	1	2	67		N	1	6	65		N	1		do.
24	8	65		SE	1	2	68		NW	2	6	65		SE	2		Clear

N.B. Having broke my Thermometer, I was under the necessity of concluding my Thermometrical Journal.

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